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AN ANALYSIS of the source of 8,412 abstracts in the first six months of Volume II of 1930 showed that they were derived from 1,670 periodicals. Seventy-five per cent of these abstracts were from 1,593 periodicals, or 95 per cent of this entire list. Twenty-five per cent were drawn from 5 per cent of the journals. The 5 per cent group comprised 77 journals. When they are sorted by subject into special fields, it is quite likely that many of us have these indispensable journals of special fields in our personal libraries. But who of us could or would subscribe to the 1,593 journals which supplied 75 per cent of the best articles?

It may be urged that these journals may be procured at your library. We made a check of 950 periodicals cited in the May and June numbers of 1930, to determine how many of the 225 largest libraries in this country subscribed to them, as shown by the *Wilson Union List of Serials* and its supplements. Leaving out of account the periodicals not listed, in most cases relatively new journals, we found that three-fourths (76%) of these periodicals were available in fewer than 46 libraries, half (52%) in fewer than 21 libraries, one-third (33%) in fewer than 11 libraries. Considering only a select list of 395 standard periodicals, four-fifths (80%) were available in fewer than 46 libraries, over half (56%) in fewer than 21 libraries, and one-third (37%) in fewer than 11 libraries. The library accessibility of even a selected list of periodicals is far from complete. SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS brings you a summary of the best materials in all these journals.

Then there is the question of language barriers. Our collaborators volunteer to do abstracts; consequently, their language equipment is perhaps more extensive than that of the average scholar. We made an analysis of 1,834 abstractors in 1930 and found that by their own written testimony as to language ability adequate to abstract articles published in foreign languages, 42 per cent did not read French, 64 per cent did not read German, 90 per cent did not read Italian or Spanish, and so on. If these figures can be taken as a conservative sample of the language facility of American social scientists, it should be evident that SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS provides an important means of acquaintance with the best thought in foreign language periodicals in the social sciences.

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GENERAL

(See also Entry 3571)

3282. DAUZAT, ALBERT. *Essais de géographie linguistique*. [Preliminary study of linguistic geography.] *Rev. d. Langues Romanes*. 66(1-10) Jan.-Oct. 1929: 45-80.

3283. PEATTIE, RODERICK. Height limits of mountain economies. A preliminary survey of contributing factors. *Geog. Rev.* 21(3) Jul. 1931: 415-428.—In mountain systems, wild life and human economies are not sharply zoned. Local topography, air drainage, winds, precipitation, isolation, altitude, and slope must be considered as well as human modifications as a result of economic factors. Transportation developments in particular have changed mountain economies. In a regional study, a zone is at best an average which seldom occurs in reality, and the more detailed the analysis the less apparent is the zoning. The virtue of zone descriptions is the illustration of broad controls, such as latitude and altitude.—*Lynn H. Halverson*.

3284. WARD, ROBERT de C. The literature of climatology. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 21(1) Mar. 1931: 34-51.

MAPS

(See also Entries 3291, 3350, 3365, 3367)

3285. BUTLER, MILLARD A. Aerial photography for railroad location. *Civil Engin.* 1(9) Jun. 1931: 841-846.—Aerial photography has become a most valuable means of expediting engineering work. The preliminary work consists of making a mosaic map of the region to be surveyed. On these photographs known distances are marked exactly to facilitate extending the scale to the whole mosaic. These are transformed into maps. An instrument, the *aerocartograph*, presents a visual three-dimensional model obtained stereoptically from the photographs. The maps constructed therefrom should be on a scale of 1:10,000 or 1:12,000 so that considerable detail can be shown. This method has been used successfully in locating portions of a railway line in Persia. It could be used also in the location of highways. The aerial method of surveying needs to be supplemented with ground work in order that detailed character of the terrain may be determined. Aerial photographic reconnaissance has the advantage of giving the engineer perspective, so he will not be influenced by the difficulties of the terrain he may have experienced in making his traverse on foot.—*Guy-Harold Smith*.

3286. KEUNING, J. *Uit de geschiedenis der verkeerskaarten*. [The history of maps showing means of communication.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 22(10) Oct. 15, 1931: 373-379.—The oldest maps in existence are chiefly maps showing means of communication. Some served military, and others commercial purposes. Such maps were used by the Persians, Egyptians, and Chinese. The *Tabula Peutingeriana* is the most famous

example. During the middle ages cartography was neglected and itineraria were used, e.g., the *Itinerarium Brugensis* containing descriptions of various roads starting from Bruges. Pilgrim travel books gave information regarding routes. Later, route strip maps for traveling merchants were used. After the atlas of Ptolemy became known, cartographic representation became more important. The first known road map of central Europe is that of Erhard Etzlaub (1492). The author followed this (1501) by a more complete map. The *Carta Itinerarium Europae* of Waldseemüller is largely a copy of this second map. During the latter part of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th, printed road books and lists of roads became common and in the atlases little attention is given to roads. During the 17th century the Netherlands became the center for cartography. After 1630 roads began to appear on atlas maps, also, e.g., the atlases of Janssonius and Blaeu. Of the early maps intended for commercial use, a good example is Cornelis Danckert's map of the main routes of travel between the Netherlands and southeastern France, Switzerland, and northern Italy, printed in 1651. During this period also postal maps begin to appear, e.g., the *Carte géographique des postes* by M. Tavernier (1632).—*W. Van Royen*.

3287. LARMINAT, E. de. Note sur la mise à l'effet des cartes de montagne à grande échelle. [Note on the status of large scale maps of mountain regions.] *Montagne*. (12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 380-383.

3288. MEUNIER, CH, and LABOURET, H. De la toponymie des noms indigènes pour les cartes. [Concerning the historical basis for indigenous place names on maps.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C. R. d. Séances Communications*. 10 1927-1928 (Publ. 1929): 493-498.

3289. UHDEN, RICHARD. Gervasius von Tilbury und die Ebstorfer Weltkarte. [Gervase of Tilbury and the Ebstorf world map.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover*. 1930: 185-200.—The author of the Ebstorf map of the world which was found about a hundred years ago in the former monastery at Ebstorf in the Lüneburg heath is not definitely known. Apparently Gervase of Tilbury is its author. To date no other author has become known to whom such a work could be attributed. Research reveals that in the first quarter of the 13th century, when the map originated, the Englishman, Gervase of Tilbury, was a Guelf and held the office of prepositor in Ebstorf. Likewise it has been determined that he is the author of a work of historical, geographical, and mythological content which was accompanied by a hitherto unknown map of the world. At the same time traces of the learned Gervase have been followed to Hildesheim, Brunswick, and Verden. Many peculiarities about the map indicate a close connection with the activities of Gervase as provost, lawyer, geographer, and at times as marshal.—*Kurt Brüning*.

REGIONAL STUDIES

POLAR REGIONS

ARCTIC

(See also Entry 3377)

3290. KNOTHE, HERBERT. Spitzbergen. Eine landeskundliche Studie. [Spitzbergen. A geographical study.] *Petermanns Mitteil., Ergänzungsh.* (211) 1931: pp. 109.—On the basis of personal impressions during a journey in the summer of 1927, and a comprehensive review and synthesis of the earlier literature and maps, the author attempts, for the first time, a geographical description of the best known but incompletely explored group of Arctic islands. Position, size, horizontal articulation, structure, surrounding waters, climate, small land forms morphologically determined by the climate, vegetation, fauna, and man are the subjects of the ten principal sections. The final section gives the reasons for the division into the six natural regions. (Bibliography, diagrams, profiles, small maps, and a large new geological survey.)—*H. Dörries.*

3291. SOPER, J. DEWEY. Explorations in Baffin Island. *Geog. J. (London)*. 75 (5) May 1930: 435-443.—In July 1924, J. Dewey Soper, the naturalist of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1923, established headquarters at Pangnirtung Fiord on Cumberland Sound. His purpose was primarily biological, but travel and rudimentary surveys were included in his program. From a geographical standpoint, the east-west crossing of Baffin Island is the outstanding accomplishment of his sojourn. After two failures he and his party succeeded in making the journey to Foxe Basin and return in January and February of 1926. The results of the journey included the discovery of two new routes to Nettilling Fiord, the completion of the mapping of Lake Nettilling, and the re-location of the east central shore of Foxe Basin, its position being found approximately 55 mi. farther to the east than was formerly supposed. (Map and photographs.)—*Robt. M. Glendinning.*

ANTARCTIC

3292. LA RUE, E. AUBERT de. Voyage aux Îles Amsterdam, Saint-Paul et Kerguelen. [Expedition to the Amsterdam Islands, Saint-Paul and Kerguelen.] *Géographie*. 55 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 20-33.—(An account of the 1930-1931 expedition to these islands.)

3293. WÜST, GEORG. Das Bouvet-Problem. [The Bouvet problem.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (3-4) 1929: 133-142.—In 1927 the captain of the *Norvegia* landed on Bouvet Island (54° 25' S. 3° 24' E.) and took possession for Norway. Great Britain stated that by Captain Norris's occupation of the island in 1825, she had the title to the island. In 1928 the British claims were waived. Three periods in the history of exploration of the island are: 1739-1893, 1898-1926, 1927-1928. On January 1, 1739 Bouvet sighted a high snow covered land 57° S. and between 27° and 28° E. of Teneriffe, which he called Cap de la Circoncision. Cook searched for this land in vain. In 1808 it was again sighted by Lindsay (54° 22' S. 4° 15' E.). In 1825 Norris sighted two islands which he named Liverpool and Thompson (54° 15' S. and 5° E. and 53° 56' S. and 5° 30' E.). He landed and took possession of Liverpool Island for England. Ross and Moore searched unsuccessfully for the islands. It was seen by three Americans; Williams, Church, and Fuller. In 1898 the German ship *Valdivia* located in 54° 26' S. and 3° 24' E. an island, which it named Bouvet Island. In 1916 the *Carnegie* sighted an island (54° 29' S. 3° 27' E.) which was called Lindsay Island. With the Norwegian Expedition, 1927-28, systematic exploration of the area was undertaken. The conclusion is reached that Cap de

la Circoncision, Lindsay Island, and Liverpool Island are identical with Bouvet Island, and that Thompson Island does not exist to-day. [Map.]—*E. T. Platt.*

THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES, AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 3500, 3508, 3993, 3996)

3294. DE VOS. De Giesting. ["Giesting", an agricultural colonization in the Lampong districts, Sumatra.] *Onze Stem*. 12 (20) May 1931: 513-519.—A report of colonization by Indo-European agriculturists in south Sumatra. The coffee cultivation of the colonists is in bad condition because not carefully done. The soil of the Giesting colony is very fertile but a colonization of this kind can succeed only if the colonists are selected.—*Cecile Rothe.*

3295. LUYTJES, A. Uittreksel uit verslag van een dienstreis naar Noord-Sumatra. [Extract from a report of a tour of inspection to northern Sumatra.] *Landbouw*. 6 (11) May 1931: 992-1018.—(A report of an official tour of inspection, Jan.-Feb. 1931, of agricultural conditions.) Economic conditions in the east coast district were unfavorable in 1930, due to the fall in prices of the most important export products: tobacco, rubber, tea, palm oil, and sisal fibres. The number of coolies decreased from 320,000 to 294,000 during 1930. Only a few rubber plantations have closed down. Direct production costs have been reduced to 45 cents per kg., with a possibility of further reduction. The conditions in the palm oil industry are more propitious; the oil is shipped in bulk which means a saving of 4 cents per kg. The export increased from 5,000 t. in 1924 to 46,000 in 1930. In Tapanuli, the economic development of the so-called Dairi-lands has been stimulated by the construction of an important automobile road, connecting them with Medan. Near Sibolga are large native rubber plantations. For the large plantations the preparation of smoked sheets is desirable. On the smaller holdings the preparation of sheet crepe is more profitable. Here the tappers work for 20 to 30 cents per day. In the west coast district, rubber tapping by the natives has been discontinued for the most part.—*Cecile Rothe.*

3296. UNSIGNED. La situation économique des Îles Philippines. [The economic situation of the Philippine Islands.] *Rev. du Pacifique*. 8 (3) Mar. 15, 1929: 153-160.—*M. Warthin.*

3297. VAN VALKENBERG, SAMUEL. Java, a study of population. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters*. 14 1930: 399-415.—Densely populated Java is surrounded by numerous, sparsely populated islands. In accounting for this condition, physical and social factors are paramount. The northern plain of Java is a part of the stable portion of the Malay Archipelago. A slight uplift has saved it from the unhealthy conditions of the neighboring stable islands of Sumatra and Borneo. The unstable southern and western portions are the source of the extremely rich soil and regulate the rainfall. Java has the advantage of a monsoon climate. Although the Dutch East Indian Trade Company exploited Java for two centuries, an era of peace and prosperity followed the assumption of power by the Dutch government. Overpopulation seems inevitable. Already, the less accessible portions of the island are being brought into production by special irrigation and drainage projects. It is estimated that the island can support 50,000,000 people. In an extremity, relief may be secured by the conversion of forests and estates into agricultural lands, and by increasing the rice production per unit of area. Lack of

natural resources precludes an increment in urban industries. So far, colonization of Sumatra and of Borneo by Javanese has not been successful. (9 maps and 6 illustrations.)—*Leo J. Zuber.*

3298. ZONDERVAN, H. Die Insel Borneo in ihrer geographisch-wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung. [The Island of Borneo in the light of its economic-geographic development.] *Geog. Z.* 35 (1) Jan. 1929: 12-24.

ASIA

(See also Entries 3379-3380, 3554)

3299. HAARDT, GEORGES-MARIE. Expédition Citroën centre-Asie. [Citroën expedition in central Asia.] *Terre Air Mer* (formerly *La Géographie*). 56 (1) Sep. 1931: 67-76.—Seven heavy cars of the Chinese group left Kalgan May 15th, crossed the Gobi desert, and on June 27th arrived at the frontier of Sinkiang. Seven light cars left Beirut April 4th. By June 24th, they had arrived at Srinagar.—*Geo. H. Primmer.*

3300. HAUSHOFER, K. Wandlungen in der politischen Geographie des Fernen Ostens. [Changes in political geography in the Far East.] *Scientia*. 49 (226-2) 1931: 115-126.—The evolution of 550,000,000 of Chinese, Japanese, and Filipinos profoundly affects their neighbors of monsoon lands, and all the Pacific powers. Only Italy, middle Europe, and the Hispanic world are free from this concern. The dynamic forces operative in eastern Asia are discussed by comparing conditions in 1913 with those in 1930. Japan alone retained its form, but internally it has become urbanized, and has increased its population by 13,000,000. Between one and two million Chinese have been entering Manchuria during each recent year. Japan and Russia must find a way to live with these Chinese immigrants. Chinese are flocking into the Malay Peninsula, and already control the small shop-keeping of the Philippine Islands and much of Insulinia. There are 5,000,000 Chinese in Indo-China, 4,000,000 in Siam, and 250,000 in Burma. A score of political friction zones are listed. Secular swings of the pendulum of political power between Kyoto and Tokyo and between the Hwang-Ho (Peking) and the Yangtse (Nanking) are joined with periodical shifts of the critical rainfall line from south China to the Great Wall, and to catastrophic events, such as wars, to cause the population to move or to suffer from high death rate. The solutions of the problem are striven for in the Soviet plan of a Pan-Asia, and in the United States scheme of a Pan-Pacific.—*Derwent S. Whittlesey.*

3301. PHILLIPS, ULRICH BONNELL. Plantations east and south of Suez. *Agric. Hist.* 5 (3) Jul. 1931: 93-109.—(Observations of an American student of plantations in 1929-1930.) In Ceylon, rubber and tea plantations were inspected. At Gafadoun Ezbeh, on the edge of the Sahara near Fashn, Egypt, land is valued at \$1,000 per a.; the taxes are about \$5 per a. per year. The land is given a maximum of about 19 waterings annually from the canals, omitting a month for cleaning and repairs. The chief crop is Sakellarides cotton which averages 700-800 pounds per a., nearly twice the common rate of yield in the district. Details of the rotation, the renting, and the management are given. Near Assuan is the vast project promoted by the Kom Ombo Land Company. The present management has succeeded so well with sugar as the main crop that they have undertaken to enlarge their 26,000 a. enterprise. Details concerning rotation and management are given. The Sudan Plantations Syndicate in the Gezira district, an African Mesopotamia, consisting of five million acres between the White and the Blue Niles was also visited and described.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

Farther India

(See also Entry 4197)

3302. ARCHIMBAUD, LÉON. Le Mekong, voie de pénétration indochinoise. [The Mekong, route of penetration into Indo-China.] *Rev. du Pacifique*. 8 (12) Dec. 15, 1929: 705-710.—The lower Mekong from its mouth to the falls of Khone is 700 km. in length and flows through Cochinchina and the basin region of Cambodia. During high water, boats of considerable size visit Khone making it the emporium of central Indo-China. The middle Mekong, 800 km., is navigable to Vientiane, the capital of Laos. The upper Mekong, 900 km., extends into the high valleys of Burma and China, is torrential in character, and is used only by small native boats. The program for improving the river is chiefly concerned with the two lower sections. A regular service with three boats of 400 to 600 tons per week is assured from Siagon to Pnom-Penh. From Pnom-Penh to Khone bi-weekly vessels of 100 to 300 tons will be used. From Khone to Vientiane weekly service will use 100 to 200 ton vessels. This service will be complementary to the railroad from Vinh to Tanap-Thakhek.—*M. Warthin.*

3303. PÉTOLLOT, L. Utilisons nos produits coloniaux. Un produit indichinoise inexploité: l'huile d'abassin (dite huile de bois). [Utilising French colonial products. An unexploited Indo-Chinese product: oil of Abrasin (called wood oil).] *Rev. du Pacifique*. 8 (10) Oct. 15, 1929: 595-601.—Wood oil is produced from the seeds of the tung tree, a native of China and French Indo-China, and is used in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, etc. The principal markets are Hankow, Hongkong, and Canton. Establishment of plantations, protection of the markets, centralized collecting and scientific production are encouraged.—*M. Warthin.*

3304. SAVINA, M. Monographie de Hainan. [Monograph on Hainan.] *Cahiers de la Soc. de Géog. de Hanoi*. (17) 1929: pp. 59.—A rapid survey of the principal elements of the landscape of Hainan—its peoples, civilized and uncivilized, its ports, roads, industries, and products. The author describes a journey made through little-known parts of the island in October, 1928. (Map.)—*Wilfrid Webster.*

China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 2542, 2557, 2775, 4090, 4269, 4566)

3305. BARBOUR, GEORGE B. The Peiping artesian field. *J. Assn. Chinese & Amer. Engin.* 11 (2) Feb. 1930: 23-36.—*J. W. Reid.*

3306. BAYLOR, J. WRIGHT. The geography of Chosen. *Econ. Geog.* 7 (3) Jul. 1931: 238-251.—Since a mountain range extends the length of the peninsula of Chosen, there are no large navigable rivers, although Yalu River is navigable for more than 60 mi. The E coast is devoid of good harbors and extremely high tides of the Yellow Sea make the utilization of the W coast difficult. The climate is like that of the eastern coast of U. S. The average annual rainfall is 36 in. (40 in the S and NE, and 25 in the NW). About 85% of the population depends upon agriculture, resulting in marked homogeneity. Chosen may be subdivided into five parts. (1) Central and northern mountain region, practically unknown to the white race, produces wheat, millet, and barley. An extensive forestry program has been initiated, the most important timber being larch, covering several thousand sq. mi. Lumbering is important near the mouth of the Yalu River. (2) The eastern rim may be subdivided into a coastal strip and narrow agricultural belts paralleling the mountains. Rice is produced on the lowlands, with barley, millet, and sericulture on the higher lands. Along the shore are small fishing villages. Under government control fishing

has increased in value in 20 years from \$4,000,000 to nearly \$30,000,000 in 1927. (3) The SE silk area is noted for rice and mulberry culture. Silk culture has increased 28 fold in 18 years (2,000,000 cocoons in 1929). The region possesses a good harbor (Tusan), direct mail connections with the western basin, and is only 13 mi. distant from Japan. (4) Western agricultural basins are the most important parts of the country economically and politically. North of Seoul barley and wheat predominate. To the south there is a two-crop system like that in the SE. A 14 year plan starting with 1926 and involving an expenditure of \$160,000,000 will increase irrigation and rice cultivation. The climate is favorable for the growth of cotton. Chosen does not as yet supply her own wheat requirements and millet is grown on a limited acreage, but as an import it ranks second only to cotton piece goods. The soya bean industry ranks a very poor second to rice in value of exports. Gingseng is a state monopoly and stock raising is of minor importance. (5) Northwest mining areas lie within the western agricultural basins. Over 360 mines are in operation, 80% being gold, silver, iron, and coal. Iron output in 1928 was 500,000 t., but larger steel foundries are projected. Coal reserves are estimated at 1,500,000,000 t., of which 67% is hard coal. Only three cotton mills were in operation in 1929, and only one third of the cloth now used in the country is supplied by the homes and factories. The demand for cheap rubber shoes and sandals (20-50 cents a pair) has resulted in the establishment of 38 factories. Commerce of Chosen is practically limited to Japan (90% of exports and 75% of imports) and China. U.S. imports directly goods valued at about \$3,500,000 and indirectly (through Japanese ports) about \$1,400,000.—*I. P. Tolmachoff*.

3307. IMHOF, E. *Meine Reise in das Hochgebirge von West-Szechuan*. [My expedition to the high mountains of western Szechwan.] *Globe, Spec. No.*, 25th Congr. et Cinquantenaire de l'Assn. d. Soc. Suisses de Géog., 10-12 avril, 1931. 70 1931: 80-84.

3308. ROCK, JOSEPH F. *Konka Rismugongba*, bold mountain of the outlaws. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 60 (1) Jul. 1931: 1-65.—(Illustrated.)

3309. TSAO LIEN EN. In the steppes of Barga. *China J.* 12 (3) Mar. 1930: 138-145.—This region with an area of 155,599 sq. mi. is situated in the extreme northwest of Manchuria and is bisected by the Chinese Eastern Railway. The flora resembles that of the Trans-Baikal Province of the USSR, with larch predominating in the mountains of the northeast and steppes to the south. Its history has been one of constant contention between the Chinese and the Mongols and Tartars. The settled agricultural population (40,000) is Chinese and Russian; the nomadic cattle-raising population (31,000) is Mongolian, Buryat, and Tungus; and the nomadic hunters are Orotchons and Yakuts. The settled population parallels the railroad.—*M. Warthin*.

3310. UNSIGNED. Electrification of China projected by the Chinese government National Construction Commission. *Far Eastern Rev.* 27 (5) May 1931: 279-282.—(Gives statistical tables for the capacity of electricity to be generated and the length of the main transmission lines of the projected electrification of China.) Maps, which show the location of the proposed power plants, are included.—*Wilfrid Webster*.

3311. UNSIGNED. Shanghai's geographical situation and world commerce. *China J.* 14 (5) May 1931: 228-231.—Shanghai began as a fishing village and gradually developed as a port for Soochow, Sungkiang, and the great Kiangsu-Chekiang plain. Now it has become the port for the whole of the Yangtze basin and even beyond, an area that contains nearly 300,000,000 people. Thus, over 1/4 of the world's people exchange their products with the rest of the world by way of Shanghai. This is due to the fact that the Whangpoo,

a tidal creek of sufficient width and depth to accommodate all but the largest ocean going steamers, is located close to the mouth of the Yangtze River, whose estuary and delta offer no other facilities for shipping. It has become not only a port of call for coastwise traffic between north and south China but also a half-way house on the ocean route between the various ports of Japan and the Pacific coast of North America on the one hand and the ports of the rest of southern Asia, Africa, and Europe on the other.—*Warren B. Cochran*.

Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus

(See also Entry 3614)

3312. DIECKMANN. Die Sinaibahn. [The Sinai Railway.] *Z. d. Vereins Deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen*. (44) Oct. 29, 1931: pp. 1175-1177.—The Sinai Railway owes its existence to the events of the World War. By June 1917, the section from El Kantara to Tell Refah was finished. In 1918, the Turks moved northward, leaving Palestine, and towards the end of the year, the English railway (412 km.) from El Kantara to Haifa was finished. The route of the Sinai Railway, has from ancient times been an important military road. It is planned to build the final section of this railway to Port Fuad, east of the Suez Canal, opposite to the Port Said harbor.—*H. J. Donker*.

3313. KREBS, NORBERT. Durch Russisch-Armenien. [Through Russian Armenia.] *Jahrb. d. Geog. Gesellsch. zu Hannover*. 1930: 80-93.—In connection with the Second International Soils Congress (Leningrad and Moscow, 1931) there occurred excursions through European Russia to Armenia and Transcaucasia, visiting Erivan, the agricultural experimental fields in Etschmiadsin, Spitak pass, Amamli, the Lori steppes, the Maschavera valley, and the area between Kura and Aras. The northern borderland of Armenia is a forest belt 25-50 km. wide. There is no connection between the cultivated land on the Araxes and the isolated oases formed by brooks at the foot of the Alagös. The regional delimitations of L. Stamer cannot be employed as they are too schematic. Of the surface of Armenia, 2/3 is barren meadow and forest. The cultivated land was never of greater extent than it is today. By means of irrigation, extensive additional areas could be cultivated. However, the author warns against the too optimistic expectations from the Soviet Union. In the new state, the Armenian population (86%) is in the majority and holds the important government offices. The old Armenian cultivated farm is still highly esteemed, and is an effort towards self-sustenance. This explains why a region so remote and difficult of access has exerted so great an influence upon more accessible and richer regions. In adjusting the cultivated farms to present progress lies Armenia's problem for the immediate future.—*Kurt Brünig*.

3314. RATHJENS, CARL, and WISSMANN, HERMANN v. *Sanaa. Eine südarabische Stadtlandschaft*. [San'a. A south Arabian urban landscape.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (9-10) 1929: 329-353.

3315. TRESSE, RENÉ. L'irrigation dans la Ghouta de Damas. [Irrigation in the Ghouta of Damascus.] *Rev. d'Études Islamiques*. 4 1929: 459-573.—The Ghouta of Damascus is the lowland oasis at the base of the Anti-Lebanon mountains. The Barada, furnishing water for irrigation, flows through a narrow gorge with a step descent to the plain. Two canals lead to Damascus and seven others spread out fan-like over the plain and irrigate 8,041 ha. The Barada, 80 km. in length, supports one fifth of the population of Syria. The river is mentioned in the Old Testament as Abana and its use for irrigation is still older. During the winter there

is no irrigation. Intensive irrigation begins in April and continues through November. Crops are typically Mediterranean with tree fruits leading. Irrigation methods are primitive and there is excessive loss through evaporation, seepage and theft. In July, 1929, the Department for Hydraulic Studies in Syria was established for the extension and improvement of irrigation. Jurisdiction over the irrigation works is placed in the hands of the Government.—*M. Warthin.*

Northern Asia

(See also Entries 3-15589, 16537, 17349; 143, 2527, 3499, 3854)

3316. CHALIKOV, B. G. ЧАЛИКОВ, Б. Г. К организации Обь-Иртышской рыбохозяйственной станции. [Organisation of the Ob-Irtysh fishery station.] Уральское Краеведение. (*Ural'skoe Kraevedenie.*) (2) 1928: 91-97.

3317. KAVELIN, E. КАВЕЛИН, Е. Колымский край. [Kolima region.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) (2) 1931: 152-172.—From materials collected by the author in 1927-1929 he gives a geographical and economic description of the country and of the economic life of the population (Russians, Yakuts, indigenes). The author considers in detail the question of exploitation of indigenes by local Russians and Yakut *kulaks* (well-to-do peasants). The institution of *kumalanism* (*kumalan* is an orphan who lives as an unsalaried laborer with well-to-do relations) is still widely spread among the Yakuts; for instance in the third Baldun village (Yakutia region) there are 117 *kumalans* to a population of 170. A second form of exploitation is the "working off" of the brides, and a third form is trade. An unimportant net of commercial factories and a tremendous territory as well as lack of control contribute to the development of private trade in out of the way districts. Traders are not only former merchants, but almost all middle and poor class peasants who seek to cover the deficit in their budgets by trade.—*G. Vasilevich.*

3318. PEREKHOD, V. I. ПЕРЕХОД, В. И. К вопросу о лесном богатстве Урала. [Forest resources of the Ural.] Уральское Краеведение. (*Ural'skoe Kraevedenie.*) (2) 1928: 59-64.

3319. SOCHAVA, V. B. СОЧАВА, В. Б. Пределы лесов в горах лямпинского Урала. [Limits of forestation in the Mountains of the Lapinskii Ural.] Труды Ботанического Музея Академии Наук СССР. (*Trudy Botanicheskogo Muzeia Akad. Nauk SSSR (Leningrad.)*) (22) 1930: pp. 47.

3320. TRAVIN, D. ТРАВИН, Д. Собаководство на р. Индигирке. [Dog breeding on the Indigirka River.] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) 7-8 1930: 72-75.—Systematic fishing, hunting the polar white fox, and lack of *iagelnik* (moss which serves as food for the reindeer) in the lower Indigir region require dog breeding. Five types of dogs, the training and life of the hunting and driving dogs, the expenses of upkeep, and prices of dogs and sledges, and the varieties of sledge slides are mentioned.—*G. Vasilevich.*

EUROPE

(See also Entry 3554)

Southeastern Europe

(See also Entries 2432, 2449, 2560, 2886, 3046, 3360, 3976, 4013)

3321. BIEL, ERWIN. Das Klima Dalmatiens. [The Dalmatian climate.] *Geog. Anz.* 30 (10) 1929: 305-311; (11) 1929: 337-344.

3322. FISCHEUX, R. Villages de France et de Roumanie. [Villages of France and Rumania.] *Bul. Soc. Regale Române de Geog.* 48 1929: 39-61.—The author shows that there are races and types of villages as there

are races and types of men. Of the two major races of villages one is termed "concentrated" and consists of a compact mass in a more or less geometric form. This type usually results from such local conditions as water scarcity, need for defence, desire to use as much land as possible for agriculture or an original location based on a feudal or patriarchal system. The "dispersed" form of village is frequent in mountain areas and is more abundant in France. Here, a center of church, stores, and public buildings is surrounded by scattered dwellings on large plots of ground. French villages are better laid out, are more formal and have paved streets; the buildings are more pretentious and the predominant use of stone in construction gives them a solid appearance. In Rumania the simple village houses which are constructed by the peasant himself are usually built of wood or earth and whitewashed. The informal character of Rumanian villages is further enhanced by their unpaved streets, the presence of livestock, and the number of trees and flowers. The Rumanian peasant is the more simple, more patriarchal—generous, contented with little—not too ambitious but adaptable. The French peasant is the more up-to-date, ambitious hard-working, and dissatisfied.—*M. Warthin.*

3323. FISCHEUX, R. Paysages de France et de Roumanie. [Landscapes of France and Rumania.] *Bul. Soc. Regale Române de Geog.* 48 1929: 11-38.—(A study in contrasts.) France is a country of harmonious variety in scenery with a long sea coast, a variety of resources, an abundant vegetation, and maritime and Mediterranean climates whose variety of peoples have united to form the French type, and whose very place names reflect variety of scenery (Bas-Pay, Pays d'Ange, etc.) Rumania lies on the eastward extension of the steppes with few trees and sharp seasonal contrasts in temperature and rainfall. Her mountains lack the variety of the Alps and have insufficient precipitation for snow covering and glaciers. Agriculture and oil are the only resources. The variety of peoples (Turks, Jews, Hungarians, Rumanians, etc.) remains distinct. Transportation except on the Danube is poor. (Illustrated.)—*M. Warthin.*

3324. GANTSCHOFF, M. N. The port of Burgas and its future extension. *Bull. Permanent Internat. Assn. Navigation Congr.* 4 (8) Jul. 1929: 62-68.—The rapid growth of the port of Burgas is due to the construction of the Burgas-Jambol Railway. The port is comparatively new, having been commenced less than a century ago. Until the completion of the port (1930) boats anchored a mile off shore. A maximum of traffic was attained in 1911. Plans for future development are given.—*M. Warthin.*

3325. UNSIGNED. La Yugoslavie et la France au point de vue commercial. [Yugoslavia and France from a commercial point of view.] *Rev. Écon. Française.* 51 (12) Dec. 1929: 419-432.—Serbia, whence comes the present Yugoslav demand for machinery, forms the basis of this discussion. The author traces the historical background of the present domination of central European nations in this commerce and studies statistics of French trade with Serbia.—*M. Warthin.*

3326. VALMIN, NATAN. Athen. [Athens.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 Jul. 1930: 385-399.

3327. WILLIAMS, MAYNARD OWEN. New Greece, the centenarian forges ahead. *Natl. Geog. Mag.* 58 (6) Dec. 1930: 649-721.

Italy

(See also Entries 2075, 2401, 2412, 2428, 2556, 2578, 3845, 3968, 3979, 4441, 4452, 4495)

3328. CALLEGARI, G. V. La direzione degli studi geografica e climatologica. [The department of geographic and climatological studies.] *Vie d'Italia.* 36 (8) Aug. 1930: 854-858.

3329. CARANO-DONVITO, G. *Economia ed economisti di Puglia. Sulla economia delle acque da ristabilirsi nel Regno di Napoli.* [Economics and economists of Apulia. On irrigation economics in the Kingdom of Naples.] *Riforma Soc.* 41 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 319-328.

3330. SION, JULES. *La conquête du sol et le reboisement en Italie.* [Reclamation of the soil and reforestation in Italy.] *Bull. de la Soc. Languedocienne de Géog.* n. s. 1 (1) 1930: 31-40.—The Italian Government is progressing with unified reclamation plans. Many swampy areas have been drained and in some cases the land has also been irrigated. Based on such a project, the city of Jolanda which was created in 1903 now boasts 6000 inhabitants and one of the largest Italian sugar refineries. In the south the problem has been one of controlling the devastating floods. In some cases terracing has made it possible to use the land for agriculture; in other cases reforestation and prohibition of agriculture have been necessary.—*M. Warthin.*

3331. TOSCHI, UMBERTO. *The Vatican City State from the standpoint of political geography.* *Geog. Rev.* 21 (4) Oct. 1931: 529-538.—The territory presided over by the pope has always been geographically, although since 1870 not legally, a political entity. The Lateran Treaty legalized this situation. The location of the Vatican in Rome—a city which has throughout history maintained notable advantages of situation—has been the basic factor in the historical development and present rôle of the Vatican City State. That its political importance far overshadows its size is due to this geographic factor of location. Several of its unique political attributes, such as citizenship, communication with its extraterritorial possessions (shown on a map), and its official language, Italian, spring from its location within the city of Rome.—*Derwent S. Whittlesley.*

3332. UNSIGNED. *Le développement urbain en Italie et la lutte contre l'urbanisation.* [Urban development in Italy and the struggle against urbanization.] *Vie Urbaine.* 8 (3) May 15, 1930: 216-224.—Between 1891 and 1921 the population of the large Italian cities has doubled while the population of the entire country has only increased 40%. The death rate is about the same in the urban and rural districts. Since the World War a movement to revive the love of rural life has spread throughout Italy. The government has attempted to regulate the influx of peasants into the cities, and has returned many of the unemployed to their former rural homelands.—*Otis P. Starkey.*

Iberian Peninsula

3333. H., V.; VIDAL, L.; BROT; ARRIBERT. *Le pin à crochets et son utilisation en papeterie.* [Utilization of mountain pine (*Pinus uncinata*) for paper making.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 69 (8) Aug. 1931: 648-656.—There are about 18,000 ha. of this pine in the eastern Pyrenees, now practically unutilized. Pulping experiments show that it makes good newsprint paper by the sulphite process, without bleaching; kraft paper by the soda process; and that finer papers can be made from bleached sulphite pulp. (Illustration.)—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

3334. SELL, MANFRED. *Der Gibraltar Tunnel.* *Ein Werkzeug des modernen spanischen Imperialismus.* [The Gibraltar tunnel. A tool of modern Spanish imperialism.] *Ibero Amerikan. Arch.* 4 (2) Jul. 1930: 137-147.—At the time of the dictatorship, Spain found itself apparently in a condition of political, economic, and cultural revival. The projected Gibraltar tunnel, which would unite Spain with its Moroccan possessions was to become an important factor in Spanish imperialism. The project of the Gibraltar tunnel from a technical point of view has no European prototype, but the impediments are not insurmountable. The

narrowest part of the strait (14 km.) cannot be considered for the tunnel, having a minimum depth of 680-700 m. As the angle of inclination should be little more than 3%, the tunnel would require a total length of 60 km. Consequently the entrances would have to be far from the coast at both ends, which is strategically undesirable. A more westerly location between Tarifa and Tangier was chosen where the minimum depth is only 320-400 m. The tunnel would require a length of only 33 km., of which 30 km. would lie below the bottom of the strait. Geologic conditions appear favorable. On both sides of the strait are eocene Flysch strata which, on account of their impermeability, would greatly facilitate the building of the tunnel. The tunnel would be of the highest consequence for world commerce. The journey from Europe to South America would be considerably shortened, if through railway connection from Europe to Dakar on the coast of West Africa were established. Direct railway connection would be possible between Europe and South Africa, and the European lines would be connected with the growing African railway net. A prerequisite would be the alteration of Spain's broad gauge railway to the normal European tracks, to avoid the breaking of shipments. The tunnel would strengthen Spain's position on the Strait of Gibraltar, which is not to the interest of either France or England.—*Günther von Geldern-Krispendorf.*

3335. VOSSELER, PAUL. *Städte der Iberischen Halbinsel.* [Cities of the Iberian Peninsula.] *Schweizer Geog.* 8 (4) Jul. 1931: 84-91; (5) Sep. 1931: 115-121.—On the Iberian peninsula, the most varying regional types are combined and, depending upon the soil, climate, location in relation to markets, commerce, and protection, the germs of the present cities have developed. Oases cities, settlements on mountains bordering the sea, commercial and fishing cities, market cities in the center of rich agricultural regions, and cities located at bridges or at the foot of passes occur. The peninsula was in ancient times located at the end of the old world, and was available for the expansion of the Mediterranean peoples. It was the bridge to Africa, and felt both Germanic and Moorish influences. Expansion across the ocean came with the discovery of the sea routes to India and America. It gained economically through the influx of wealth, but also lost through emigration and through intensified economic contrasts. The royal house created new cities dependent upon the castles and cloisters, such as Escorial and Aranjuez. With the mining of the natural resources in the south and north, the development of modern industry in Catalonia and in the Basque country, and the demand for seashore resorts, the state flourished again. All the cities possess certain definitely Iberian features—the monumental square with the city hall; the narrow alleys with balconies and verandas; the *paseos* and *alamedas*; the dry river beds of the *ramblas* frequently transformed into main streets; the arena; the cathedral; and the colorful folklife.—*P. Vosseler.*

France

(See also Entries 3322-3323, 3325, 3333, 3720, 3826, 3980, 4007, 4009, 4014, 4020, 4023, 4025-4026, 4028, 4081, 4098, 4266)

3336. BUFFAULT, PIERRE. *Les inondations de mars 1930 et la forêt.* [The floods of March, 1930.] *Rev. de Géog. Commerciale.* 54 1930: 1-12.—(A plea for reforestation.) According to the law of 1882 the government was given the right to acquire and reforest slopes when "actual danger" was imminent. The restriction was abused and in 1913 the law was modified to permit the reforestation of any sections where regulation of stream flow made it desirable. By 1929, but 392,000 ha. had been reforested. The floods of 1930 show the need of more intensive planning.—*M. Warthin.*

3337. BUTAVAND, F. À propos de Paris—port de mer. [Paris as a sea-port.] *La Nature*. (2858) Jun. 1, 1931: 494-498.—The proposition for making Paris a seaport is recurrent. Although the Seine might be utilized for this purpose, there are two difficulties which have never been economically surmounted—the flood waters must be regulated in such a way as to protect from inundations and at the same time yield water for navigation and the incised meanders which give to the river a long and tortuous pathway to the sea, make the Seine-way untenable. Access to Paris by the way of Dieppe has been studied but the relief of the land offers difficulties. There remains the building of a canal through Amiens. Its entrance would lie between Cayeux and Ault and it would terminate about 10 km. to the NE of Paris. The canal would follow the valley of the Avre but between the headwaters of this stream and Paris, the engineering feats would be about as difficult as in the other cases since the Oise must be crossed by a viaduct and the highlands reduced. However, the distance is short. The canal would be an asset, and could be completed quickly. The chief difficulty is the lack of labor but, since other countries have unemployment problems, labor could be imported.—*Robert M. Brown*.

3338. DEFFONTAINES, PIERRE. Le "Pays au Bois" de Belvès: Étude de géographie humaine. [The wooded country of Belvès: a study in human geography.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (218) Mar. 15, 1930: 147-158.—This study concerns that area of southwestern France between the Dordogne and the Lot Rivers. Recently there has occurred a complete reversal in the economy of the region. At the end of the 19th century, a deciduous cover predominated. The former type was of value as firewood, food (the chestnut), charcoal (the black oak), and as a source of fertilizer (leaves). The failure of the pine to serve any of these functions satisfactorily accounts for its unpopularity at that time. There was no specialization of occupation in Belvès; varying seasonally, the inhabitants were farmers, hunters, charcoal burners, or possibly miners. Thus the forest constituted an annex to the farm. The entire regional economy was based on the destructive utilization of the forest. The evils attending this exploitation were increased by a tree disease which ravished the area. In this extremity, the inhabitants attempted to reproduce the culture of the pine as witnessed in the neighboring Landes (1850). Extraction is no longer an industry there. Specialization of industry is general. The production of resin, based on the culture of the pine tree, is the dominant industry. As a result of the adoption of the new economy, there is reflected throughout Belvès an enviable prosperity in the improvement of those elements of the landscape which are most directly under human control.—*Leo J. Zuber*.

3339. DEFFONTAINES, PIERRE. Le visage de la Flandre. [The landscape of Flanders.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Dunkerque*. 1929: 11-20.—The wealth and productivity of Flanders is based not upon favorable geographic conditions but upon the industrious and progressive character of the population. The coast is bordered by sandy stretches; dunes and marshes offer variety of scenery but possess uniformly mediocre soils. Flax, sugar beet, and chicory culture were followed by closely associated forms of manufacturing; a network of canals was established. The industrialized section of Flanders lies to the east of the Lys valley.—*M. Warthin*.

3340. DELATTRE, A. L'outillage du port de Dunkerque. [The equipment of the port of Dunkerque.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Dunkerque*. 1930: 11-35.—A statement of the mechanical equipment of the port of Dunkerque.—*M. Warthin*.

3341. FISCHER, JEAN. Les inondations du bassin de l'Adour en mars 1930. [Floods of the Adour basin in March, 1930.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 6 (2) Jun. 1930:

149-168.—A scientific description of the causes and progress of the flood. (2 photo., 7 fig.)—*M. Warthin*.

3342. FONCIN, MYRIEM. La Cité. *Ann. de Géog.* 40 (227) Sep. 1931: 479-503.—The island of the Cité is the centre around which Paris has developed. As a river crossing it was a point of intersection of important roads after the Roman conquest; fortified during the invasions of the barbarians it became a military centre and a royal residence under the Merovingians. As the only crossing of the Seine until the beginning of the 17th century it had within its boundaries the cathedral of Notre Dame and the first palace of the kings. The opening of the new bridge in 1606 changed the axis of traffic and started the development of the new section, the Place Dauphiné. Although the Cité remained one of the large trade centres of Paris until the Revolution, the town developed on the banks of the river and the island lost its control of the bridges. Since the 18th century works have been in progress to render the congested sections sanitary and since the beginning of the 19th century wide thoroughfares have been opened. Haussmann succeeded in demolishing the blocks of unsanitary houses and at the end of the Second Empire the island with its official monuments was given its present appearance.—*Marcelle M. Bresson*.

3343. FOURNIER, L. Le port de Marseille. [The port of Marseilles.] *La Nature*. (2868) Nov. 1, 1931: 391-399.—The old port of Marseilles, 6 m. in depth, can accommodate only the smaller vessels. The new harbor, begun in 1844, consists of a series of basins stretching northward from the entrance of the old harbor directly along the water front. The southern part has still in course of construction the moles in the *Bassin du Pharo* and the *Bassin du Joliette*, and the breakwater of the former basin. From these, other basins extend northward and, when completed, the port will cover a water surface of over 525 a. of which about 440 will be adaptable to shipping, 10 mi. of usable quays, and 270 a. of docking space for depots and movement of goods. The port will accommodate 138 ships of draft up to 6 meters and 136 of greater draft. The equipment of the port will facilitate the loading and unloading of vessels and will include extensive passenger shelters, sheds, warehouses, etc. In connection with the development of this enlarged port, there arises the problem of the regulation of the Rhône particularly in regard to the production of water power. In the face of competition with manufacturing sites in northern Europe, work of this nature may not be profitable.—*Robert M. Brown*.

3344. FYOT, EUGÈNE. Causes diverses (géographiques, économiques ou autres) qui expliquent la formation et le développement de la ville de Dijon. [Various causes (geographic, economic, etc.) which explain the form and development of the town of Dijon.] *Bull. de la Soc. d. Sci. Écon. et Soc. Comité. d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1929: 133-146.—*M. Warthin*.

3345. GEX, F. Sécheresse, grands froids et chaleurs de 1929 en Savoie. [Droughts and extensive hot and cold spells in Savoy in 1929.] *Rev. de Géog. Alpine*. 18 (2) 1930: 395-423.—*M. Warthin*.

3346. LA GORCE, R. de. La Thiérarche. *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille*. 73 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 67-70.—Short account of a lecture given at Lille on Thiérarche, a province in northern France. Thiérarche is an ancient forest country which now has been cleared. Cattle raising has preserved the appearance of a woodland. The wool manufacturing, formerly a home industry, is now centered in Avesnes and Hirson. Old native costumes are still in use.—*Marcelle M. Bresson*.

3347. MOYSE, M. Étude sur les voies navigables de la région de Dunkerque. [The navigable waterways of Dunkerque.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Dunkerque*. 1929: 21-33.—This region extends from the Aa River to the Belgian boundary and its network of canals in-

cludes the Upper Colme from Watten to Bergues, the Lower Colme connecting Bergues with Hondshoote, the Bourbourg extending from Quindal to Dunkerque, the Bergues uniting Bergues and Dunkerque, and the Furnes which connects Dunkerque with Belgium. The construction of the canals which date back to the early middle ages, is facilitated by the marine origin of the soil and the gentle gradient. Statistics for tonnage carried on the canals and plans for improvement for shipping are given.—*M. Warthin.*

3348. PARDE, MAURICE. Les inondations du bassin de la Garonne et du Languedoc en mars 1930. [The floods of Garonne and Languedoc in March, 1930.] *Études Rhodaniennes*. 6(2) Jun. 1930: 135-148.—A description of the 1930 floods of the River Tarn and its tributaries together with the climatic causes and a plea for a scientific study and forecasting of the river flow.—*M. Warthin.*

3349. TRIBOT-LASPIÈRE, J. La géographie électrique de la France, oeuvre de documentation industrielle. [The geography of electricity in France. Industrial documents.] *Bull. de la Soc. d'Encouragement p. l'Indus. Nationale*. 129(3) Mar. 1930: 204-209.

Low Countries

(See also Entries 2493, 3998, 4015, 4488)

3350. BOERMAN, W. E. Economisch-geografische kaarten. [Economic-geographic maps.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20(7) Jul. 1929: 295-297.—(A plea for an economic-geographic mapping of the Netherlands.)—*W. Van Royen.*

3351. BOUMA, L. Bodemgebruik en bevolkingsgroei in West-Friesland. [Land utilization and increase of population in West Friesland.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 21(1) Jan. 15, 1930: 6-16.—West Friesland is part of the province of North Holland located east of the old West Friesian sea dike which runs from Kolhorn via Schagen and Alkmaar to Hoorn. The area consists of polders with a young clay soil resting upon sand. The north central part is largely pasture, while in the remainder of the district tilled land predominates. It is difficult to make a clear distinction between the uses of land for horticultural and for ordinary agricultural purposes, as horticultural land includes all used for the raising of vegetables, fruits, horticultural seeds, bulbs, flowers, shrubbery, and trees. The most important horticultural districts are the eastern tip of West Friesland, near Enkhuizen; a strip along the western limit of West Friesland near the town of Alkmaar, and the neighborhood of Medemblik. Horticulture is expanding rapidly. Density of population is highest in the horticultural districts and lowest in the grazing areas. The increase of population, which is the result of a surplus of births over deaths, is greatest in the former area. Within the horticultural districts, the increase is least significant in the oldest areas where further expansion is limited, and greatest where horticulture is actually expanding. Increase in population is retarded by emigration to other parts of the Netherlands. Expansion of horticulture requires the improvement of transportation facilities, both waterways and railroads. Greater attention should be given to methods of production and marketing in order to meet the increasing protective tariff rates of other countries.—*W. Van Royen.*

3352. HINTE, E. van. Het bevolkingsvraagstuk, met inachtneming van eenige in Nederland getroffen maatregelen. [The population problem and some measures taken in the Netherlands.] *Tijdschr. v. Econ. Geog.* 20(7) Jul. 1929: 301-308.—*W. Van Royen.*

3353. JANSMA, K. The drainage of the Zuider Zee. *Geog. Rev.* 21(4) Oct. 1931: 574-583.—Although a large part of the Zuider Zee was once dry land, only in recent times has any serious plan for its reclamation

been proposed. Work was not begun until 1919. The idea was opposed by many on the grounds that so much additional land would result in a heavy drop in prices and rents and that the expense would be entirely too heavy. But the population of Holland has a density of 600 per sq. mi. and the heavy expenditures during the World War made the estimated cost seem relatively small. The main feature of the scheme is the enormous dike which will shut off the Zuider Zee from the sea and make a great inland lake. This will gradually freshen the water, which can be used as a source of supply. The dam will be used as a location for railroad and road. It is believed that a lake of some 280,000 a. is necessary to take care of the discharge of the IJssel. Stone from Germany and Belgium is used for facing and the boulder clay for the main part of the dike was found at the bottom of the sea. The total cost, including the development of the polders, will run into hundreds of millions of dollars. The four polders to be created will have good soil and an area of about 550,000 a. which will probably accommodate between 300,000 and 500,000 people.—*Frank E. Williams.*

3354. LONKHUIZEN, J. P. v. Het ontstaan van nieuwe nederzettingen in onze heidestrekken. [The origin of new settlements in our heath lands.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootsch.* 46(6) Nov. 1929: 792-796.

3355. REINHARD, RUDOLF. Das Zuiderseewerk und seine Bedeutung. [The Zuider Zee project and its significance.] *Geog. Anz.* 31(5) 1930: 148-152.

3356. SPETHMANN, HANS. Das neue Holland. [New Holland.] *Geog. Anz.* 31(5) 1930: 137-143.—Similar climate, soil, and population have created entirely different pictures on the two sides of the German-Dutch border: good roads and flourishing villages in Holland, poor roads and villages in Germany. The Dutch have neutralized the influence of a late spring by planting late potatoes and by raising tomatoes, wine, and melons under glass. A new mining district has developed in Dutch Limburg, assisted by the construction of the Juliana Canal (34 km. from Borgharen to Maastricht) permitting easy shipments of coal up the Rhine and to Rotterdam. Imports of raw materials via Bremen will decrease. Impressive extensions have been made in the Rotterdam harbor. Man has regulated the Rhine and founded Rotterdam at a location not naturally favored by geography. The population has given the Netherlands her main features, and aims to make the soil the most valuable asset. In percentage of agrarian population, the position of the Netherlands lies between that of Germany and Belgium, the percentage in industry (38%) is almost equal to Germany's (40%). (Bibliography.)—*Werner Neuse.*

Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 3847, 3853, 3962, 3967, 3994, 4005, 4029, 4440, 4466, 4483, 4491, 4608)

3357. EDWARDS, K. C. Valley settlement in north Tirol. *Geography*. 16 Pt. 3 (93) Sep. 1931: 197-206.—This account is limited to districts near Innsbruck. Settlements are distinguished as valley floor and valley terrace sites. The chief natural resource is the fertile soil; but much of it is on slopes too steep to be ploughed without loss of soil. Hence pastoral production predominates. Other resources are forests, small mineral deposits, and water power. The population in the valleys reaches 100 per sq. mi. (Six diagrams, short bibliography.)—*C. B. Fawcett.*

3358. KRAUS, THEODOR. Das Siegerland. Ein Industriegebiet im Rheinischen Schiefergebirge. [Siegerland. An industrial region in the Rhine uplands.] *Forsch. z. Deutschen Landes- u. Volkskunde*. 28 1931: pp. 148.—Siegerland is a well dissected part of the Rhine uplands lying to the right and 50 km. distant

from the Rhine on the upper Sieg tributary. Originally woodland and later colonized, it retains the characteristics of an old border land. But the occurrence of iron ore has stimulated the economic life. Since 14th and 15th centuries iron mining and working has been the dominating economic activity. At an early date, a great number of small mines were opened and smelters and hammermills developed along the streams. The need for charcoal caused the establishment of the *Hauberg*, bush-forest, cut after a short interval and the land then ploughed for one year. Siegerländer steel had an excellent reputation. Related to the *Haubergen* which supply the tan, the dressing of leather developed. The coal age destroyed this economic organization. Now Siegerland's position far from the coal fields and the main routes of traffic, handicaps industrial evolution. Nevertheless it has been able to maintain its position as an iron mining and working district by means of efficient industrial reorganization. (Production: ore 2,050,000 t. in 1929; iron, 387,000 t. in 1926.) But economic crises are more serious here than elsewhere. Many of the workers are also small landowners, and there is no real proletariat in the region, one of its most characteristic features. (Maps, sketches, and photographs.)—*Hans Bobek*.

3359. LÜBEN, KURT. Raum und Verwaltungsgrenzen in niederrheinisch-westfälischen Wirtschaftsgebiet. [Areal and political boundaries in the lower Rhine-Westphalian industrial area.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 15(2) Jul. 1931: 49-67.—This greatest of all areas in Germany, in mining, transporting, and industrial utilization of coal has had great city development since 1871. Geological structure determined mining town sites and transportation possibilities those of heavy iron industry. Cities developed with little advance planning. Maps show and the text describes a realignment of areas. Large cities, smaller cities, workers communities, and land districts are delineated. A table shows the reduction by combination of 25 cities to 16. This new arrangement, much as it appeals to geographers, is short of ideal in that it extends only to state boundaries.—*Geo. H. Primmer*.

3360. MARTCHENKO, M. L'état actuel des travaux hydrauliques réunissant le Rhin et le Danube. [The present state of hydraulic works connecting the Rhine and the Danube.] *Bull. de la Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 54(3-4) 1930: 190-195.—The Department of River Construction of Bavaria has discussed the project of uniting the basins of the Rhine and the Danube, by utilizing the Main. The Ludwig Canal, joining the Main and the Danube, has served as a connecting artery for many years, but since it permits only vessels of 120 tons or less, it is not satisfactory for present needs. Construction on various parts of the Main and Danube has begun; canals have been constructed where necessary, while locks and dredging have alleviated the shallowness in many sections. The whole project, it is estimated, will be completed by 1950. South Germany is particularly interested in the project, since the establishment of this river route will cause a decrease in the trade of the Oder and the North German ports. Consequently the state is exercising its influence to delay the work as long as possible. Rumania, controlling the flow of the Danube, is vitally interested, since the completion of the project will change the destination of certain commodities moving up the Danube and will divert others coming from north Europe.—*F. J. Gladwin*.

3361. MELZER, HEINZ. Frostschäden des Winters 1928-29 in Österreich. [Damages by frost during the winter 1928-1929 in Austria.] *Centralbl. f. d. Gesamte Forstwesen.* 57(2) 1931: 49-75.—*Hans Bobek*.

3362. RENARD, SUZANNE. Le plan d'Essen. [The city plan of Essen.] *Vie Urbaine.* 8(3) May 15, 1930:

190-198.—In planning for the future growth and modernization of an industrial city, the destruction of buildings must be avoided as much as possible because of the great value of the capital invested in them. The location of the coal-mines and the industries greatly limits the possible changes in the plan of Essen. (4 maps.)—*Otis P. Starkey*.

3363. SCHMIDT, ROBERT. Le "Verband" pour l'aménagement régional du bassin houiller de la Ruhr. [The "Verband" for the regional control of the Ruhr coal basin.] *Vie Urbaine.* 8(3) May 15, 1930: 184-189.—Such activities as new means of transportation, the allocation of roads, the planning of parks, and zoning laws for the various communities of the Ruhr coal basin are unified in a governing body called the "Verband." Its authority extends over 4,571 sq. km. with a population density of 900 per sq. km. [Maps.]—*M. Warthin*.

3364. SELLIER, HENRI. L'organisation du Grand Berlin. [The organization of Greater Berlin.] *Vie Urbaine.* 8(1) Jan. 15, 1930: 15-27.—The problem of the relation of the city and its suburban zone has been solved in Berlin by a partial incorporation of the suburban communities with the metropolis. In 1911, a government was established to regulate traffic throughout Greater Berlin. Its functions were greatly extended during the War. In 1920 a new commune of Berlin was created, which was separated from Brandenburg and became a province. The poorer districts have benefited by this unification, but the wealthier and better managed districts are dissatisfied.—*Otis P. Starkey*.

3365. SIEWKE, THEODOR. Die topographische Grundkarte des Deutschen Reiches. 1:5000. [The topographical base map of Germany—1:5000.] *Geog. Anz.* 31(7) 1930: 218-223.

3366. STOLZ, OTTO. Die Schwaighöfe in Tirol. Ein Beitrag zur Siedlungs- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Hochalpentäler. [Schwaighöfe in Tirol. A contribution to the history of economy and settlement in the high Alpine valleys.] *Wissenschaftl. Veröffent. d. Deutschen u. Österreich. Alpenvereins.* (5) 1930: pp. 197.—*Schwaighöfe* are an interesting type of Alpine settlement from the historical as well as from the geographical point of view. In this exhaustive study the author gives not only the conclusion but a large amount of archival source material. *Schwaighöfe* were cattle breeding farms located by the feudal landowners or the count of the Tirol in the high valleys and the mountain slopes above the limit of grain cultivation and permanent settlement. Their quit-rents regularly were limited to the products of stock farming. There existed a standard rent of 300 pieces of cheese which, as well as the name, were characteristic for the region of Bavarian settlement though this type of farm is to be found in the Alemannian and Rhaetian Alps but not in the Italian region. They are distributed through the zone lying between 1200 and 2000 m. elevation, i.e., up to the limit of hay growing. They developed between the 12th and 14th centuries. Many could not be maintained as permanent settlements but changed into seasonally occupied pastoral farms (*Almen*). (Map indicating the distribution of the *Schwaighöfe* and numerous photographs.)—*H. Bobek*.

British Isles

(See also Entries 4478, 4480)

3367. BRYAN, P. W. A technique for recording land utilization in city and urban surveys. *Geography.* 16 Pt. 3 (93) Sep. 1931: 211-215.—"A survey of local industries has as its object the study of the local industries and other economic activities of a town or city and the related countryside, with a view to ascertaining both the main facts about each activity and also the relationships which exist between the various activities, so that a complete and duly proportioned picture

of the whole may be built up." The survey in Leicester employs a technique modified from one developed by Wellington Jones and V. C. Finch. The facts which it is desired to record are indicated by a fraction both numerator and denominator of which contain three digits. The numerator indicates the uses to which the land is put, and the denominator the natural phenomena affecting this utilization.—*C. W. Thornthwaite.*

3368. DICKINSON, R. E., and HENDERSON, H. C. K. The livestock markets of England and Wales. *Geography*. 16 Pt. 3 (93) Sep. 1931: 187-194.—Using a regional division as a basis of discussion, the authors describe the use of markets in the livestock industry of England and Wales. The movement of cattle, especially, from breeding to fattening localities is shown to be influenced by the nature of the environment. Maps showing the size (rated according to the number of livestock handled) and distribution of the cattle, sheep, and pig markets of England and Wales accompany the article.—*J. W. Reid.*

3369. JONES, S. J. Historical geography of Bristol. *Geography*. 16 Pt. 3 (93) Sep. 1931: 175-186.—The history of the early development of Bristol is sketched briefly, while its more recent industrial and commercial growth is treated with greater completeness. Bristol's position near the southwestern coast of England has aided its development in the past and tends toward a perpetuation of its prosperity.—*J. W. Reid.*

3370. PONSONBY, T. B. A system of forestry in the British Isles. *Scottish Forestry J.* 45 Pt. 1 Mar. 1931: 1-28.—The author advocates planting mixed forests akin to the natural forests of Britain, with an extensive use of "secondary" deciduous trees as "nurses" for the "capital" trees, either coniferous or hardwood deciduous. He gives a theoretical discussion of this mixed forest, and notes on its establishment and management, based on the view that "a forest is not merely a crop of trees . . . but a remarkable association of members, some from the animal and others from the vegetable kingdom, the whole bound together by interests which are . . . common to them all." This system he calls the *French* as opposed to the *classic German* system which he condemns. (Bibliography).—*C. B. Fawcett.*

3371. WOOLDRIDGE, S. W., and SMETHAM, D. J. The glacial drifts of Essex and Hertfordshire, and their bearing upon the agricultural and historical geography of the region. *Geog. J.* 78 (3) Sep. 1931: 243-269.—The southern margin of the drift-sheet in Hertfordshire and Essex forms a geographic boundary of historical as well as present significance. In eastern Hertfordshire the drift gives way to normal chalk plateau, in the Vale of Albans to chalk and London clay, and in southern Essex to London clay. A driftless London clay lowland intervenes between the drift-sheet and the Thames alluvia. From the standpoint of settlement the drift was favored with flowing streams as well as a supply of water at shallow depth, fertile soils, and originally, thin forest cover. Most of the drift is arable land whereas pasture is predominant on the London clay. In pre-Roman times the stronger tribes were on the drift, the weaker on the clay and there was a notable concentration of the manors, as noted in the Domesday Survey, on the drift. With the growth of London the importance of the London clay increased. (10 maps and diagrams).—*Samuel N. Dicken.*

Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States

(See also Entries 4004, 4099, 4442, 4463, 4467, 4569)

3372. BORREMANS, LOUIS. La population de la Finlande. [The population of Finland.] *Bull. Soc. Royale Belge de Géog.* 54 (2) 1930: 103-109.—Finland has a denser population than other countries situated in the

same latitude (except Värmland and certain parts of Norway) and denser than certain countries traversed by the same isothermal line. The population is relatively dense in the southern portions of the country and along the coast, while the interior is sparsely settled. The unequal distribution of fertile fields and the topographic configuration of the country have brought about the dispersal of the rural peoples. In Finland there is very little concentration of homes to form villages, while farms and hamlets, more or less agglomerated, are widely scattered. The landscape of East Bothnia is characterized by the grouping of habitations and villages along streams, in the midst of grain fields, and in the prairies. Since the beginning of the century urban population shows an increase at the expense of the rural, due primarily to the shifting of economic activity from agricultural toward industrial and commercial enterprises. The peoples of Finland are composed of two distinct racial elements: (1) Finnish element of Finno-Ugrian origin and (2) Swedish element of Germano-Scandinavian origin.—*F. J. Gladwin.*

3373. GRANÖ, J. G. Die geographischen Gebiete Finnlands. Eine vergleichende Übersicht nebst methodischen Erörterungen. [The geographical regions of Finland. A comparative survey with considerations of methods.] *Fennia*. 52 (3) 1931: pp. 182.—The paper is an application to Finland of Granö's principles, given in *Reine Geographie*, Abo, 1929. He develops the physiognomic formula according to the aspect of the landscape and the physiographical formula according to the origin of the landscape. The physiognomic formula consists of data about the form of the earth's crust (in Roman numerals I-VII), the form of the water (in Arabic numerals 1-6), of the vegetation (capital letters A-F), and of the settlements (small letters a-d). There are 840 possible combinations, but only 65 actually exist in Finland. The dominant element (written first in the formula) is water 47.8%, the form of the earth's crust 32.1%, the vegetation 20.9%. The physiographical formula consist of data concerning the relief (Roman numerals I-IV), the erosive and accumulating power of the water (Arabic numerals 1-5), density of vegetation (capital letters A-D), and the economic activity of man (small letters a-e). There are 216 possible combinations, but only 40 exist, of which 24 are cultural landscapes and 16 pure natural ones. Of the whole area of Finland 19.9% is water, 72.5% woodland, rocks and bogs, and 7.6% fields, meadows, gardens. Finland is then divided into 19 natural provinces, which are subdivided into 35 regions or 105 geographical localities, (6 large and 19 small maps, 22 landscape illustrations, and statistical appendix).—*W. Maas.*

3374. LINDSKOG, ERIK. On the geographical distribution of fog in Sweden. *Geografiska Ann.* 13 (1) 1931: 1-94.

3375. LINDSKOG, GÖSTA. Kring Ringsjön. Den omväxlande bygden i hjärtat av Skåne, där skogen och slätten mötas. [Around Ringsjön. A varied region in the heart of Scania where plain and forest meet.] *Jorden Runt*. 2 Aug. 1930: 471-482.

3376. FROMMER, FRITZ. Der nördliche Schwarzwald. Versuch einer länderkundlichen Darstellung. [The northern Black Forest. The investigation of a geographical unit.] *Badische Geog. Abhandl.* (3) 1929: pp. 111. (Illustrations.)

3377. RUDOLPH, M. Geopolitische Überseeprobleme des dänischen Staates. [Geopolitical overseas problems of Denmark.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (4) Apr. 1930: 295-304; (5) May 1930: 387-392.—Since the establishment of independence in 1918, Iceland's economic conditions have improved. Emigration to America has discontinued. The geographical location and the character of the island and of the people have led to the separation from Denmark. Denmark exports agrarian products to

Iceland. Minerals, machines, and timber come directly from England, Norway, Germany, etc. A referendum to be held in 1943 will probably destroy the last ties connecting Iceland with Denmark; personal union by the king and foreign representation by the Danish government. The Faroe Islands have not yet obtained political freedom. The policy of monopolized trade has united the people (24,000) and helped to develop a national character and language. The separatist group demands recognition of its language in school, church, and administration. The question of fishing rights near the Greenland coast has been the main cause for contention. The Faroe problem is one of administration, no political separation from Denmark being aimed at. Monopolized trade is the only means of guaranteeing a favorable trade balance with Greenland. Fishing and fur trade in Greenland waters and in east Greenland are carried on by Norwegians. Should Denmark gain sovereignty over the whole island, Norway's trade would be restricted. Norway is also interested in the maintenance of meteorological stations. The treaty of Oslo (1924) has not alleviated the tension between the two countries.—*Werner Neuse.*

3378. TOSCHI, UMBERTO. Come i Finlandesi fanno conoscere il loro paese. [How the Finlanders make their country known.] *Boll. Reale Soc. Geog. Ital.* 8(3) Mar. 1931: 197-203.—(Information about the most important recent publications on Finland, edited by the state or with its cooperation and aimed towards making the country known in foreign lands.) The origin of these publications dates back to 1895, when the Finnish Geographical Society, in order to remedy the ignorance throughout Europe concerning the geography of the country, began publishing the works of Finnish students. The work culminates in the well known Atlas of Finland (*Suomen Kartasto*) whose third edition (1922-28) is accompanied by a commentary volume.—*Roberto Almagià.*

AFRICA

(See also Entry 3301)

3379. MÉNIAUD, JEAN. Nos bois coloniaux. [French colonial woods.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies.* 23(261) Nov. 1930: 901-963; (262) Dec. 1930: 1037-1175; 24(263) Jan. 1931: 3-172.—A study of the various woods, character of the woods (strength, timber etc.), their uses and commercial importance.—*M. Warthin.*

3380. MÉNIAUD, JEAN. Les forêts coloniales. [French colonial forests.] *Bull. de l'Agence Général d. Colonies.* 23(257) Jun. 1930: 454-472.—French colonies possess forested areas capable of economic development that are 5 or 6 times as extensive as those in France. Of the 800,000 cu. meters exported in 1928 from French colonies all but 80,000 cu. meters were valuable cabinet woods. Exports of pulp wood, charcoal, tanning materials, and the products of wood distillation are economically desirable. The International Forestry Congress at Lyons in 1928 recommended scientific forestry, rational and intensive exploitation, and the installation of adequate transportation facilities.—*M. Warthin.*

3381. NODON, A. Utilisation des fibres de yucca. [The utilization of yucca fiber.] *Rev. de Botanique Appliquée et d'Agric. Tropicale.* 10(106) Jun. 1930: 376-380.—Improved methods now make it possible to manufacture a good paper from such plants as the yucca. This plant could be grown in many parts of French Africa preferably near the sea so that after the fibers had been extracted in local factories using palm oil as fuel; the final, more expensive electrochemical processes could be accomplished by hydroelectric power in such a region as the Pyrenees.—*M. Warthin.*

Atlas Region

(See also Entries 3961, 4637)

3382. DRESCH, JEAN. Le massif de Moulay Idriss (Maroc septentrional). Étude de géographie humaine. [The highland of Moulay Idriss (northern Morocco). A study in human geography.] *Ann. de Geog.* 39(221) Sep. 15, 1930: 496-510.—The tree covered mass of the Moulay Idriss highland, dotted here and there by villages, rises in sharp contrast to the surrounding lifeless valleys and plateaus. Tree culture is of primary importance and olive trees occupy about one third of the area. Fruits, including lemons and oranges noted for their size, are produced under irrigation. Of the cereals, hard wheat is most important and occasionally there is a surplus for export. The vine is important as a source of table grapes and raisins. Sheep and goat production is supplementary to crop cultivation. Population density is quite high and there are many villages with a population of between 250 and 600. Four towns have a population of over 1,500. and Moulay Idriss, the great market of the area, has over 6,000. Most of the export is through Meknès though some is through Fez. The highland has long been a place of refuge and its inhabitants are mainly Berbers though of many tribes. Wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few. This, combined with the great variety in tribal customs and the slowness with which it is modified, makes the land one of great contrasts.—*Henry Madison Kendall.*

3383. FRECKMANN, S. Algerien und die Sahara. [Algeria and the Sahara.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze.* 26(15) Aug. 1, 1930: 341-350.—The article emphasizes the small extent but the great value of the agricultural map of Algeria, based on the original map of the Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie. The article and map distinguish between the agricultural zone along the coast and the extensive inland area. In the coastal zone cereal production occupies the greatest area (wheat, barley), so that Algeria in normal years produces 60% more cereals than is necessary for home consumption and in 1928, 4,000,000 hundredweights were exported. Second in importance is cork oak (*Quercus suber*). Of special interest is the area of intensive cultivation of the coastal area, distinguished in Algeria for olives and wine (wine production in 1928 was 13,600,000 bl. of which 75,000 were exported to France) and where in recent times, the Spanish, Italians, and Maltese produce fresh vegetables (tomatoes and potatoes) for export to France and even to Germany in increasing quantities. The steppes adjoining are important only for the production of a reed (*Stipa tenacissima*) used in paper manufacture, and for the numerous date producing oases (totaling 800,000-1,000,000 hundredweights). Throughout the year the nomads exchange their dates for the cereals of the coastal zone. A short statement by Dr. P. Larue concerning soil and its fertilization, concludes the article. The statistics are taken from *Notre Domaine Colonial*, Vol. 2.—*Leo Waibel.*

3384. GRIMAUD, J. La commune de Pont-de-l'Isser. [The commune of Pont-de-l'Isser.] *Bull. Trimestriel de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran.* 50(181) Mar. 1929: 49-124.—Pont-de-l'Isser lying to the southeast of Algiers, has a Mediterranean form of climate and is protected from the desert winds by the massifs of Themcen and Lamoricière. Colonization began in 1854 with the establishment of Abdelli. In 1872 Aïn-Tekbalet was established, and in 1878 Pont-de-l'Isser. These towns are today the centers of a population of 5,067 of which 4,131 are native Mohammedans and 658 are French. Three-fourths of the population is occupied in agricultural pursuits, raising cereals, vegetables, mulberry trees, cotton, tobacco, wine, and forage crops, listed in order of importance. Ports for export are Oran and Beni Saf.—*M. Warthin.*

3385. LACHARRIÈRE, J. LADRIET de. Au Maroc de 1929. [Morocco in 1929.] *Afrique Française*. 39 (9) Sep. 1929: 374-376; (10) Oct. 1929: 405-415; (11) Nov. 1929: 457-466; (12) Dec. 1929: 520-526.—In addition to treating the political problems and administrative organization of the day the author takes up present conditions in transport (road, automobile highway, and railway maps are included), mining, labor, both white and native, commerce, colonization, and urban development.—*M. Warthin*.

3386. MONOD, Colonel. Considérations sur l'élevage au Maroc. [Stock breeding in Morocco.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 14 (1) Mar. 1930: 13-17.—Morocco, for many years a cattle exporter, has for the last few years found it necessary to import meat. Statistics for the years 1919-1928 indicate a decrease in the number of livestock since 1925 and 1926. The number of cattle on sale at Casablanca fell off from 160,277 in 1923 to 56,124 in 1929. The price of meat butchered in Morocco is as great or even greater than in France. Mutton is a possible exception. Slaughter houses have diminished in importance since 1927. The causes of this condition are numerous: the army consumes almost all of the available supply; the levying of a tax has caused an exodus of sheep and cattle from the country; the natives are eating more meat—their consumption has increased sixfold in the last ten years; and there is an increased use of land for agriculture rather than stock raising. New methods should be employed by the native stock breeders, the animals should be watched more carefully, and the number of watering places increased.—*E. T. Platt*.

3387. RUSSO, P. Un voyage dans le Rif. [A journey in the Rif.] *Afrique Française, Suppl., Renseignements Coloniaux*. 38 (11) Nov. 1929: 683-688.

3388. SONNIER, A. Considérations sur la condition juridique des merdjas du Gharb. [The legal status of the swamps of Gharb.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine*. 15 (1) Mar. 1931: 33-38.—The Gharb, which covers thousands of acres in the northern provinces of Morocco, is composed of swamps where the flood waters of the Sebou and its tributaries overflow. Before the Protectorate, the adjacent land which was not inundated or the land which regularly was laid bare by the receding waters in the early summer was community land (*blad djemaa*). It was allotted by the tribe for a period of one harvest. Only a few parcels were private property. Each tribe also had the right to use and control the part of the swamps which always was under water. Hence when the legal status of the swamps needed to be settled, the divers rights of property and usage were indefinite and confused. The author points out that the inclusion of the swamps in the public lands by the *dahir* of November 8, 1919, offered a great number of advantages in protecting the rights of communities and of individuals and of reclaiming swamps.—*Marcel Larnaudé*.

Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entries 3383, 4065, 4068, 4074, 4079)

3389. CHEVALIER, AUG. L'aviation au service de l'agriculture tropicale et de la géographie botanique. [The service of aviation in tropical agriculture and botanical geography.] *Rev. de Botanique Appliquée et d'Agric. Tropicale*. 10 (106) Jun. 1930: 353-356.—Aerial photographs taken in Senegal and Gambia show how such surveys may be used in the study of phytogeography and as an easy means of determining the location of agricultural enterprises.—*M. Warthin*.

3390. CHEVALIER, AUG. Le dattier en Mauritanie. [The date palm in Mauritania.] *Rev. de Botanique Appliquée et d'Agric. Tropicale*. 10 (106) Jun. 1930: 372-376; (107) Jul. 1930: 571-577.—The date palm constitutes the chief agricultural resource of all Mauri-

tania except that part near the Senegal River. Together with their flocks these palms constitute the principal wealth of the natives. Yet, in comparison with North Africa this wealth is almost negligible. The trees are found along the wadis in oases which are usually located 300-400 km. from the Atlantic. Adrar and especially the valley of Atar accounts for 2/3 of the total crop.—*M. Warthin*.

3391. CHRISTY, CUTHBERT. Liberia in 1930. *Geog. J.* 77 (6) Jun. 1931: 515-539.—The independent Negro Republican State of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 45,000 sq. mi. and 350 mi. of seacoast. The inland country, largely forest covered, is broken and hilly. The climate is one of the most humid in Africa. The chief sources of revenue are duties on rubber and palm-oil. Descendants of American Negroes, concentrated near the coast, are the nominal rulers of the country. There have been numerous boundary disputes and native wars, and financial difficulties partly solved by foreign loans. Adjustments between the coast people and inland natives are difficult, and the interior has been poorly administered. Persistent reports that the frontier force soldiers were allowed to round up gangs of natives for overseas shipment, led to the forming of a commission in 1929 to investigate conditions. The author was the representative for the League. U. S. holds the dominant commercial and financial position in Liberia, chiefly through the Firestone Rubber Company interests. American cooperation is therefore necessary, if sufficient influence is to be exerted for the improvement of internal administration and conditions of the native population.—*Genevieve Lamson*.

3392. DESSOLIERS, M. H. Le refoulement du Sahara. [The retreating Sahara.] *Mémoires et C. R. d. Travaux de la Soc. d. Ingénieurs Civils de France, Bull.* 83 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 578-621.

3393. MAHÉ, L. Création d'un nouveau centre de captage pour l'alimentation en eau de la ville de Dakar. [The creation of a new source for obtaining the water supply for the city of Dakar.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 12 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 556-597.

3394. PERRON, MICHEL. Les rizières du Macina. [Rice culture of Macina.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies*. 22 (247) Aug. 1929: 819-834.—In the upper delta of the middle Niger the river separates into several major and minor channels. Here, with the aid of annual floods, rice growing is carried on. Cultivation is on the clan basis and the amount of land under cultivation depends upon the size of the group. Methods are primitive and local plant varieties are deteriorating. Rice is planted in the beginning of July before the heavy rains and harvested from October to the end of December. By the construction of dikes as protection against excessive floods and the building of canals the French hope to increase both the acreage and yield of rice.—*M. Warthin*.

3395. PERROT, EM. D'Oran au golfe de Guinée par le Sahara, le Soudan nigérien, la Haute-Volta et la Fouta-Djalon. [From Oran to the Gulf of Guinea via the Sahara, Nigerian Sudan, Upper Volta, and Fouta Djalon.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Séances Communications*. 10 1927-1928 (Publ. 1929): 405-420.

3396. SANFOURCHE, A. A. La mise en valeur du Sahara oriental par dérivation du Niger. [The value to the eastern Sahara of deflecting the Niger.] *Géographie*. 53 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 285-298.—Presenting a plan for returning the upper Niger to its old bed or to the north into the desert of El Djouf. A dam or diversion canal in the vicinity of Timbuktu would accomplish this. Consequences would be to flood much of the middle Niger, to put 80,000 sq. km. into cultivation, to control floods in the Niger delta, to provide water for 600 of the 1300 km. of the trans-Sahara route which are without such resource, to facilitate policing the area,

possibly to create an inland sea in the desert and to have an ameliorating effect on the climate of El Djouf.—*M. Warthin.*

3397. SAVORNIN. Les eaux artésiennes du Sahara. [The artesian waters of the Sahara.] *Acad. d. Sci. Coloniales, C.R. d. Stances Communications.* 10 1927-1928 (Publ. 1929): 337-354.

3398. R., M. La météorologie au Hoggar. [The meteorology of the Hoggar massif, central Sahara.] *Rev. Générale d. Sci. Pures et Appliqués.* 42 (5) Mar. 15, 1931: 130-131.

Guinea Coast and French Equatorial Africa

3399. DAGRON, M. L'oeuvre agricole de la France au Togo. [Agricultural works of France in Togo.] *Agronomie Coloniale.* 19 (153) Sep. 1930: 78-85; (154) Oct. 1930: 105-116.—Agriculture is the chief resource of Togo and is practiced solely by the natives. The French agricultural service is making an organized attempt to guide these native agricultural enterprises especially through the three experiment stations. (Map showing distribution of agricultural products.)—*M. Warthin.*

3400. LE PORT, F. Le pêche dans le Bas-Dahomy. [Fishing in the lower Dahomy.] *Géographie.* 52 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 32-42.—A description of the mode of living of a fisherman and his family, their physique, intellectual capacities, and religion in relation to their environment. (See 2: 8806.)

Angola and Belgian Congo (See also Entry 1719)

3401. BRENEZ, A. Situation actuelle de la colonisation agricole européenne au Lomami. [The present situation of European agricultural colonization in Lomami.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge.* 21 (2) Jun. 1930: 147-161.—Already known as a desirable agricultural district, Lomami has been opened to the settler by the construction of the Congo-Katanga Railway. In listing the desirable areas it is important to determine the native labor supply as well as the type of soil. Agricultural machinery is coming into general use. Diversified agriculture is possible; the chief crops at present being coffee, cotton, and cattle.—*M. Warthin.*

3402. DARNAULT, P. Les cours d'eau de l'Afrique Équatoriale Française. [Water courses of French Equatorial Africa.] *Géographie.* 53 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 121-137.—(A reconnaissance trip through French Equatorial Africa for the purpose of estimating water power resources.)—*M. Warthin.*

3403. LEPLAC, EDM. L'agriculture du Congo Belge en 1930. [The agriculture of Belgian Congo in 1930.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge.* 21 (4) 1930: 1007-1028.—(Gives figures for native and European agricultural production, discusses the development of these two classes of agriculture, and presents the organization of the agricultural service of the Government.)—*M. Warthin.*

3404. MOSIEKE, D. van. Monographie agricole du district de la Lulonga (Équateur). [Agricultural monograph on the District of Lulonga.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge.* 20 (3) Sep. 1929: 395-439. (4) Dec. 1929: 531-554.—The author gives a detailed description of the environment, natural resources, native life, and present agricultural practices of Lulonga. He concludes that the generally static condition of agriculture is largely due to the following causes: the natives are indolent, sufficient food is provided by nature, the women do the farming, more lucrative work can be obtained on the plantations or as porters, and the soil is not very fertile. The fact that natives are obliged to provide food for the plantations and industrial centers

often works hardship and leaves the natives underfed. The author advocates making the plantations self-supporting and teaching the natives better methods of agriculture.—*M. Warthin.*

3405. MORANVILLE, ÉDOUARD de SELLERS de. Du portage dans le Ruanda et l'Urundi. [Porter duty in Ruanda and Urundi.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge.* 21 (2) Jun. 1930: 519-528.—In 1928 over four million days of porter duty were done by the natives. This is one of the underlying causes of the local famines for portage disrupts agricultural duties at home and takes extra food from the districts traversed. It is in fact forced labor. The author urges the introduction of beasts of burden as a cheaper and more efficient means of transport. Supplying fodder would provide occupation for a sedentary native population.—*M. Warthin.*

East Africa

(See also Entries 3718, 4065)

3406. DAINELLI, GIOTTO. The agricultural possibilities of Italian Somalia. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 56-69.—The future of Italian Somaliland depends upon the development of commercial agriculture. The colony has no minerals, except salt, and all manufacturing is based on agriculture. Three distinct physiographic provinces parallel the coast. The innermost is a nearly level plateau with a prevailing rocky surface. The intermediate is a level alluvial plain. The coastal strip consists of a line of ancient sand dunes on which in places rest active dunes. The climate is dry and uniformly hot. A sparse xerophytic growth covers the plateau. Where good soils occur along with underground water, cultivation is practiced. Most of the plateau is suitable only for camel pasture. The coastal area is covered with dwarf trees and during the rainy season grass is available. Some crops are irrigated from wells. Most of the population lives near the coast. The rich alluvial plain is generally irrigable from streams or wells. A dense forest occurs along the streams with grassland elsewhere. The population of Somaliland is sparse and largely nomadic. Native farmers produce sesame, durra, cotton, tobacco, manioc, and fruits by primitive methods with or without irrigation. Cattle raising is an important native industry. Numerous experiments have been made by private and government interests in introducing new crops and in establishing agricultural colonies. Among the leading commercial crops in Somaliland are cotton, sugar cane, sesame, sunflowers, sisal, and kapok. Limited supplies of water and scarcity of labor restrict commercial agriculture. Europeans cannot become acclimatized but nomadic native tribes may in the future supplement the present labor supply.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

3407. GRIAULE, M. La culture indigène du caféier dans les provinces du nord de l'Abyssinie. [Indigenous coffee culture in the provinces of northern Abyssinia.] *Rev. de Botanique Appliquée et d'Agric. Tropicale.* 10 (106) Jun. 1930: 380-385.

3408. HALL, DANIEL. Settler's problems in Kenya. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 78 (4031) Feb. 21, 1930: 406-416.—White farming in Kenya began with the opening of the railroad in 1903. Natural grass lands of the high plateau favor live stock farming but both cattle and sheep are affected by serious diseases including rinderpest, east coast fever, red water, and anthrax. These may be reduced by scientific investigations regarding the diseases and the types of sheep resistant to them. Corn and coffee are the important crops. Corn is raised in the same ground each year thereby decreasing the yield. Humus is rapidly exhausted; the soil loses its ability to retain moisture; and soil erosion increases. A green manure and crop rotation are essential. Wheat and barley are promising crops; coffee is the chief plantation crop; sisal is a potential

product of both the coast and the highlands; and tea is increasingly important. The labor supply seems adequate. There is some question as to the advisability of importing British foremen, a situation which might lead to the development of a "poor white" class.—*M. Warthin.*

3409. POGGI, MARIO. *Camionabili e carovanieri in Somalia.* [Auto-roads and caravan routes in Italian Somaliland.] *Oltremare.* 4 (7) Jul. 1930: 263-265. (Map.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3410. SALVADEI, GIOVANNI. *Il porto di Massawa.* [The port of Massawa.] *Oltremare.* 4 (9) Sep. 1930: 348-351.—As a result of recent improvements Massawa is now fully equipped to handle all the traffic within her commercial province. With the possible exception of Port Sudan, she is the best equipped port on the Red Sea. Situation makes it the natural outlet for northern Abyssinia. The road now in progress between Assab and Dessié in the Abyssinian plateau will complete the economic hegemony of Italy in northern Abyssinia. Massawa is furthermore best located to exploit the trade of Yemen and Asir, where Italy now claims an economic predominance. (Map.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3411. UNSIGNED. *L'approdo di Mogadiscio.* [The port of Mogadishu.] *Oltremare.* 4 (8) Aug. 1930: 309-311.—Ever since the Italians occupied Benadir over 40 years ago, the need for a good port at Mogadishu has become more and more pressing, especially during the monsoon. Work is at last under way to create a satisfactory port.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

NORTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 3707)

Canada

(See also Entries 3810-3811, 3981, 3997)

3412. GROISSMAYER, F. B. *Der Einfluss der grossen kanadischen Seen auf die Frühlingstemperatur der Union.* [The influence of the Canadian Great Lakes on the spring temperatures of the Dominion.] *Geog. Ann.* 13 (1) 1931: 95-104.

3413. HATHEWAY, G. HAMILTON. *Down Digby Neck.* *Canad. Geog. J.* 3 (6) Dec. 1931: 411-422.—Digby Neck, a picturesque strip of land running along the northern coast of the Bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia, reminds one in some ways of Cape Cod, with much more rock and much less sand. Its people are somewhat reminiscent of Cape Cod folk in their out-of-the-worldliness. Many of the people in this part of Nova Scotia are descendants of United Empire loyalists, who came here from New York and New England after the Revolution. They are mostly seafaring folk, with the same characteristics that made the skippers of bluenose clipper ships known throughout the seven seas in the days of the sailing ship.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

3414. HOPKINSON, A. D. *A visit to Queen Charlotte Islands.* *Empire Forestry J.* 10 (1) 1931: 20-36.—Sitka spruce is the chief commercial species of tree in these islands. It is found to thrive under conditions similar to those in the western half of the British Isles although rainfall is heavier and more concentrated in the winter months than in Great Britain. The tree thrives on well drained slopes with deep and fairly open soil and grows on decayed organic matter. Lack of drainage is apparently responsible for windfalls. Settlement on the island has been limited because of the cost of clearing and lumbering has made an uncertain start. The small population including the Haida Indians is chiefly employed in the salmon canneries and in trapping and prospecting.—*H. A. Innis.*

3415. JONES, A. B. *The new Welland Ship Canal.* *Military Engin.* 23 (132) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 527-531.

3416. ROSS, NORMAN M. *Tree planting on the Canadian prairies.* *Empire Forestry J.* 10 (1) 1931: 48-53.—The tree planting division of the Canadian government forest service has been engaged in experimenting with suitable species to set out in the prairie region of western Canada (southwestern Manitoba and southern and central Saskatchewan and Alberta). From 1901 to 1930, 115,000,000 broadleaved trees and 2,050,000 cone firs have been sent out chiefly from Indian Head nurseries. The plantations are designed chiefly to provide shelter, to prevent soil blowing, to check evaporation, and to provide fence posts. The nurseries have made considerable progress in experiments as to suitable species and suitable methods of planting.—*H. A. Innis.*

3417. WALLACE, R. C. *The new north in Manitoba.* *Canad. Geog. J.* 3 (6) Dec. 1931: 393-409.—Today Canada's north country is rapidly coming into its own, from the clay belt of Ontario to the Peace River and from Port Churchill on Hudson Bay to the Mackenzie River. Northern Manitoba lies in the heart of this vast region of incalculable resources. The Hudson Bay Railway runs through a district that a few years ago was known only to the Indian and the trapper. Branches of that railway extend to the Flin Flon mine and to the Sherritt-Gordon mine, in whose enormous copper-zinc deposits many millions of American capital have been invested; large water-powers are now being developed, or will be developed, on the Churchill and Nelson Rivers; The Pas, once a trading post on the Saskatchewan, is now a busy and growing town; and air stations have been established at strategic points in this land of promise.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

United States

(See also Entries 3973, 3975, 3977, 3984, 4012, 4082, 4465)

3418. BAKER, O. E. *A graphic summary of American agriculture based largely on the census.* *U. S. Dept. Agric. Misc. Publ.* #105. May 1931: pp. 228.

3419. BENNETT, H. H. *The problem of soil erosion in the United States.* *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geog.* 21 (3) Sep. 1931: 147-170.—Erosion resulting from tillage is considered the most serious problem of land cultivation. At least 17,500,000 a. in the U. S., formerly tilled, have been ruined by soil removal. The topsoil has an average depth in the U. S. of about 9 in. In an experimental area, about 1/7 inch a year of topsoil was removed by erosion in land continuously planted to corn, which rate is about 400 times that on a blue grass sod. The percentage of the rainfall runoff increases rapidly as the topsoil is removed. No less than 75% of the cultivated land of America has a slope of at least 2%. In Oklahoma, out of 16,000,000 a. in crops in 1930, over 13,000,000 are suffering seriously from soil washing, of which nearly 6,000,000 have already reached the stage of gullying. In recent years 1,360,000 a. have been abandoned. In one township in SE Iowa, 2/3 of the farms have been abandoned because of erosion. Erosion is accompanied by deposition of sand, etc. on lowlands formerly productive, silting up of reservoirs, and clogging of streams. The Austin Reservoir, Texas, filled to 95% of its capacity in 13 years.—*Stephen S. Visher.*

3420. HANNAY, A. M. *The influence of weather on crops: 1900-1930.* A selected and annotated bibliography. *U. S. Dept. of Agric. Misc. Publ.* #118. Oct. 1931: pp. 245.

3421. HOYT, JOHN C. *National aspects of the drought.* *Civil Engin.* 1 (13) Oct. 1931: 1167-1171.—Immediate effects of the 1930 drought were: crop damage, lessened water power development, interference with stream navigation, and increased difficulties of waste disposal. An aftermath of the drought is the depleted ground water supply which in turn reduces

summer discharge rates of rivers and brings attendant problems to municipal water systems. Normal river discharges which indicate both seasonal rainfall and ground water supplies provide more satisfactory bases for drought study than rainfall data alone. Serious droughts had previously occurred in 1881, 1894, 1895, and 1910 and others are to be expected. Droughts have no known periodicity and prediction of probable rainfall a year in advance is still impracticable and will not be possible until the cause of droughts is known. The cause of the 1930 drought, except for the observation of wide-spread pressure areas in the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains, is not certainly known.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

3422. TIFFANY, ROSS K. Irrigation—A national problem. *Civil Engin.* 1 (12) Sep. 1931: 1081-1086.—Further extension of irrigation in the 11 arid and semi-arid states is justified only in those areas in which it is proved feasible by careful preliminary studies from engineering and economic standpoints. During the past 30 years population on the Pacific coast, and in Montana and Idaho has increased three and one-half times as rapidly as the U. S. as a whole and it seems fair to presume that certain major industries, namely, lumbering, canning of fruits, and production of meats, will increase in the future. Irrigation is a problem with international complications, involving coordination with flood and power development programs.—*Ralph H. Brown.*

NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 3909, 3974)

3423. ANDERSON, ESTHER S. The potato industry in Nebraska. *Econ. Geog.* 6 (1) Jan. 1930: 37-53.—This is a study based on field observations and statistical analysis of Nebraska's fourth crop. Favorable soils, rainfall, and temperatures combine with a ready market to make Nebraska an outstanding producer of certified seed and table potatoes. While the latter type is consumed in and around the state, seed stock is sent principally to the southern states. The facts that the seed matures rapidly and that it is disease resistant make it especially suitable to the needs of the southern agriculturist. The author makes frequent reference to statistics in substantiation of her statement that "climate and soils are the principal natural factors in potato production." (Maps, statistics).—*Leo J. Zuber.*

3424. LENTZ, G. H. The forest survey in the bottomland hardwoods of the Mississippi delta. *J. Forestry.* 29 (7) Nov. 1931: 1046-1055.—The survey of the Mississippi delta bottomland hardwood area of around 25,000,000 a. is part of the nationwide forest survey authorized under the McNary-McSweeney Act of 1928. The diversity of species, the lack of comparable timber estimates, and the absence of a satisfactory forest type classification favor the use of the strip-sample growth plot method over the compilation method employed under the relatively simple conditions of the Douglas fir region. The progress of the quantitative and qualitative analyses will be shown on line records. Forest and non-forest lands will be differentiated, and the former divided into five topographic and six growth classes. Additional data will be collected on soil and drainage. Twelve broad forest types based on forest associations are to be recognized temporarily. The major problem revolves about the difficulty of covering this inaccessible region. The use of aerial maps, however, will enable field parties to select the best routes beforehand. The inventory may require 3-4 years.—*Bernard Frank.*

3425. McMURRY, KENNETH C., and GREENSHIELDS, MARY. Some geographic relationships of tax delinquency of Michigan. *Papers Michigan Acad. Sci., Arts & Letters.* 14 1930: 377-378.—Tax delin-

quency in Michigan is not new. It has been increasing rapidly for the last five years. At present 1,600,000 a. are held by the state. There is a relationship between tax lands reverted to the state and the types of soil. Practically none of the land taken over by the state has fertile soil. Land poorly drained also forms a large part of the state land. Another factor is the cover types, there being but little good timber on the lands that have reverted to the state. Maps show the location of all land owned by the state and also give a historical portrayal of the land "bid to the state" since 1880.—*E. E. Hall.*

3426. VISHER, STEPHEN S. Contrasts between the twelve richest and poorest counties in Indiana. *Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci.* 40 1931: 247-250.—The richest counties lie chiefly in central and northern, and the poorest in southern Indiana. The richer farm land has three times as much taxable property, three times as many persons pay income taxes, the land produces crops having twice the value, the value of the farms is five times as large, and more wealth is added by manufacture than occurs in the poorer regions.—*Lois Olson.*

NORTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 2348, 2353, 3997)

3427. BOWMAN, ISAIAH. Jordan country. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 22-55.—Frontier living is typical in scores of communities throughout a thousand-mile belt of territory in the western Great Plains region. With instability in climatic and economic conditions, the people live a life of experiment and in an unsettled state. The pioneering type of life becomes not a stage of development but an ultimate result. The country tributary to Jordan, Montana is typical. The nearest railroads lie 90 mi. to north and south. The scattered habitations are engulfed in the long, grass-covered valley slopes or in the rougher breaks of valley borders. Crop production usually supplements grazing. The emphasis varies from farm to farm and from year to year, according to the rainfall. Difficulties arise between stock raisers and farmers and among stockmen themselves concerning the use of grazing lands. The long severe winters present a serious problem. Two types of farm organization occur: (1) to make a living for a family, and (2) to make a profit on invested capital. Mixed farming characterizes the first and one-crop farming the second. Homes are small and often poorly constructed, schools are inadequate, and social activities are restricted. Abundant fuel is available in the form of lignite. Inadequate medical service results from sparseness of population and is a distinct hazard in winter and in rainy weather. The automobile and the radio have had a tremendous influence in improving living conditions. Trucks carry produce to distant markets and tractors permit large acreages to be seeded and harvested during short working seasons. Reserve funds must be accumulated for years of drought or a system of loans must be developed to keep settlers on the land. Community consciousness tends to replace state-wide interests throughout the pioneer belt.—*Clifford M. Zierer.*

3428. BUTLER, JOHN S. The Columbia River for irrigation and power. *Civil Engin.* 1 (12) Sep. 1931: 1075-1080.—The middle section of the Columbia River from the international boundary to the mouth of the Snake River is being surveyed by the War Department to consider (1) storage for irrigation and (2) storage for power. In irrigation there are two proposed projects: (1) the gravity plan which involves diverting water from the Clark Fork River at Albany Falls and carrying it through gravity pipes to the area included in the Ritzville district, and (2) the pumping plan which contemplates irrigating this same district by water diverted by means of a dam in the Columbia

River near Grand Coulee. Factors such as expense of the project, distance the water must travel, and value of the produce of the land enter into the problem. Power dams are proposed at several sites but their establishment depends on the market for power and whether they can compete with the already established power projects of Puget Sound.—*Adelaide F. Barker.*

SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 3887, 3889, 3900)

3429. BETTS, CLIFFORD ALLEN. Completion of Moffat Tunnel of Colorado. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 334-371.

3430. COULTER, JOHN WESLEY. Lucia: an isolated mountain district in California. *Bull. Geog. Soc. Philadelphia.* 29 (3) Jul. 1931: 183-198.—Lucia is the most isolated district in the Santa Lucia Mountains in California. Possibilities of land utilization are restricted to cattle raising, the most important economic activity. The raising of hogs is a subsidiary industry. The people are characteristic of those in an isolated, mountainous country and their social and political interests reflect the hard conditions under which they earn a scant living.—*John Wesley Coulter.*

3431. COULTER, JOHN WESLEY. San Luis Obispo, California. *Econ. Geog.* 7 (3) Jul. 1931: 308-318.—San Luis Obispo, the largest town in the Santa Lucia Mountains in California, owes its importance to a position about half way between San Francisco and Los Angeles on the coast route of the Southern Pacific Railway, to a similar position on a paved state highway, and to its situation near a productive agricultural district. The nucleus of the city was the old Mission of San Luis Obispo. Its morphology is strikingly related to its site.—*John Wesley Coulter.*

3432. HOOVER, J. W. Geographic and ethnic grouping of Arizona Indians. *J. Geog. (Chicago).* 30 (6) Sep. 1931: 235-251.—The lands in which were found most of the Indian settlements were least desirable from the white man's standpoint. Hostilities between tribes rendered such areas as the deserts of southern Arizona, the mountains of central Arizona, and the mesas and canyons of northern Arizona, desirable to the Indians because of their relative security. The white settlements tended to follow the easy lines of communication, and develop on a pattern suggestive of the neutral zones between Indian tribes. The Indians of Arizona may be geographically designated as (1) oasis or flood-plain, (2) desert, (3) mountain, (4) plateau, and (5) canyon dwellers. The distribution of ethnic stocks shows little or no correlation with natural regions or with the above geographic grouping; although tribes of the same stock have spread somewhat in accordance with drainage areas. Certain differentiating characteristics, as somatic characters, language, and customs, are persistent in the face of different or changing geographic environment, and are indicative of stock or ethnic origin. On the other hand geographic conditions are predominant in determining the manner of making a living, inclination to war or peace, and disposition to nomadism or settled life.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

3433. TRIPP, J. G. Construction methods and plant layout at Coolidge Dam, in Arizona. *Trans. Amer. Soc. Civil Engin.* 95 1931: 159-168.

3434. WALTON, LEON C. Southern Arizona flying weather. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 59 (7) Jul. 1931: 270-272.—Southern Arizona is relatively free from the weather hazards of haze, fog and low clouds, and high winds. Snow, sleet, and ice are almost unknown. At Phoenix, dense fog has occurred only 36 times during the last 20 years. December leads with 20 dense fogs. Because of excellent visibility, beacons between Phoenix and Los Angeles are 30 mi. apart. Ceilings are usually unlimited. During 8 months of airmail only 15 flights

were cancelled. Precipitation occurs only 39 days per year and cloudy days total only 41. Above 6,000 ft., during the summer SW winds prevail and during winter the directions are W to N. At low elevations Phoenix has frequent easterly winds which with elevation are replaced by winds from the west.—*O. W. Freeman.*

West Indies

3435. DURLAND, WILLIAM D. Forest regeneration in Porto Rico. *Econ. Geog.* 5 (4) Oct. 1929: 369-381.—Historical evidence indicates that as recently as the middle of the 18th century, Porto Rico was heavily forested. The *conuco* system of nomadic farming is chiefly responsible for the present unfortunate state of depletion. The regeneration of this once valuable resource involves the reforestation of 1,100,000 acres. This is desirable not only for wood production but also to protect the soil from run-off. In contrast to the favorable climatic conditions are the very unfavorable soil conditions and the presence of the *maleza* or dense scrub vegetation whose eradication is difficult and expensive. Only 55,000 *cuerdas* of forest land are government-owned. Small areas of virgin timber and smaller areas of second growth are in existence and the study of the latter is important in connection with reforestation. (Statistics of the rate of growth.)—*M. Warthin.*

3436. FIRTH, G. H. Cayman Islands (dependency of Jamaica), report for 1930. *Colonial Rep.* (1540) 1931: pp. 9.

3437. HALL, ROBERT BURNETT. The geography of the Republic of Haiti. *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 46 (5) May 1930: 140-152.—Judged by the development of its cultural landscape, Haiti is an example of retrogression in stage with a complicated pattern of cultural imprints superimposed. In none of its major regions—mountains, plateau, or maritime plains—has there occurred a progressive development toward a closer relationship between site and occupants in the advanced stages of development.—*Rupert B. Vance.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 3958)

3438. LUDEWIG, C. KEECH. Latin America land of enchantment for the tourist. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union.* 65 (10) Oct. 1931: 1078-1110.—*Lynn H. Halverson.*

3439. STEFFEN, HANS. Beiträge zur Entdeckungs- und Erforschungsgeschichte der südamerikanischen Kordilleren. [Contributions to the discovery and exploration of the South American cordillera.] *Ibero Amer. Arch.* 4 (1) Apr. 1930: 48-84; (2) Jul. 1930: 172-233.—As early as the year 1500 the South American cordillera had been charted at a point perhaps identified as the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, and early voyagers of the 16th century mention these mountains as extending far into an unknown interior. In 1520 Magellan discovered the snow capped range at its southern extremity, and during the years 1530 to 1540 the Spanish conquerors followed the cordillera of Peru southward into Chile. Villagra by land, Ladrillero and others by water, explored the cordillera of southern Chile between 1552 and 1580, and then it was that writers appear to have realized the continuity of the Andes the full length of the continent. Meanwhile a number of expeditions pushed inland from the Atlantic, and though none are believed to have reached the cordillera, that of César from La Plata in 1528 originated the "César legends," false reports of riches in the cordillera region which had a far reaching effect upon later exploration. These prompted many excursions into the cordillera extending into the 18th century, using the island of Chiloé as a base. The basic facts concerning the configuration of the Andes, their parallel ranges and high

plateaus, were learned during the Conquest period.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

Brazil

3440. BETIM PAES LEME, ALBERTO. Les facteurs géographiques dans l'économie du Brésil. [Geographic factors affecting economics in Brazil.] *Rev. de l'Amér. Latine*. 17 (90) Jun. 1929: 488-496; (91) Jul. 1, 1929: 38-51.—The chief geographical factors discussed concern the Amazon basin; the plateau to the south-east; the region of xerophytic vegetation to the north-east with its cotton production and industrial development; the central plateau with its deposits of iron, diamonds, gold, manganese; and the coastal zone from Bahia to Sta. Catharina, the richest section of the country.—*M. Warthin.*

3441. MASTURZI, GIOVANNI. Il Brasile. [Brazil.] *Universo (Florence)*. 11 (4) Apr. 1931: 185-195; (5) May 1931: 233-239; (6) Jun. 1931: 288-294; (7) Jul. 1931: 357-364; (8) Aug. 1931: 405-412.—Brief illustrated account of a journey in Brazil, including a description of Manaus and the canoe trip from there to St. Isabel on the Rio Negro.—*Roberto Almagià.*

Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

(See also Entries 122, 625, 722, 2576, 4008, 4669)

3442. CHABANIER, E. Le Chili et la commerce des fertilisants dans l'après-guerre. [Chile and the commerce in fertilizers after the war.] *Géographie*. 52 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 18-31.—At the time of the armistice the exportation of Chilean nitrate fell sharply. Before the war it had formed a convenient return cargo for ships bound to Europe via the Straits of Magellan. However, much of this shipping was diverted by the opening of the Panama Canal, as well as by the increased use of oil for fuel. The writer considers that the present natural outlet for Chilean nitrate is the U. S., whose 158,000,000 ha. of cultivated areas could easily consume 25,000,000 t. of fertilizer.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

3443. ROHMEDER, W. Der Pass von San Martin de Los Andes. [The Pass of San Martin de Los Andes.] *Phoenix*. 15 (3) 1929: 109-114.—Among the southern Trans-Andine routes which are passable throughout the year is that of San Martin, connecting the Argentine province of Neuquen with Valdivia and the Chilean port of Corral. From Zapala, there is a 10-12 hour automobile journey to San Martin, a motor boat trip across Lake Lacar to Huahun, a horseback ride to the international customs station at Pirehueico, a trip across Lake Pirehueico to Puerto Fui, by horse to Enko on Lake Riñihue, and a third boat trip to Riñihue, connected by rail with Valdivia. The journey requires at least three days. To improve upon this schedule, the building of railroads connecting the lakes, and extension of the Neuquen-Zapala railroad southwestward to San

Martin, have been discussed. However, it is doubtful whether this investment would be profitable. The scheme does not appear so advantageous as the all rail route to the north from Zapala to the Chilean terminal at Curacautin (connecting with Temuco), or the proposed automobile route to the south connecting the projected Argentine rail head at Bariloche with the Chilean system near Puerto Montt.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

3444. SCHADE, KARL. Von Magallanes bis Ultima Esperanza. Ein Beitrag zur Landeskunde des südlichsten Patagoniens. [From Magallanes to Ultima Esperanza. A contribution to the geography of southernmost Patagonia.] *Phoenix; Z. f. Deutsche Geistesarbeit in Südamerika*. 15 (6) 1929: 210-221; 16 (1-2) 1930: 23-46.

3445. ZOLLITSCH, L. Chilenische Reiseskizzen. [Chilean travel sketches.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellsch in München*. 24 (1) Jun. 1931: 211-214.—This is written of regions of widely varying character found in Chile. The Tocopilla nitrate desert is barren save for a little shrubbery and grass in the valley of the Rio Loa. Yet at its oases of civilization, the nitrate plants, people live very comfortably. The region of Valparaíso and Santiago, in central Chile, is characterized by vegetation of the bush and cactus variety, but has no natural woods. Southern Chile is a vast forest, marked here and there by the clearing of the settler. Clearing the land is accomplished by felling the thin trees and underbrush during the winter, to be burned at the end of the following summer. The remains of this conflagration, as well as the stumps which have been dug out and stacked, are then burned. The ashes serve as fertilizer.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

THE PACIFIC WORLD

(See also Entries 151-152, 829, 3379-3380, 3959)

3446. ROLLIN, LOUIS. Les Îles Marquesas. [The Marquesas Islands.] *Bull. de l'Agence Générale d. Colonies*. 22 (243) Apr. 1929: 333-336.—The archipelago is composed of eleven volcanic islands; has a typical oceanic climate; and is inhabited by Maoris. The chief exports are copra (1,800 tons per an.), vanilla and coffee. The chief port is Taiohae on the south coast of Nuku-Hiva.—*M. Warthin.*

3447. UNSIGNED. Nouvelle-Calédonie. Les encouragements à la production du coton. [Encouragement given cotton production in New Caledonia.] *Océanie Française*. 27 (119) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 48.—France desires to meet its own cotton needs within the empire. New Caledonia is ideally suited for its cultivation but most planters have thus far shunned it for crops requiring less care and yielding greater returns. To increase output, 200,000 francs has been set aside to be used in the form of bounties on cotton exports from New Caledonia.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 3749, 4741, 4765-4766)

3448. FELBER, RUDOLF. Music and superstition. *Musical Quart.* 17 (2) Apr. 1931: 234-247.—Although the sensual and supersensual worlds diverge, they overlap. This marginal area is the world of super-

stition, between science and religion; and magic is the means of controlling the world of superstition. That music has been an important device of magic is illustrated in the practices of primitive shamans, the myths of Orpheus, sirens, and many others which indicate that the power of music over human behavior has long been recognized.—*John H. Mueller.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

PALEOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

(See also Entry 1839)

3449. POWER, PROFESSOR. Irish paleolithic man at last. *Irish Ecclesiastical Rec.* 37 (759) Mar. 1931: 241-248.—The discoveries resulting from excavations in a cave at Kilgreany near Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, are the first evidence of the existence of paleolithic man in Ireland. Proof that the human remains belong to the early stone period is furnished by the bones of extinct mammals, found in the cavern floor. Implements were also discovered. The article gives a detailed description of the stratification, discoveries, etc.—*Elizabeth Kenny.*

NORTH AMERICA

MEXICO

3450. BENNETT, ROBERT R. Cobá by land and air. *Art & Archaeol.* 31 (4) Apr. 1931: 195-205.—Cobá stands on a narrow isthmus between two small lakes in the eastern part of the Maya territory. Many dated stelae of the Old Empire period (4th and 5th cents. A.D.) were found, but no stone carvings were observed on the buildings. It is possible that the buildings may have been covered with painted stucco which has weathered completely away. Eight causeways run from Cobá in all directions. Both Cobá and Yaxuná seem to have been religious centers. As no causeways run to Chichen Itza, it is held that this city was not an important center during the Cobá-Yaxuná ascendancy. (18 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3451. BLOM, FRANS. Uxmal: the great capital of the Xiu dynasty of the Maya. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (6) Dec. 1930: 199-209.—The Books of Chilam Balam record the foundation of Uxmal by Ahuitzok Tutul Xiu in *Katun 2 Ahau* (1007 A.D.), but the author has discovered 19 monolithic stelae at Uxmal with datings at least five centuries earlier than that date. This closes the gap in Maya history between the abandonment of the cities of the south, about 600 A.D., and the recorded foundation of Uxmal. The city had an area at least five times that of Chichen Itza and was occupied by the Xiu dynasty until the 15th century. (20 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3452. NOGUERA, EDUARDO. The pyramid of Tenayuca. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 3-9.—Recent excavation of this pyramid, one of the few Aztec structures to escape destruction after the Conquest, has made possible the determination of the chief architectonic characteristics of Aztec architecture. This was marked by taluses, or slopes of abrupt inclination, decorated by bosses or knobs made up of sculptured serpents, and interrupted by narrow spaces, not meant for use as passageways or walks. Stairways up these pyramids were divided by *alfardas* or low masonry partitions, which, by changes of pitch, provided small landing-stages. Later structures were frequently superimposed upon earlier. At Tenayuca four distinct epochs of construction or superposition were determined. In

addition, a small platform was uncovered at the foot of the *alfarda*, at the base of which important discoveries were made of funerary ceramics, mixed with calcined human remains. (A description of the most significant of these ceramic finds, with 11 illustrations of the pyramid and ceramics.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3453. NUTTALL, ZELIA. The round temples of Mexico and Yucatan. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (6) Dec. 1930: 229-233.—In Mexico the temples of Quetzalcoatl were round, and surmounted by a high, peaked, thatched roof. Early Spanish accounts describe their entrances as being through the jaws of a stone serpent. Temples of this class were numerous in central Mexico, but appear to have been destroyed early by the Spaniards. Only three are known of in Yucatan, one at Chichen Itza, now being restored, one at Mayapan, now completely ruined, and a third at Paal Mul. Probably this form of temple originated in central Mexico and its appearance in Yucatan is ascribable to the period of Aztec occupation. (Two plates.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 3470)

3454. BRYAN, BRUCE. Excavations at Mishop-snow. *Art & Archaeol.* 31 (3) Mar. 1931: 176-185.—Road-building operations in the early part of 1930 disclosed the burial ground of the ancient Indian village of Mishopsnow (modern Carpinteria), an important seaport for the trade with the Channel Islands. Excavation, much hindered by curio-seekers, disclosed an extensive village, but one whose inhabitants were low in the scale of cultural development as compared with the outer Channel Islands. One unusual find was that of two small soapstone fish-hooks, so far as known the only stone fish-hooks yet found in California. (11 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3455. McKERN, W. C. Wisconsin pottery. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 383-389.—At the present time it seems probable that all the aborigines of Wisconsin were pottery makers. A classificatory study of pottery from camp sites and graves has resulted in the tentative identification of four basic types. The most widely distributed of these is the "Lake Michigan ware," which is basically identical with eastern Algonkian, and may be referred to as a Western Woodland Algonkian type. It is the pottery of the effigy mounds, and is particularly abundant in the eastern half of the state. It is also found in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and at least as far north as Isle Royale in Lake Superior. The next most widely distributed type, "Upper Mississippi ware," is basically different in all respects. It is most plentiful in Wisconsin along the shores of the Mississippi and lower Missouri rivers, and in a small isolated area which had its center along the west shore of Lake Winnebago. Winnebago pottery was a close-to-type variant of this ware. It is reported as occurring in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, and Nebraska, rarely in Illinois and Missouri. Its general distribution and its exclusive occurrence at well-known

Siouan sites warrant the designation of this ware as a Western Woodland Siouan type. One of the most interesting pottery types is a close-to-type variant of Cahokia (East St. Louis) ware. At present it is found dominant at only a single site in Wisconsin, the Aztalan fortified village site and mound group. The last of the prehistoric Wisconsin cultures dominant at sites has been classified as a local variant of the more specialized Ohio Hopewell culture. The distribution of this culture has not been ascertained, but it is found along the shores of the Mississippi river. Some types of pottery sporadically found in Wisconsin do not seem to fit into any of the groups given here.—*Carl E. Guthe.*

MIDDLE AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

3456. THOMPSON, J. ERIC. Archaeological investigations in the southern Cayo district, British Honduras. *Field Mus. Natural Hist., Anthropol. Ser., Publ.* #301. 17(3) 1931: pp. 145.—This publication deals with the excavation of four Maya sites in western British Honduras. Two of these are small ceremonial centers of the late Holmul V period, the others are residential sites of a pre-Holmul, Holmul I and Holmul V periods. Stress is laid on the burials, votive caches, and sequences of cultures. Inscriptions from this area, Copan and Holactun (Yucatan) are also dealt with. In an appendix a new theory of the origin of the 260 day almanac is propounded. It is suggested that this evolved from a combination of the basic twenty day count with the thirteen gods. (28 plates in photogravure, 21 text-figures, 1 map.)—*J. Eric Thompson.*

3457. VILLACORTA C., J. ANTONIO. Arqueología Guatemalteca. [Archaeology in Guatemala.] *Anales de la Soc. de Geog. e Hist. de Guatemala.* 6(3) Mar. 1930: 295-325; 7(4) Jun. 1931: 445-477. (See also entry 2: 12455.)

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 3470)

3458. LARCO, H. RAFAEL. Some exponents of Chimú ceramics. *Art & Archaeol.* 30(4) Oct. 1930: 121-127.—The Chimús, occupants centuries before the Incas of the area about Trujillo, excelled in ceramics, as the Nazcans and Parakas did in textiles. The author describes certain especially fine specimens of portrait-huacos, which are shown in a colored plate. (1 colored plate and 26 illustrations.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3459. MACKNIGHT, J. A. Las antiguas ruinas del Peru. [Ancient ruins in Peru.] *Anales de la Soc. de Geog. e Hist. de Guatemala.* 6(2) Dec. 1929: 210-222.—This paper describes Tiahuanacu, Cuzco, Pisac, Ollantaytambo, and sites along the coast in the vicinity of Lima. It also discusses the hypothesis that the terrain has been elevated since those cities were built.—*Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 1833, 3449)

3460. CHABROL, LÉON. Les verreries anciennes des monts du Forez et la controverse de Glozel. [Ancient glassware of the mountains of Forez and the Glozel controversy.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 41(1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 38-62.—The article is a sequel to one which appeared in this journal in 1929, entitled *Things one sees*

around Glozel. There is a description of smelteries and of glassware in a region near Glozel, some found on, and some under, the surface. These objects have a Glozelian character and give a token of authenticity to the inscribed tablets, vases, and vitrified objects found at Glozel. The Glozel problem is intimately intertwined with the problem of the ancient glassware of the mountains of Forez.—*W. D. Wallis.*

3461. GASPARD, JOH. Gepidengräber in Ungarn. [Gepides graves in Hungary.] *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 61(5) 1931: 285-291.—The first skeletal remains of Gepides have been found at the excavation of a burial ground in the county of Hodmezövasarhely. The upper level contained 67 Hungarian graves from the 11th and 12th centuries; among these were 30 Gepides burials from the 6th and 7th centuries. The graves of these lower levels contained objects which are characteristic of the Germanic culture during the time of the migration. In one grave were cosmetic implements which show the influence of the Hun culture. The Gepides have partially preserved their Nordic type, but they show traces of a mongoloid contingent.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3462. JANKOWSKY, W. Waren die Glockenbecherleute dinarischer Rasse? [Were the people of Glockenbecher of Dinarian stock?] *Anthropol. Anz.* 8(1-2) 1931: 104-115.—According to skeletal remains, the people of Glockenbecher were a Dinarian race. In connection with examinations of other skeletal finds by Schliz and Trauwitz-Hellwig, the phenomenon of the conformity of a period culturally as well as racially should be emphasized in spite of extensive distribution over a considerable area. This should be even more emphasized as prehistory assumes a migration of the Glockenbecher people, who are foreign to central Europe, from the east or southeast; and as anthropology independently from this result also assumes a migration of the Dinarian race from southeastern Europe. The strong racial mixture in Silesia shows even today a considerable amount of Dinarian influence.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

ASIA

(See also Entry 3508)

3463. BUXTON, L. H. DUDLEY. Künstlich deformierte Schädel von Cypern. [Artificially deformed skulls from Cyprus.] *Anthropol. Anz.* 7(3-4) 1931: 236-240.—In Cyprus the cradle board deformation can be traced back to the bronze age but is more provable from the early iron age up to the present time. Four of the seven well preserved skulls from the single grave of Lapethos belonging to the late bronze age, are deformed similarly to skull finds from Crete belonging to the late Minoic period. This particular form which may be considered as an exaggerated chance variant of the cradle board deformation has been found in Cyprus at a time of considerable isolation. The general cultural trait of such a single custom suggests that Cyprus has learned it from Crete. Although toward the end of the bronze age, pottery from the late Minoic period in Cyprus has been found, these deformed skulls date from a period of stagnation. The conclusion may be drawn that a short time previous the influence of Mycenae must have prevailed.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

ETHNOLOGY

GENERAL

(See also Entries 3471, 3578, 3884)

3464. BERTLING, C. T. De religieuze emotie in de primitieve mentaliteit. [Religious emotion in primitive mentality.] *Mensch en Maatschappij*. 6(1) Jan. 1930: 48-68.—This paper is a chapter of a book by the same author, soon to be published under the same title. Religious consciousness and its origin as well as religious emotion are discussed. The awe of the majesty of the mysterious starts where the individual discovers the external world, i.e., as soon as self-consciousness awakens. Discovering the external world means being impressed by power. This awe of the mysterious plays a far more prominent part in primitive societies than among civilized groups because the latter can account for a good deal of the mystery by scientific explanations. To some extent primitive man attains the same ends by different means: he strives to rid himself of this feeling by projecting his experience of the mysterious in his myths. The author then discusses a term which he proposes, "phenomenism." It is co-extensive with Marett's *animatisme* in so far that it expresses the primitive state of mind where the external world impresses the primitive brain, without the impressing factors necessarily being felt as possessing "soul-stuff." But "phenomenism" expresses more than does *animatisme*, because this consciousness of the external world also exists in animism. "Phenomenism" does not so much stress the function of thought as that of feeling.—*Frans M. Olbrechts*.

3465. BUSCHAN, GEORG. Vom Erde-Essen. [Geophagy.] *Janus*. 34(12) Dec. 1930: 337-350.—Geophagy was first reported by Alexander v. Humboldt among the Indians of the Orinoco. Such use of earth was attributed to malaria by Heusinger and later by Lasch. This does not explain its wide occurrence among many peoples. The common basis for this habit is lack of food at the time of hunger. The Taté Indians of California dilute their acorn meal with red earth just as the natives of New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago use a soft brown earth to supplement food in time of scarcity. The Bergmehl derived from the so-called Mehlberg in Dessau (1617), and found near Danzig (1698), came into use in years of want among the poor. In Sweden it was used as late as 1832. It is reported that it was baked as bread. Another basis for geophagy is gastronomic, the earth serving as a delicacy and not as a substitute to replace food in an otherwise empty stomach. Another occasion for the use of earth as food arises from the pathological demand for it in pregnancy, probably due to the necessity for more calcium. This practice is widespread in the East Indies among pregnant women, and gives rise to a small industry. A similar practice is prevalent locally in Persia, India, and West Africa. As a hygienic measure geophagy is commended by Hippocrates, Dioscorides, and Galen as an antidote for female diseases, and by Strabo and Pliny for intestinal disorders. Its use for dysentery is widespread among primitive peoples, especially among fish-eating tribes, and in China as an antidote for opium poisoning. From such uses it enters into the charms for the use of children and of travelers into strange lands. Religious and superstitious uses of earth in the diet were prevalent among Aztecs as a part of their temple observances. Many specific illustrations are cited.—*Charles A. Kofoid*.

3466. HIRSCHBERG, WALTER. Der "Mondkalender" in der Mutterrechtskultur. [The calendar in matriarchal culture.] *Anthropos*. 26(3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 461-467.—The moon as the measure of time appears to be employed in the oldest known cultures, among hunters, herders, and agriculturists as well as

among later peoples where the changing phases of the planet have been interpreted into some sort of system. This latter development rests on calculations and astronomical knowledge accumulated only after long experience.—*Nathan Miller*.

NORTH AMERICA

3467. BOGORAS, WALDEMAR G. The shamanistic call and the period of initiation in northern Asia and northern America. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer.*, New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928. 1930: 441-444.—Lowie instances a pebble or a worm as causing sickness while Boas affirms that no case of demon-possession is known in America. The question is, how may one become the servant of a familiar spirit, or its master? By what psychological process does the shamanistic call come to the subject? In North America it is done by self-torture and a sojourn in the forest together with great privation by fasting and by days of intensive thought upon the gift sought for. The Dakota subject often hangs suspended by ropes passed through holes made in the muscles of his torso. Among the Lenape a boy, sometimes not more than 12 years of age, is driven into the forest alone, there to remain until the vision comes upon him. In Asia free-willed self-torture nowhere and never occurs. The aspirants undergo many tortures but all of them are inflicted by questing spirits, and they are always compulsory. Moreover, they are undergone in a dream or a vision. (They are not less real in the actual torture inflicted). The spirits seek the man, not man the spirits as in America.—*E. D. Harvey*.

MEXICO

(See also Entry 3928)

3468. WILLIAMS, GEORGE DEE. Maya-Spanish crosses in Yucatan. *Peabody Mus. Amer. Archaeol. & Ethnol., Harvard Univ., Papers*. 13(1) 1931: pp. 247.—Some 1500 natives, progeny of the crosses between indigenous Mayas and European settlers, were measured and their blood groups determined. From this material five phenotypical groups were selected, ranging from nearly pure Maya to those with strong European characteristics with the object of demonstrating the practicability of resolving a mixed population into significantly differing sub-groups presenting sufficient physical uniformity to justify the label of pure racial types. (47 plates).—*J. Eric Thompson*.

NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 3932, 4660)

3469. LAUBENSTEIN, PAUL FRITZ. Race values in Aframerican music. *Musical Quart.* 16(3) Jul. 1930: 378-405.—The music of the American Negro, which is known to us as spirituals and "blues," cannot be completely understood except by sociological analysis. The animistic beliefs of the primitive African, his tendency to concrete perception rather than abstract reflection, furnished the form in which the Christian content was molded. His spirituals, therefore, present not dogma but picturesque and dramatic emotional expression. The slavery motif varied from area to area and from decade to decade reflecting the experience of the race. The songs were spontaneous and improvised in antiphonal style, which was the African custom, and most of them are therefore probably lost. Where Roman Catholicism flourished the religion was not as emotional as was Methodism and the songs tended to take on secular patterns now known as the antecedents of jazz and "blues." Negro music is above all a vocalization of daily life

and is therefore more vital than esthetic.—*John H. Mueller.*

3470. LOEB, E. M. The religious organizations of north central California and Tierra del Fuego. *Amer. Anthropol.* 33 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 517-556.—A comparison of the religious cults of the Indians referred to shows a number of fundamental similarities attributable to archaic traits brought to America when the Indians entered the new world. Such traits included a tribal initiation for boys, invoking the use of the bullroarer, the impersonation of spirits, the "death and resurrection" ceremony, and the making of tribal marks on the candidates; it also included an individual initiation of girls based on the taboo of menstruation. It is also concluded that certain elements of the present-day cults of these peoples arose in the centers of higher Indian culture and diffused to them. Among these elements are masked dances (connected, in the regions of higher culture, with secret societies). (An appendix collects ethnographic data from the early sources relative to the Indians of Lower California.)—*Robert Redfield.*

3471. MACLEOD, WILLIAM CHRISTIE. Hook-swinging in the Old World and in America: a problem in cultural integration and disintegration. *Anthropos.* 26 (3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 551-561.—Hook-swinging is a complex trait composed of hooking or skewering and swinging, the rite being performed by a devotee upon his own person voluntarily in fulfillment of a vow to the deity. The rite is widespread in India and in the plains of America. Hooking seems to have contained ideologically, both blood-sacrifice and self-torture. On the basis of the present information the hypothesis is advanced that hook-swinging is an archaic rite developed in some point in southern Asia from which it diffused around the eastern Asiatic coast and along the coast of northwestern America spreading into the plains area. (Bibliography.)—*Nathan Miller.*

3472. RENAUD, E. B. Influence of food on Indian culture. *Soc. Forces.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 97-101.—The effect on the Plains Culture is stressed.—*T. Michelson.*

SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 3470)

3473. LOUKOTKA, ČESTMÍR. Stručný přehled jihoamerického národopisu. [Summary of the ethnography of South America.] *Sborník Československé Společnosti Zeměpisné.* 36 (1-2) 1930: 26-38; (3-4) 1930: 118-128.—A critical survey of the main results of the ethnography of South America, based on modern literature and on original research of the author himself and of a Czech traveler, A. F. Frič. (French résumé.)—*Bruno Zwicker.*

3474. WAGENER, RICHARD. Die Mojosindianer. [The Mojos Indians.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77 (3-4) 1931: 77-81.—The Mojos Indians live in east Bolivia, where a Jesuit mission is established, to the west of the famous 18th century Jesuit state. The culture has been influenced by that of the more highly developed groups of the Andean plateaus. The graves yield pottery and stone work of a finish superior to historical types. There is a belief in demons of the water, of the clouds, and of lightning. The unweaned infant is buried with the mother. Many primitive traits have persisted through two hundred years of Christianization. Before participating in a religious procession, for example, these Indians perform their native dances. Many other ethnographical data are given.—*W. D. Wallis.*

EUROPE

(See also Entries 3462, 3599, 3606, 3609, 3686)

3475. DELATTE, A. Faba Pythagoræ cognata. *Bibliothèque de la Faculté de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (44) 1930: 33-57.—A strange awe regarding the

bean (*faba*) pervades ancient religious cults and customs which otherwise differ widely, from the Greek mysteries, notably the Pythagorean, to the cult of Jupiter (*dialis*) at Rome. It is not to be explained as mere totem-worship, still less, as Aristotle *apud* Diogenes Laërtius (VIII, 34) absurdly proposes, on the ground that the bean, which was used in casting votes, was a democratic symbol and so odious to the Pythagoreans. A more plausible solution is the dietetic, and this is widely formulated in antiquity; it was recognized that vegetables, especially beans, were productive of gas and digestive irregularities. But this is merely the phenomenon, the religious interpretation of which offers the solution: that the digestive disturbance resulted often in dreams, which, together with the production of gas (*ἀνεμος, animus*) suggested to the ancients that the souls (*animæ*) of the dead were raised by eating beans; that, in a sense, they inhabited the beans, which were virtually cadavers containing these souls; and it becomes immediately clear why it is said (Plutarch, *Qu. Conv.* II 3.1, and elsewhere) that "It is equally criminal, to eat beans and the heads of one's parents."—*Elvin Abells.*

3476. FLUSSER, WALTER. Provenzalische Weihnachten. [Christmas in Provence.] *Z. f. Roman. Philol.* 51 (2-3) 1931: 129-193.—Research in the historical folklore of Provence discloses that Micoulau Saboly (1614-75) was the greatest of all composers of Christmas songs. After the Albigensian persecution Provence literature went into eclipse until the 17th century. Saboly holds a place in the history of Provence language and literature analogous to that of Luther in Germany in that he standardized its use for which his folk songs were the medium. Of other authors who followed his lead were Peyrol, Lambert, Mistral, and Roumanille. The Christmas songs vary widely in style and content, are humorous, tragic, narrative and intimate. Some picture the animals in worship; the duck brings the gift of eggs; the Holy Mother mends the clothing of the child. The intimate folklife of Provence itself shines through this poetry.—*John H. Mueller.*

3477. HÜBENER, GUSTAV. Der heroische Exorzismus der nordischen Rasse und der Winkelried-sagenkreis am Vierwaldstättersee. [The heroic exorcism of the Nordic race and the Winkelried epic cycle at Lake Lucerne.] *Germanisch-Romanische Monatsschr.* 19 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 190-200.

3478. LORENZEN, POUL. Danish folk costumes. *Amer.-Scandinavian Rev.* 19 (12) Dec. 1931: 723-735.—The ninth inter-Scandinavian folk dance festival at Copenhagen last July, where 1,000 dancers assembled, including representatives from Finland, Estonia, Greenland, and the Faeroe Islands, and guests from England, Germany, Austria, and elsewhere, supplied a vivid opportunity for studying the Danish folk costumes. These are in no wise national but distinctively parochial. In origin many are derived from the one time costumes of the higher classes and in a number of cases date from the Renaissance. Quite often the details of a garment are associated with old traditions and superstitions. (15 illustrations.)—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 3394, 3555, 3878, 4627)

3479. BURAT, COLONEL. Le M'zab et ses secrets. [The people of M'zab and their secrets.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. d'Alger. et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 35 (122) 1930: 167-174.—Description of the people of M'zab—their character and their method of keeping their genealogies.—*M. Warthin.*

3480. CERULLI, ENRICO. Razzie e razziatori nella Somalia Settentrionale. [Raids and raiders in northern Somaliland.] *Oriente Moderno.* 11 (5) May 1931: 259-262.—Among the nomads of northern Somaliland

prevails the ancient custom of executing surprise raids upon nearby tribes and making off with as much live stock as possible. The participants in these expeditions, if successful, recount their deeds in song and poetry, giving each *razzia* a special name, supposedly descriptive of some individual characteristic of the raid. There is a description of 18 of the more famous *razzie* of northern Somaliland.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3481. CHRISTY, CUTHBERT. Pawning of human beings in Liberia. *J. African Soc.* 30 (119) Apr. 1931: 169-174.—The pledging of children and frequently of adults is an old-established tribal custom that is still common in Liberia. A man may pawn his wife or any of his relatives as legal security for a loan. While the Liberian government forbids pawning without the consent of the pawnee, this means little since children are incapable of giving consent. Various tokens are used to indicate differences between free-born and slave pawns. Captured slaves may be redeemed by their tribe. Until recently the pawn could not liberate himself. There is no time limit. Death does not obliterate the obligation. Children born to a female pawn belong to the owner. Not infrequently a secret understanding really makes the pawn a slave. The Krus and Grebos do not practise pawning. The Liberian government has abolished intertribal pawning. After the Christy Report both domestic slavery and pawning were made illegal by a presidential proclamation. It is doubtful whether the decree is effective outside of Monrovia. In Monrovia household female pawns are usually well looked after, fed, and sent to school.—*R. W. Logan.*

3482. DUCATI, BRUNO. Le lingue parlate nelle nostre colonie: L'arabo della Libia. [The languages spoken in our colonies: the Arabic of Libya.] *Oltremare.* 4 (10) Oct. 1930: 419-420.—We know very little about the Arabic spoken in Libya. What little is known is due to Hans Stimmé, who in two months accomplished more than all the various Arabists sent down to Libya by the Italian government. Libyan Arabic consists of a vocabulary of several thousand words and a syntax much simpler than that of the literary language.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3483. DUCATI, BRUNO. Le lingue parlate nelle nostre colonie: I dialetti semitici dell'Abissinia. [The languages spoken in our colonies: the Semitic dialects of Abyssinia.] *Oltremare.* 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 462-463.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3484. DUCATI, BRUNO. Le lingue parlate nelle nostre colonie: L'Etiopico. [The languages spoken in our colonies: Ethiopic.] *Oltremare.* 4 (9) Sep. 1930: 375-376.—Ethiopic, or Gheez, is no longer a spoken language yet it is important because from it have descended the three principal languages now spoken on the Abyssinian plateau. Two of these, Tigrai and Tigrè, are spoken by the Abyssinian inhabitants of Eritrea, while the third, Amharic, is the official language of the Abyssinian government. Gheez is fundamentally a Semitic language both in grammar and vocabulary and was imposed upon the barbaric Hamitic population of Ethiopia by the highly developed and expansive culture of southern Arabia before the Christian era. Ethiopic was the language of the early Christian church in Abyssinia and has so remained to the present day. However, the Hamitic elements reasserted themselves. Ethiopic ceased to be spoken and was supplanted by languages in which the Hamitic element predominated. Whether any of these present descendants of Ethiopic will ever develop a literature is doubtful.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3485. DUCATI, BRUNO. Le lingue parlate nelle nostre colonie: Somalo. [The languages spoken in our colonies: Somali.] *Oltremare.* 4 (12) Dec. 1930: 513-515.—There are 1,750,000 Somali, divided between Italian, British and French Somalilands and Abyssinia (Ogaden). Their speech is Hamitic and not Semitic.

There are three principal dialects, which, however, do not differ widely. The Somali are combative, fanatic and largely nomadic. They have no literature or written language, except as outsiders have ready-made for them, using Latin, Arabic, or Amharic characters as the case might be. The last is probably the most successful.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3486. DUCATI, BRUNO. Le lingue parlate nelle nostre colonie: Lo Swahili. [The languages spoken in our colonies: Swahili.] *Oltremare.* 4 (8) Aug. 1930: 335-336.—Swahili is the commercial language *par excellence* of East Africa from Cape Guardafui to the Cape Colony. Not only in the ports but along the trade routes of the interior, Swahili is the *lingua franca* of commerce. Swahili is the result of the union of the Bantu of the natives and the Arab of the traders. There are about half a million people whose native tongue is Swahili.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3487. FRANZ, G. H. Some customs of the Transvaal Basotho. *Bantu Studies.* 5 (3) Sep. 1931: 241-246.—In parallel columns are the texts in the vernacular and the translation. It is believed that the person who first sees the rising star will have a prosperous year. The "doctors" foretell the events of the year by the color of bones washed in the rivers. Young boys and girls play an important part in the agricultural ceremonies. If a bad year is predicted, the "doctors" give the chief a "medicine" to prevent calamities.—*R. W. Logan.*

3488. HAMBLY, WILFRID D. Serpent worship in Africa. *Field Mus. Natl. Hist. Publ.* #289, *Anthrop. Ser.* 21 (1) 1931: pp. 85.—The keeping of crocodiles, serpents, catfish, and other creatures in sacred places is part of a widely distributed cultural trait which affects many parts of West Africa, the Congo Basin, and the region of the Great Lakes. Available evidence indicates that python worship was probably indigenous to an ancient, possibly aboriginal, Negro population, which was driven west by racial pressure in the east. While the worship in West Africa is substantially similar to that in Uganda, the resemblance with that of ancient Egypt is only superficial. The most fundamental ideas of all kinds of African snake beliefs are those of reincarnation and fecundity. The main foci are the southwestern shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and from Ashanti to the mouth of the Niger. Semitic influences help to account for the rainbow-snake-rain concept which is found in all parts of Africa. The idea of a snake-ancestor visiting the dwelling was perhaps first carried south by Hamites and centuries later carried back into the north by the Zulu. The birth-snake is perhaps derived from early Hamito-Semitic sources. (A map showing the principal distribution of serpent beliefs by tribes and a bibliography of English, French, German, and Spanish sources accompany the article.)—*R. W. Logan.*

3489. HILLELSON, S. Songs of the Baggara. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 12 (1) 1929: 73-83.

3490. HIRSCHBERG, WALTER. Die arabisch-persisch-indische Kultur an der Ostküste Afrikas. Ihre Beziehungen nach dem Inneren des Kontinents. [The Arabian-Persian-Indian culture of the eastern coast of Africa. Its relation to the interior of the continent.] *Mitteil. d. Anthrop. Gesellsch. in Wien.* 61 (5) 1931: 269-284.—By explaining the diffusion of one of the newest culture areas in East Africa, namely the Arabian-Persian-Indian mixed culture, calendar elements are considered as the leading motive in connection with the method of comparative calendar science developed by F. Röck. The spreading of the coastal culture into the interior follows the routes of the caravans. (Chart.) Not only were contacts made by trade but also by families of Arabian chiefs. The division of the months and the relation of the Pleiades to the rain period and to the beginning of the year is investigated by the author among the tribes of the continent. He takes advantage

of his former proof of the coastal character of the cultural elements of the Wadshagga. Although there are Egyptian influences, this does not alter the fact that the Arabian-Persian-Indian mixed culture has not only given its stamp to the eastern coastal region but, in contradiction to the concepts of Stuhlmann and C. H. Becker, has extended its influence far into the hinterland. The African cattle breeder especially was the carrier and intermediary of oriental culture as is proven by the importation of the zebu and the breeding of the steatopygous sheep.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3491. KRIGE, EILEEN. Agricultural ceremonies and practices of the Balobedu. *Bantu Studies*. 5 (3) Sep. 1931: 207-240.—Particular attention is devoted to the rain-making ceremonies. It is not definitely known whether the Balobedu believe that the rain comes directly from their ancestors or through the influence that the latter have with some greater power. The queen must kill herself by poison lest her old age decrease the fertility of the crops. Before her death, however, she must impart to her successor her knowledge of the rain charms. The author gives a detailed description of the ceremonies formerly connected with a visit to the graves of the ancestors, of the ceremonies now practised in connection with rain-making, planting, reaping and harvesting.—*R. W. Logan.*

3492. MacDIARMID, P. A., and MacDIARMID, D. N. The language of the Nuba mountains. *Sudan Notes & Rec.* 14 (2) 1931: 149-162.

3493. SCHEBESTA, PAUL. Meine Forschungsreise in Belgisch-Kongo, 1929-1930. [My trip of investigation to the Belgian Congo, 1929-1930.] *Africa*. 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 401-416.—The pygmy races in Central Africa are more widespread and more numerous than was generally believed. The Ituri number between 15,000 and 20,000. Because of economic dependence on surrounding Negro tribes, the pygmies are being more and more influenced by them and mixed with them. The social organization is the clan incorporated into the sib and the family. There are no united tribes or peoples among them. The author's own division into Aka, Efe, and Bambouti rests on linguistic differences. Neither colonial administrations nor missions have devoted much attention to the pygmies. In the second part the author discusses the possibility of simplifying the language situation among the Negroes of the Belgian Congo. (Four photographs of pygmies, and French résumé.)—*R. W. Logan.*

3494. SCULLY, NORA. Native tunes heard and collected in Basutoland. *Bantu Studies*. 5 (3) Sep. 1931: 247-252.

3495. STAYT, H. A. Notes on the Balemba. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 61 Jan.-Jun. 1931: 231-238.—On the basis of information collected in Northern Transvaal and Southern Rhodesia where the Balemba now live, it appears that these people are descendants of Arab traders who took wives from the races among whom they traded. They remained separated from the Bantus in numerous isolated districts and through the practice of endogamy preserved their intellectual superiority. Their ability as traders, skill as coppersmiths, iron workers, and makers of pottery illustrate this. Various words in their language, certain rites and customs as well as their physical and mental characteristics prove that the Balemba are of Semitic origin. (Plates.)—*Robert Bennett Bean.*

ASIA

(See also Entries 3317, 3320, 3467, 3511, 3555, 3741, 3872, 4622)

3496. DORN, FRANK. Hungry negritos in their watchful forests. *Asia (N. Y.)*. 31 (11) Nov. 1931: 725-730.—The Negritos or Aetas here described inhabit the

dense forests of the Zambales Mountains on the west coast of central Luzon. Similar types live in the Andaman Islands and in the Malay Peninsula, and in New Guinea. Those in the Philippines number about 40,000, 10,000 of whom live in the Zambales Mountains. This group has not only mixed with the Malays and Indonesians but has apparently absorbed an extinct race of hairy pygmies. In their culture they range from communistic agriculturists of low type to naked savages who roam through the forests and have no shelters whatever. In their village, the miserable huts were grouped around a long open space. Half wild chickens were kept tied to stakes and they had small savage dogs which were well trained for hunting. They make their own bows and tip their arrows with iron which they buy. They have many different types of arrows for different purposes. Their war arrows are poisoned by decaying meat. They are excellent marksmen and shoot birds on the wing. They hunt deer, pigs, bats, pythons, birds, and monkeys. Much of their hunting is done in bands which surround a region and come together.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

3497. EICKSTEDT, EGON von. Ergologische Beobachtungen bei Mundariern und Altdarwiden. Sechster ethnographischer Bericht der Deutschen Indien-Expedition. [Observations among the Aryans and ancient Dravidians. Sixth ethnological report on the German expedition to India.] *Ethnol. Anz.* 2 (6) 1931: 241-261.—Short sketch of investigations among the tribes to the south of a line between Lucknow and Calcutta.—*H. U. Hall.*

3498. EICKSTEDT, EGON von. Die nordindischen Dschungelstämme: ein somatoskopischer Entwurf. (6. Anthropologischer Bericht der Deutschen Indien-Expedition.) [The north Indian jungle tribes: a somatoscopic sketch. Sixth anthropological report of the German-Indian-Expedition.] *Anthropol. Anz.* 7 (3-4) 1931: 266-285.—The northern and central primitive Indian population forms a compact mass which lives in vast jungle regions. They are not, as has been maintained up to the present time, scattered remnants of a population who are pushed back, difficult to discover and numerically insignificant. The central provinces proper and the whole large northwest of the Deccan including the mountainous Orissa are dwelling places for ancient Indians. These primitive Indian races comprise more than 12,000,000. The central Asiatic peoples who come from the northwestern neighboring regions form genetically different groups of geographical and social types on the basis of their own racial differentiation. The caste of the rustic *Kurmi* and of the criminal *Dom* in the more distant surroundings of Benares did not offer any fixed type but, on the contrary, predominant east Mediterranean mixture with distinct traces of the conquerors, namely a mixture with northern Indian and oriental influences.—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3499. GAPANOVICH, I. I. The tribes of the Lower Amoor region and their future. *Mid-Pacific Mag.* 41 (4) Apr. 1931: 355-363.—The article shows an ethnic classification of the many small scattered tribes of this region, their local habitat, modes of livelihood and shelter and principal industries, with some reference to customs, social organization, religious beliefs, etc., and the influence more recently of contacts with Russians, Chinese, and Koreans, directly upon their culture and indirectly upon their physical-organic environment. Of the four eastern Asiatic tribal groups: the Tungus, Manchurian, Paleo-Asiatic, and Mongol, these tribes are chiefly Tungus with some contact tribes between these and the Manchurian and Paleo-Asiatic. The tribes principally described are Tungus proper, and Negidaltai, with some reference to the Orochoni, Manegri, Samagir, Solon, Lamut, Orochi, Olet, and others. Hunting, trapping, fishing, reindeer farming, and in some instances

seal catching are their basic industries. Psychic depression, moral decadence, and prospects of early extinction chiefly characterize most of the tribes.—*W. C. Lehmann.*

3500. GARVAN, JOHN M. The Manóbos of Mindanao. *Mem. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 23 (1) 1931: pp. 231.—This study includes an ethnographic study which contains a description of the geographical distribution of the Manóbos in Mindanao, the presentation of the material on the physical characteristics of the people, a general study of their material culture, their social organization, economic life, and their ritual and myth. There is an appendix which includes historical references to the Manóbos and the methods adopted by the missionaries in the Christianization of these people. There are 14 plates which depict some of the physical types, houses, dress, weapons and implements, ceremonials, and sacred paraphernalia.—*W. Lloyd Warner.*

3501. HOGGIN, H. IAN. Education at Ongtong Java, Solomon Islands. *Amer. Anthrop.* 33 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1931: 601-614.—Men are very sensitive to slight references to their children's misbehavior in matters of the natural functions, hence their sedulous training in this respect. The person's life is divided up into some six or seven stages, the first being babyhood to three years. From three to seven he is still at home and still spoiled but he begins to go out with boys of his own age and to learn that he is not the only child in the village. He is thus weaned away in part from his early egocentrism. Either his father, his mother's brother, or the head of his village cooperating group now takes his education in hand. During the second period of his life he learns the names of those a little more remotely connected with him by kinship, and by social ties in his village. He is now taught the essential taboos. From seven or eight till puberty is the third period of his life. He is taught the rudiments of fishing and getting a living in general. He also becomes aware of the stringent brother-sister taboo. He is somewhat more formally educated. Ridicule on failing to learn a lesson is a most potent form of control over the unruly youngster. The fourth period culminates in marriage with much preliminary flirtation and intrigue with members of the other sex beforehand. Tattooing completes the fourth period. The remainder of his life is that of his adult years and is subdivided. Girls follow the same regimen with necessary differences on account of their sex.—*E. D. Harvey.*

3502. HOGGIN, H. IAN. Tribal ceremonies at Ongtong Java (Solomon Islands). *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gr. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jan.-Jun. 1931: 27-55.—The author reviews the various ceremonies, with their songs and dances, of the Ongtong Java people and presents some of the mythology back of the ritual, and concludes that the two chief bonds which held the members of the tribe together were the belief in the gods and the attendant rituals, and that law and order were maintained due to the sense of unity which made each individual fulfill his obligations and respect the rights of others. There are six plates, which picture three male Ongtong Javanese types, three female Ongtong Javanese types, and the tribal ceremonies of the people.—*W. Lloyd Warner.*

3503. IVENS, W. G. The place of "Vui" and "Tamate" in the religion of Mota. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gr. Brit. & Ireland.* 61 Jan.-Jun. 1931: 157-166.—The two principal categories of supernatural beings in Mota (Banks Islands, Melanesia) are *Vui* and *Tamate*; Codrington, followed by Rivers, described the former as spirits—i.e., anthropomorphic beings that were never human—and the latter as ghosts. Though both types are worshipped by the natives, there has been considerable uncertainty concerning the functions ascribed to each. The author analyzes the pertinent literature from this point of view, adds personal information, and con-

siders the probabilities of the origin of *Vui* as shown by etymology.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

3504. LINDER, SVEN. Arabische Lieder aus Ramalla. [Arab songs of Ramalla.] *Monde Orient.* 25 (1-3) 1931: 102-119.—The text and translation of 15 Arab songs sung to Linder in 1912 by a woman of Ramalla, a village nine miles north of Jerusalem. The songs are of love chiefly and some of them are part of the traditional ceremonial of the marriage festival. They are as simple and repetitious as old German songs.—*A. Baltzy.*

3505. MILACSEK, J. F. Die Internationale Persische Kunstausstellung in London. [The international Persian Art Exhibition in London.] *Erdball.* 5 (5) 1931: 161-163.—(7 illustrations).—*K. H. Roth-Lutra.*

3506. MITFORD, A. M. (tr. Marc Loge.) Histoires du vieux Japon: L'histoire des Otokodate et de Yedo. [Stories of old Japan: The story of the Otokodate and of Yedo.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.: Rev. Bleue.* 69 (20) Oct. 17, 1931: 620-626.—(An account of the career and exploits of Chobei de Bandzuin, an heroic chief of the Otokodate de Yedo).—*Herbert Wender.*

3507. PERTOLD, O. The liturgical use of "Mahuda" liquor by Bhils. *Arch. Orientalní.* 3 (2) Aug. 1931: 400-409.—The Bhils constitute a group of peoples of India. Their religion, though generally described as a kind of corrupt Hinduism, is also among some tribal subdivisions a kind of Mussulman faith. The liturgical influence of Hinduism prevails, but one cannot always decide whether some special feature was adopted from the Hindu or vice versa. The most striking feature of their liturgical formulae is the use of liquor. At the present time it is used in all house ceremonies, as birth, marriage, and death. It is also in evidence at many purely religious performances, such as the offerings to the great goddess. Even at magical performances the Bhils had on hand their favorite liquor. This was a country brew made from the flowers of *mahuda*, which is the *Bassia Latifolia*, the second largest tree in India, and a marked ornament of the Bhil country. This *mahuda* spirits is the common drink of most of the Bhil tribes, and is used for ceremonial purposes by some Bhil tribes who are not addicted to drinking liquor. Some non-Bhil tribes who live among the Bhils have also adopted the same religious ceremonies. The liquor is used at these rites both as a drink and for liturgical cleansing, in place of the water used by the Hindus. At the birth of a child a bottle of this liquor is the most essential item in the payment made to the midwife. The liquor with some raw sugar is the present given by the parents of the male to the parents of a female, when proposing marriage. Liquor sprinkled in various ways, and drunk by the guests is an essential in every wedding ceremony. At death *mahuda* liquor is in place on all occasions where water or milk is used by the Hindus. The most important use of such liquor is at the great annual festivals, coinciding with those of the Hindus. The liturgical use of *mahuda* liquor is gradually disappearing before the activities of the Indian Nationalist movement, which tries to secure total prohibition of spirituous liquors both in daily life and religious ceremonies.—*Ira M. Price.*

3508. ROY, DHIRENDRA NATH. The Philippines and its past. *Modern Rev.* 50 (3) Sep. 1931: 262-265.—As to the early origin of the Filipinos, there is much speculation. But it is now claimed by some of the anthropologists that the Filipinos possessed a real culture in 1000 B.C. and it owed its existence chiefly to Hindu civilization. Other students of the subject maintain that the people of the Philippines had a close relationship with India until the arrival of the Chinese in the eleventh century and the Moslems in about 1400 A.D. The Spaniards wiped out most of the traces of early Hindu culture; but they still persist in many of the customs and traditions of the island people, particularly in those

of the southern islands of the archipelago.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

AUSTRALIA

(See also Entry 1828)

3509. WINTHUIS, J. Der Gottesgedanke bei den Australiern. [Ideas of god among the Australians.] *Z. f. Missionskunde u. Religionswissenschaft.* 18 1929: 225-243.—This article treats of primitive monotheism. Since Wundt's time quite different notions have come to be entertained about the possibility of monotheism in the religion of the very primitive, especially of the Australians. It is usually overlooked that Australian tribes are divided into two cultural groups—one with endogamous and the other with exogamous totemism—and that the latter particularly has had strong influence in the ideas of god; and finally that Australian investigators employ two sources for this information—on the one hand women and children whose disclosures are imperfect and on the other men initiated into the mysteries whose knowledge is much fuller but for whom the revelation of the tribal secrets is punishable by death. There is a consideration of seven of the highest beings of the Australians, concerning whom most is known; and the conclusion is reached that they show an astounding similarity. Hence it may be assumed that all these names really designate but one essence. The qualities of eternality, omnipotence, creative power, wisdom and legal authority are all attributes which apply to a highest divine being and not to a man or to any tribal founder. Whatever anthropomorphic, astral, or feral mythological elements are later to be found are to be derived from the period of totemism in the later exogamous period. The author holds it quite likely that the original highest being of the Australians, a hermaphroditic being, is a god and that it is therefore quite likely that monotheism is the original form of religion, at least so far as Australia is concerned. (Bibliography.)—*Ephraim Fischhoff.*

OCEANIA

3510. DALE, W. S. The Maori—a problem in social assimilation. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 9 (3) Sep. 1931: 203-213.—The contact between Maori and white man in New Zealand differed in several respects from race and culture contacts in other parts of the world. As usual in such cases, native arts decayed, social and religious practices altered, and a period of friction and uncertainty prevailed. Wishing to get the benefit of what the foreigners brought, the Maori quickly embraced Christianity and the outward appearance of

European ways of thought, actually before he had grasped their significance. Disillusionment on both sides followed, but, unlike many native races, the Maori held his own instead of being pushed to the wall. Today he has become race conscious. What of the future? Is he to be absorbed by the white man, or to remain a race within a race? Culture conflicts are still going on in economics, law, and social life; conflicts as far-reaching, though less apparent, than those of pioneer days.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

3511. FRIEDERICI, GEORG. Veränderung in der Südseekultur seit der Zeit Mendañas. [Mutations in South Sea culture since Mendañas.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 77 (5-6) 1931: 138-143.—After examining the reports and documents on the culture of the South Sea Island groups (specially the Marquesas) it was found that no single explanation could be deduced in accounting for the many mutations in culture and artifacts in this area. An extensive study of the changes in the type of huts and boats—among other things—indicated that since the time of Mendañas some mutations have occurred as a result of inner developments; some as a result of Polynesian invasions and the sequence of acts of wandering leaders in the Pacific; and others as a result of European contacts.—*Irvin S. Corman.*

3512. KRUYT, ALB. C. De To-Wana op oost Celebes. [The To-Wana on Eastern Celebes.] *Tijdschr. v. Indische Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde.* 70 (4) Dec. 1930: 397-626.—This publication is an addition to the work of Dr. N. Adriani and Alb. C. Kruyt, *De Baresprekende Toradja's* 1912-1914. The To-Wana live in the western part of the eastern peninsula of Celebes. According to the writer these To-Wana should be considered as one of the original Toradja tribes, showing the greatest similarities with the To-Pu'u mboto of the south side of lake Poso and the To-Salu-maoge on the upper part of the river Kalaena. The percentage of Melanesian types is considerable among them. A description is given of the mountainous territory which caused the great seclusion in which this tribe has always lived. In times gone by the inhabitants were frequently threatened by the headhunters of neighboring tribes. After a short explanation of the social conditions and code of law, there is a more detailed description of the ceremonies and habits in agriculture, of which the sacrifices and ritual at the time of planting, sowing, and harvesting are outstanding. The most important sacrificial offerings were brought to a large stone in the woods, mainly serving to "hold" the life spirit of the rice. (Two sketch maps.)—*J. C. Lamster.*

HISTORY

HISTORIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3-14551, 14735; 3591, 3880, 4592)

3513. DENGEL, IGNAZ PHILIPP. Ludwig Freiherr v. Pastor. *Hist. Jahrb.* 49 (1) 1929: 1-32.—Biography in appreciation.

3514. FARAL, EDMOND. Le quatrième centenaire du Collège de France: Les études médiévales au Collège de France. [The four-hundredth anniversary of the Collège de France: medieval studies at the Collège de France.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.; Rev. Bleue.* 69 (18) Sep. 19, 1931: 553-557; (19) Oct. 3, 1931: 591-596.—An historical sketch of interest and achievements in medieval studies, especially in linguistics, at the Collège de France. It begins with the professorial career of Étienne Baluze (1689-1715), and discusses the professors and their work chronologically. Among the outstanding medievalists who have worked at the Collège de France are: Jean-Jacques Ampère, professor of French literature (1883-1854); Paulin Paris and his son Gaston Paris, Ernest Renan, Paul Meyer, and Jacques Flach.—*B. J. Hovde.*

3515. FRANKEL, THEODOR. Dobrovský als Orientalist und sein Weg zur Slavistik. [Dobrovský as orientalist and his development as Slavic student.] *Jahrb. f. Kultur u. Gesch. d. Slaven.* 6 (2-3) 1930: 209-222.—Dobrovský, who is regarded as the father of Slavic studies, came to his life work in a roundabout way. At first he joined the Jesuit order and wished to become a missionary to India; but the order was disbanded by command of Clement XIV in 1773, and Dobrovský had to seek a new career. He entered the theological faculty of the university of Prague, where he studied primarily Hebrew and cognate languages in order to prepare himself for a career as a biblical teacher. But his teacher, Fortunatus Durych, having become enthusiastic about the field of Slavic studies, communicated his enthusiasm to his pupil. In such manner, Dobrovský himself finally chose the *Slavistica* as his life study.—*Matthew Spinka.*

3516. LAQUEUR, RICHARD. Formen geschichtlichen Denkens im alten Orient und Okzident. [Forms of historical interpretation in the ancient East and West.] *Neue Jahrb. f. Wissensch. u. Jugendbildung.* 7 (6) 1931:

489-506.—The author notes a degree of objectivity greater in the oriental (that is, Near Eastern) than in the occidental record. He finds an explanation, and an answer to the criticism of Josephus (*adv. Api.* I 20-25.), in the purposes of historiography set up by different groups. Babylonian, Assyrian, and Hittite wrote to and for a god. The Greek wrote to and for men. The old unhellenized Roman, using only oral tradition, sought to keep alive *mores maiorum* in behalf of his family and of his state. Our criticism of the written record should be tempered by a consideration of the writer's aims.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

3517. OTTO, WALTER. Eduard Meyer und sein Werk. [Eduard Meyer and his work.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 10 (1-2) 1931: 1-24.—*Arthur Carl Piepkorn.*

3518. RIAZI, ROMÁN. Don Rafael de Ureña y Smenjuad, 1852-1930. *Rev. de Ciencias Jurídicas y Soc. (Madrid).* 13 (53) Oct.-Dec. 1930: I-LV.—The first major contribution to historical jurisprudence by Don Rafael de Ureña y Smenjuad of the faculty of law of the university of Madrid, who died in 1930, was a notable monograph on the Semitic elements in the medieval law of Spain. After the publication of the works of Zeumer, Ureña undertook the task of making a detailed examination of the later manifestations of Visigothic law in Spain. His chief interest in his last years was the preparation for publication of a critical edition of the *Fuero de Cuenca*, which is to appear shortly under the auspices of the Academy of History. This edition will reproduce the Latin text in its original form, the succeeding Castilian text, and the Heznatoraf text, and will give an ample basis for an understanding of the local law of Castile in its more mature form. (A complete title of the critical edition, a fragment of the introduction, and a bibliography of the works of Ureña are given.)—*Valdimer O. Key, Jr.*

3519. SYLVAIN, LÉVI. Le quatrième centenaire du Collège de France: L'entrée du Sanscrit au Collège de France. [The four-hundredth anniversary of the Collège de France: The introduction of Sanskrit at the Collège de France.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.; Rev. Bleue.* 69 (16) Aug. 15, 1931: 489-495; (17) Sep. 5, 1931: 523-527.—*B. J. Hovde.*

ARCHAEOLOGY

EGYPT

(See also Entries 3568, 3869)

3520. ANTI, CARLO. Gli scavi della missione archeologica italiana a Umm el Breighat (Tebtunis). [The excavations of the Italian archaeological mission in Umm el Breighat (Tebtunis).] *Aegyptus.* 11 (3) Jul. 1931: 389-391.—The Italian mission led by Anti has discovered the sanctuary of Secnebutuni, the crocodile god of old Tebtunis, the processional road, and the enclosing wall. The temple will be excavated during the next campaign. The mission has also found important objects, much sculpture, and written documents.—*Teresa Bruni.*

3521. GLANVILLE, S. R. K. Some notes on material for the reign of Amenophis III. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15 (1-2) 1929: 2-8.—Description of several items dating from the reign of Amenophis III, including: (1) a fragment of a black granite statue of the royal scribe Amenophis; (2) an inscribed panel from an ebony box; (3) a seated figure of an ape in crystalline sandstone; (4) the wooden head of a goat, undoubtedly used to decorate the arm of a chair or the support of a small

shrine; and (5) a fayence ring. (3 plates and 1 figure.)—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

3522. GRIFFITH, F. LI. Scenes from a destroyed temple at Napata. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15 (1-2) 1929: 26-28.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

3523. HALL, H. R. A new portrait-head of Tuthmosis III (?) at Berlin, and the portraits of Hatshepsut. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15 (1-2) 1929: 78-79.

3524. HALL, H. R. An Egyptian St. Christopher. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15 (1-2) 1929: 1.—Description of an Egyptian parallel to St. Christopher in a British Museum bronze statue of the god Bes bearing a child, undoubtedly Horus, on his shoulder. (1 plate.)—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

3525. HORNBLLOWER, G. D. Predynastic figures of women and their successors. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15 (1-2) 1929: 29-47.

3526. PAUTY, EDMOND. Le pavillon du Nilomètre de l'île de Rôdah au Vieux-Caire. [The pavilion of the Nilometer of the Island of Roda at Old Cairo.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Français d'Archéol. Orient.* 31 (1) 1931: 113-120.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3527. SCHARFF, A. Rev. of Pendlebury: *Aegyp-*

tiaca. A catalogue of Egyptian objects in the Aegean area. *Gnomon*. 7(10) Oct. 1931: 535-537.—The chief importance of minor objects of Egyptian workmanship lies in their value for the dating of Cretan, Aegean, or early Greek objects found with them. Hence the usefulness of this catalogue, including the known Egyptian finds from Crete, the Greek mainland, and the islands except Rhodes, for which there is to be a separate publication. But the objects from Cyprus and from the western Mediterranean, especially Malta, are also of importance and should be included. The scarcity of illustrations lessens the value of the catalogue except for those who have the objects themselves at hand. In spite of errors and omissions the list is a very important beginning for the necessary collection of Egyptian objects scattered throughout the Mediterranean area as far as Spain, especially the scarabs. Clearer differentiation is needed between actual Egyptian work and objects made under Egyptian influence or in direct imitation.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3528. SPIEGELBERG, WILHELM. Zwei Inschriften der Spätzeit. [Two inscriptions of the late period.] *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15(1-2) 1929: 80-83.

3529. STEFANSKI, ELIZABETH. Inscribed and decorated mummy-wrappings in Chicago. *American J. Semitic Lang. and Lit.* 48(1) Oct. 1931: 45-50.—The wrappings discussed (Field Museum Nos. 31492-93) consist of three strips of vignettes and one strip containing fragments of chapters 106-7 of the Saite version of the Book of the Dead. (Plate, hieroglyphic transliterations, and translations.)—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3530. WINLOCK, H. E. Notes on the reburial of Tuthmosis I. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15(1-2) 1929: 56-68.

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

3531. ANDRAE, W. Rev. of Van Buren: Clay figurines of Babylonia. *Gnomon*. 7(10) Oct. 1931: 532-534.—This is the first full collection of the sort in the field of early oriental archaeology, except for the seal engravings. The collection is as complete as is reasonably possible, and its errors spring only from the impossibility of exactness in some points and from the absence of complete excavation data and of personal experience in the excavations, which lead to some confusions in the case of late figurines with early characteristics. The definite assignment of dates to each piece, however tentative, is of great service. While these figurines present little aesthetic interest, they furnish a mirror of Assyrian and Babylonian culture. "Here and there is seen the hand of a great artist or his pupils, as in the figure of Hammurabi showing clearly the influence of the famous stele found at Susa. In any case our knowledge of Babylonian and Assyrian culture would be enormously poorer, did we not possess the clay figurines."—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3532. DELAPORTE, L. Tombes royales sumériennes. [Royal Sumerian tombs.] *Aréthuse*. 6(2) 1929: 29-36.

3533. MÖBERG, AXEL. Herodotus and modern reconstructions of the Tower of Babel. *Monde Oriental*. 25(1-3) 1931: 140-164.—The description of the temple of Zeus-Belos (Herod. I 181) has influenced all attempts to reconstruct the Tower of Babel, from the day of Ker Porter, whose sketch appeared in 1818, to the latest scientific reproduction by Dombart. But the archaeological finds, especially of the foundation of a great tower at Babel, have been difficult to reconcile with this description. The architect and Babylonian expert, Koldewey, has made a reconstruction which abandons many of the clues offered by the measurements of the George Smith Tablet and the observations of Herodotus, though referring to both for confirmation. Dombart's last plan still clings to Herodotus. The cer-

tainty, from examination of archaeological evidence, that there was a triple stairway on the south side, the central portion of which extended to the considerable height of 51 metres, seems, however, to discredit the testimony of Herodotus, for he does not observe this impressive feature of the building. It would be better, in view of this, to assume that Herodotus' tower was not that of Babel, and in reconstructing the latter to abandon him as a guide and rely on the tablet and the evidence of the site itself.—*Elvin Abells*.

3534. SPEISER, E. A. Tepe Gawra. *Bull. Amer. Schools Oriental Research*. (43) Oct. 1931: 19-21.—Speiser reports seven strata in the excavation at Tepe Gawra. The third stratum marks the transition from the aeneolithic age to the period of metal, and shows the invasion of a copper-using race. Stratum 6 belongs to a period when copper was used extensively. The objects from this level point to a diversified manufacture and to highly developed home industries. Numerous snakes of copper and bronze indicate that the god Shakkani was the chief deity. The favorite game was backgammon. Dice were found with the numbers exactly as they are today. A terra cotta figurine of Ishtar was found on the sixth stratum. Contrary to the current opinion that the horse was introduced to Mesopotamia in the second millennium, the discovery of several figurines representing horses make it certain that the horse was known in that country at the beginning of the third millennium.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton*.

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 3576, 3614)

3535. McCOWN, C. C. The Yale University—American School excavation at Jerash, autumn, 1930. *Bull. Amer. Schools Oriental Research*. (43) Oct. 1931: 13-19.—The Yale University—American School expedition had as its objectives the excavation of the temple of Artemis and excavations which would throw light on the history of the city. The results of the expedition are: (1) the discovery of various structures of Arab, Byzantine, and Roman times; (2) the opening and planning of a dozen tombs of Roman and Byzantine times; (3) the discovery of new mosaics; (4) the recovery of numerous smaller objects illustrative of life in all periods; (5) new inscriptions; and (6) the discovery of architectural details which will make possible the reconstruction of the temple. Near the wall of the Artemis temple the party discovered a small temple, the foundations of which were intact. Excavations revealed a colonnaded court and an altar. *Ca.* 800 objects of interest were found, including 150 Byzantine lamps.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton*.

3536. SELLERS, O. R., and ALBRIGHT, W. F. The first campaign of excavation at Beth-zur. *Bull. Amer. Schools Oriental Research*. (43) Oct. 1931: 2-13.—The joint expedition of the American School in Jerusalem and the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Chicago submits a report of the first campaign at Beth-zur. Due to ancient quarrying, house foundations which were sunk to bed rock, and the falling of the debris from one terrace to the next, the excavation revealed an incredible mixture of sherds of all ages. Since the pottery of Beth-zur is identical in type with that of Tell Beit Mirsim, there was no doubt as to dating, which was made more exact by the aid of nearly 70 stamped jar-handles of all periods and 279 coins. *Ca.* 3,000 baskets of sherds were recovered. The earliest trace of human occupation belonged to the early bronze age. The town, founded in the 18th century, was destroyed by fire *ca.* 1500 B.C. The site was unoccupied until the 12th century when it was rebuilt by the Israelites. The town was again destroyed by fire possibly in the 11th century. While there is no definite

proof of a general destruction at the Exile, there is indirect evidence in the abrupt shift from 7th to 5th and 4th century pottery. The great importance of Beth-zur was in the Hellenistic age, especially in the time of the Maccabees. Many coins were found dating from 285 to 100 B.C. the study of which gives an accurate chronology of the Maccabean period. The site seems to have been abandoned between 120 and 100 B.C.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

(See also Entries 3601, 3603)

3537. CALDERINI, ARISTIDE. L'anfiteatro di Milano romana. [The Roman amphitheatre of Milan.] *R. Ist. Lombardo di Sci. e Lett. Rendiconti.* 64 (11-15) 1931: 823-844.

3538. GIGLIOLI, C. Q. Una dedica a Tiberio Cesare figlio di Druso. [A dedication to Tiberius Caesar, son of Drusus.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 58 (1-4) 1930: 149-152.—Small fragment, perhaps of a support for a bust, inscribed *Ti. Caesari Drusi. Caesaris.* [f.]. The dedication is thus to Tiberius Gemellus.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

3539. HANNELL, K. Sulla questione del clavus annalis. [The problem of the clavus annalis.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 58 (1-4) 1930: 163-170.—Dating "after the foundation of the Capitoline temple" does not postulate an uninterrupted series of *clavi annales*. If there was an ancient law for the annual driving of a nail in the temple by a consul, it fell into abeyance early. The recorded nailings are all piacular, by dictators, and exclude the supposed annual custom. A mistake of Cincius Alimentus has caused confusion.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

3540. LUGLI, G. Studi topografici intorno alle antiche ville suburbane. [Topographical studies on ancient suburban villas.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 58 (1-4) 1930: 5-28.—The villa at S. Cesareo near Velletri is here fully published and its architectural history is traced. It is doubtless the villa of the Octavii, the birthplace, according to the tradition recorded by Suetonius, of Augustus.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

3541. MAIURI, AMEDEO. Velia. *Art. & Archaeol.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 37-46.—Preliminary investigations of this Ionian colony in Lucania demonstrate the persistence of Greek religious ideas and practices in a completely autonomous colony and the importance of the brick industry in the city. Its fortifications date back to the 4th century, B.C., a period in which the Lucanians of the interior were decidedly hostile toward the Greek colonies. (8 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3542. MARUCCHI, O. Frammenti di due sarcofagi cristiani, recuperati nei lavori di scavo dei Mercati Traianei. [Fragments of two Christian sarcophagi, recovered in the excavation of "Trajan's market."] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 58 (1-4) 1930: 105-112.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

3543. MUSTILLI, D. Testa colossale di Ercole dalle pendici del Campidoglio. [Colossal head of Hercules from the slopes of the Capitoline.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 58 (1-4) 1930: 125-148.—Completely publishes the object. Accepts Colini's opinion that the statue stood near the Capitoline temple. The style is of the 2d century B.C. but reminiscent of the 4th; it cannot be safely identified with the Hercules of Polycles II, though of his time. Incidental discussion of phases of Hellenistic sculpture.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

3544. MUSTILLI, D. Una nuova replica del "Ferecide" di Madrid, nei magazzini dei Musei Capitolini. [A new replica of the Madrid "Pherecydes," in the storerooms of the Capitoline Museums.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 58 (1-4) 1930: 113-124.—This replica is more faithful than the

Vatican replica. It corroborates the view (hitherto insufficiently grounded) that from the "Pherecydes" type can be restored the head of Aristogiton in the group of the tyrannicides.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

3545. PESCE, G. La theleia hippokentauros in gemme e sarcofagi romani. [The she-centaur on gems and Roman sarcophagi.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 58 (1-4) 1930: 57-104.—The relation of various monuments to the famous picture by Zeuxis. He was the first but not the only artist to portray the motive, and his influence should not be exaggerated.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

3546. PROROK, BYRON KHUN de. Ghirza: the mystery city of the Sahara. *Art & Archaeol.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 15-17.—This is a field report of an archaeological and ethnographic reconnaissance into the heart of Libya, the ancient Phazania of the Romans. Ghirza occupies a site at the juncture of two former rivers. Roman influences are evident, but all names are of local Libyan, or Garamantian, origin. A unique structure is an obelisk mausoleum over 45 meters high. Religious symbols are those of a pagan cult not yet known. The city seems to have been abandoned suddenly. Excavation and restoration would be comparatively easy but for the difficulties of transport. (3 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3547. RAVA, A. San Salvatore delle Milizie. [The church of San Salvatore delle Milizie.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 58 (1-4) 1930: 171-184.—Discusses the Roman elements of the building. Illustrations of these and of a medieval painting on a Roman wall.—*H. R. W. Smith.*

3548. WARSCHER, TATIANA. Bread-making in old Pompeii. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (4) Oct. 1930: 103-112. (24 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

3549. CASSON, STANLEY. A royal necropolis in the Balkans. *Art. & Archaeol.* 32 (4) Oct. 1931: 113-119.—In 1918 Bulgarian troops discovered a group of tombs in the region just north of Lake Ochrida, at a spot known as Trebenisthe, of which seven were subsequently excavated by Bulgarian scholars. An eighth tomb has since been discovered in the same group. The contents are remarkably rich, but from their styles it is believed that all the burials were made at the same time, probably 500 B.C. The graves may be those of Paeonian notables, perhaps enticed and slain by the Persian satrap Megabazus, who between 510 and 500 B.C. completed the conquest of Paeonia, and deported many of its people to Asia.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3550. HALKIN, LÉON. Inscriptions et antiquités romaines de Belgique, de Hollande, et d'Angleterre signalées dans les Itinéraires de Duboisson-Aubenay (1627-1638). [Roman inscriptions and antiquities of Belgium, Holland, and England recorded in the Itineraria of Duboisson-Aubenay, for the years 1627-1638.] *Bibliot. de la Faculté de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (44) 1930: 177-186.—The *Itineraria* which this humanist and traveler of the 17th century composed are valuable to students of antiquity because of just such observations as are offered in the present article. Those *Itineraria* which record his French journeys have been published elsewhere, mostly in the provinces where local interest suggested it; but the Belgian, Dutch, and English accounts are unedited in the Bibliothèques Mazarine and Nationale. The four examples presented here include: (1) the remains at the Mansfeld palace, near Luxembourg; (2) a Belgo-Roman *tumulus* at Saventhen (Seven-tombs); (3) a Roman inscription at The Hague (text given); and (4) remains at the palaces of Buckingham and Arundel in London.—*Elvin Abells.*

3551. LANGSDORFF, A., and NESTOR, J. Nach-

trag zu Cernavoda. [Observations on Cernavoda.] *Præhist. Z.* 20(3-4) 1929: 200-228.—A review of the prehistoric culture found at Cernavoda, a stone age site in Thrace, with illustrations of pottery and designs. The culture is similar to that found in many places, as far west as Wallachia, south to the Danube

and into Bulgaria, and as far as Philippopolis in Macedonia. It reaches north as far as the area of painted pottery of the Ukraine-Moldavia-Transylvania type. While no exact date can be given the Cernavoda culture, it appears to go back to the so-called Bulgarian copper stone culture.—*W. D. Wallis.*

THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 3465)

3552. BECKER, O. Die diaretische Erzeugung der platonischen Idealzahlen. [The diaretic origin of the Platonic ideal of numbers.] *Quellen u. Stud. z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien.* 1(4) Sep. 23, 1931: 464-501.—The idea behind the diaretic scheme involves the oneness of the "ideal number," but not the number itself. The "ideal numbers" are, therefore, diaretic networks whose knots are the monads from which the numbers originate. The "ideal numbers" start with "one," and each has $2n-1$ theoretical monads in its structure, but only n actual ones. According to Platonic teaching the division of a monad is nothing more than the splitting of a genus into two different ones. Aristotle, however, opposed this theory, and explained the phenomenon as a change from potentiality to actuality. Plato's influence upon the philosophical background of the mathematics of his time was very important, but the mathematical method went far beyond the simple dieresis of ideas.—*D. Maier.*

3553. BOTTO-MICCA, AUGUSTO. Il "de puero epileptico" di Galeno. [Galen's "de puero epileptico."] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21(5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 149-169.—After an introductory statement on the life and medical theory of Galen his *de puero epileptico* is discussed in detail. This is not a formal treatise, but rather in the form of a series of letters to a certain Sicilian who asked for advice in dealing with an epileptic boy. Galen's advice is analyzed in detail. It is in no way a contribution to medical science but fits in well with his system, with its emphasis on diet and its theory of the humors.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3554. EDELSTEIN, LUDWIG. *Περὶ ἀσπῶν* und die Sammlung der hippokratischen Schriften. *Περὶ ἀσπῶν* und the collection of Hippocratic writings.] *Problemata.* (4) 1931: pp. 188.—*Περὶ ἀσπῶν* of the Hippocratic Corpus is a prognostic guide for physicians who are in an unfamiliar city. In order to diagnose and treat their patients, they are to inform themselves concerning atmospheric trends and peculiarities, geographical conditions, seasonal changes, the movements of the stars, the customs of the inhabitants, and the prevalent diseases. This advice is contained in chapters 1-6 and 10. Chapters 7-9 and 11 elaborate upon the advantages and disadvantages of various kinds of water and give practical rules about the sun and stars. Chapters 12-24 form a geographical treatise upon the different characteristics of Europeans and Asiatics. Only the section upon prognosis need be considered in connection with Hippocratic medicine. The determination of the prognosis was important not only for proper treatment, but also because it made an impression, and charlatans and skilled doctors were distinguished only on the basis of impressions. Edelstein believes that the Hippocratic Corpus does not contain any of the works of Hippocrates, but that these writings of the 5th and 4th centuries were already nameless when they reached Alexandria. Because the interest in Hippocrates ran high, the entire collection was known by his name.—*D. Maier.*

3555. GANDZ, S. Die Harpedonapten oder Seilspanner und Seilknüpfer. [The harpedonaptai or rope-

stretchers and rope-knotters.] *Quellen u. Stud. z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Studien.* 1(3) Sep. 25, 1930: 255-277.—Gandz traces the significance of the rope in the history of civilization. The rope, which is the oldest instrument for calculating distances, was likewise a unit of measure. In Egypt rope-stretching was not limited to the measuring of land, but was also an important part of the ceremony in the cornerstonelaying of a temple. Its purpose was to see that the angle was accurate, and to determine the lay of the land. Rope-stretching is also mentioned in the Bible in connection with cornerstonelaying ceremonies and the razing of buildings, but the Hebrews utilized it only to lay off the outlines of structures. Some traces of the rope-stretchers have been preserved in geometrical terminology in such words as line, diagonal, diameter, and hypotenuse. There has been some confusion upon the subject of the *harpedonaptai*; Cantor, e.g., maintains that they were not rope-stretchers, but rope-knotters. Rope-knotting, however, refers to a form of writing and numeration by means of different types, positions, and colors of knots which was known to most ancient people, but was highly developed among the Incas in Peru. The rope-stretchers and the rope-knotters were the forerunners of the scribes, and were the chief representatives of the culture of their time.—*D. Maier.*

3556. LÜDERS, HEINRICH. Das Zeichen für 70 in den Inschriften von Mathurā aus der Saka- und Kušana-Zeit. [The figure for 70 in the Mathura inscriptions from the eras of Saka and Kusana.] *Acta Orient.* 10(2) 1931: 118-125.—Lüders refutes Rapson's contention that different forms are utilized in the Mathura inscriptions to denote the same number. He maintains that the pta represents the number 40, and the St. Andrew's cross the number 70. His researches have revealed nothing contrary to this theory, but show that both forms were used by the same writer, and not that one writer favored one form, and another a different one. The character for 70 was achieved by making certain additions to that used for 60.—*D. Maier.*

3557. MILLER, G. A. The mathematical weakness of the early civilizations. *Sci. Monthly.* 33(5) Nov. 1931: 419-423.—W. W. Struve's conclusion, after a study of the famous Moscow Mathematical Papyri, is that in no case can the Babylonian mathematics be regarded as on a higher level than the Egyptian. O. Neugebauer points out that from the material actually available there is no question as regards the relative superiority of Babylonian mathematics. This difference of view may be explained by the fact that knowledge of the latter is based on what appears in large collections, which may have been royal and temple libraries, and thus probably the best the period contained, while knowledge of Egyptian mathematics is based on scattered discoveries and may not contain the most advanced attainments. In the case of both these pre-Grecian cultures greater advance was made in algebraic than in geometric problems, both being woefully lacking in proofs and some of the elements which are most fundamental.—*P. Lieff.*

3558. MOWINCKEL, SIGMUND. Eine Studie zur Astrologie des Alten Testaments. [A study in the astrology of the Old Testament.] *Acta Orient.* 8 1930:

1-43.—Mowinckel has attempted to ascertain the meaning of the words שָׁבוּי and שָׁבוּי through an investigation into their astrological significance. He was able to reach his conclusions more through a process of elimination than through any positive evidence. However, he believes that שָׁבוּי is most likely the Egyptian term for the planet Mercury, and that שָׁבוּי, which is the same word as that used to designate the Egyptian god, Thoth, refers to Saturn. The ceremonies which the Jews celebrate in connection with these planets are mainly of Babylonian origin.—*D. Maier*.

3559. NEUGEBAUER, O. Die Geometrie der ägyptischen mathematischen Texte. [The geometry of the Egyptian mathematical texts.] *Quellen u. Stud. z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Stud.* 1 (4) Sep. 23, 1931: 413-451.—This article is a compilation of the sources for Egyptian geometry in the pre-Greek era. Although no new material has been added, that which is already familiar has been organized under such headings as triangles, squares, polygons, circles, curved areas, roots and squares, cylinders, and pyramids. To insure accuracy Neugebauer has adhered to direct quotations from the original texts whenever possible, and has had the figures photographically reproduced. From his analysis the author concludes that in Egyptian geometry there was actually very little stress upon geometrical relationship, but a great deal upon measurement.—*D. Maier*.

3560. NEUGEBAUER, O. Sexagesimalsystem und babylonische Bruchrechnung. [The sexagesimal system and Babylonian fractions.] *Quellen u. Stud. z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Stud.* 1 (2) May 15, 1930: 183-193; (4) Sep. 23, 1931: 452-457, 458-463.—Neugebauer's analysis of the Babylonian multiplication tables reveals that the problem of fractions was not only of prime importance in Egyptian and Greek mathematics, but it was also a weighty matter to the Babylonians. Their tables were constructed upon the principle that the number 7, and all factors of 60, are regular. The sexagesimal mathematical technique of the Babylonians shows a remarkable consistency as the tables from the late Sumerian to the early Assyrian period are linked together by a fixed pattern. The actual development of these processes, therefore, must be considered as of an earlier date. Although Neugebauer would like to believe that the change which took place in the late Hellenistic period in the planning of the system of tables could be traced to the demands of astronomy, he can find no evidence to support his contention.—*D. Maier*.

3561. NEUGEBAUER, O. Zur Geschichte der babylonischen Mathematik. [The history of Babylonian mathematics.] *Quellen u. Stud. z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Stud.* 1 (2) May 15, 1930: 120-130.—This article contains the conclusion of the Strasbourg Cuneiform Text edited by Frank, who dates it at about 1900 B.C., which makes it at least 100 years older than the Rhind Papyrus. Arithmetical progressions, equations with two unknowns, and quadratic equations are treated in this section. (See Entry 1: 9681.)—*D. Maier*.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 3531)

3562. DIEHL, CHARLES. Argenteries syriennes. Syrian silver plate. [*Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 11 (3) 1930: 209-215.]

3563. EISLER, R. Deux sculptures de l'antiquité classique représentant des Juifs. [Two ancient classical sculptures representing Jews.] *Aréthuse*. 7 (1) 1930: 29-38.

3564. LANGLOTZ, E. Rev. of Schede, Meisterwerke der türkischen Museen zu Konstantinopel:

Griechische und römische Skulpturen des Antiken-Museums. [Masterpieces of the Turkish museums at Constantinople: Greek and Roman sculptures of the Ancient Museum.] *Gnomon*. 7 (9) Sep. 1931: 458-461.—Fifty plates of sculpture are given, with a view to characterizing the great periods of plastic art. The book is likely to prove too general for the specialist and too expensive for the layman, though the new illustrations are often excellent.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

EGYPT

(See also Entries 3521, 3523-3526, 3528-3530, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3577, 3583, 3586)

3565. COLLART, PAUL. Les papyrus grecs d'Achmim à la Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris. [Greek papyri from Achmim at the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.] *Bull. de l'Inst. Français d'Archéol. Orient.* 31 (1) 1931: 33-112.—This collection contains texts of many kinds: religious, literary, administrative, Greek, and Coptic.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3566. GARDINER, ALAN H. The transcription of New Kingdom hieratic. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15 (1-2) 1929: 48-55.

3567. LEXA, FRANTIŠEK. Remarques sur quelques idées de M. Gardiner publiées dans son *Egyptian Grammar*. [Remarks on some ideas of Mr. Gardiner published in his *Egyptian Grammar*.] *Arch. Orientalní*. 2 (3) Dec. 1931: 435-440.—*Elizabeth Stefanski*.

3568. NEWBERRY, PERCY E. The shepherd's crook and the so-called "flail" or "scourge" of Osiris. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15 (1-2) 1929: 84-94.—It is generally agreed that Osiris acquired the symbols which characterized his images in later times from his prototype, the primitive god 'Andety of Dedu-Busiris. The shepherd's crook is common in tombs from the Middle Kingdom on, usually in the hands of the reigning Pharaoh, and very rarely of a vizier. In hieroglyphic symbols it is a commonly employed sign for "ruler," and its etymological origin from the sign of a shepherd's authority is obvious. The other symbol, however, presents more difficulties. It is found as early as the first dynasty, and with other gods besides Osiris. The specimens now extant show that the commonly accepted interpretation of this sign as representing a flail or whip is technically impossible. However, such an instrument was, and still is used by the goatherder of the Near East to gather ladanum from the bushes. Ladanum was a very important article of commerce in this region throughout antiquity, and a long discussion is presented. Newberry suggests that the so-called flail of Osiris was thus a *ladanisterion*, a logical accompaniment to the crook.—*M. I. Finkelstein*.

BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 3533-3534, 3557, 3558, 3560-3561)

3569. ARBEZ, EDWARD A. The relations between religion and morality among the early Semites. *Primitive Man*. 4 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 1-11.—Numerous texts of a moral and religious character help us form an idea of the religious-moral conceptions of the Assyrians and Babylonians. Valuable information is also found in their proper names, which are really sentences expressing religious preoccupations. These names reveal a close association of the notions of justice and right with the divinity. If we turn to the texts of moral-religious character we may from these determine the moral law of the Assyro-Babylonians. Fear of the divinity is the foremost moral power and it implies acts of homage whereby man acknowledges his dependence on the gods. Thus religion becomes a moral duty. The duties towards the neighbor, too, were of a religious-moral nature.

It was a religious-moral obligation to regard the neighbor's property. But who is one's neighbor? Only those who worship the same gods. Assyro-Babylonian history reveals a great deficiency with regard to personal moral duties.—*A. D. Frenay.*

3570. POEBEL, ARNO. The name of Elam in Sumerian, Akkadian, and Hebrew. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 48 (1) Oct. 1931: 20-26.—The Sumerian and Akkadian names of the country of Elam, as well as, indirectly, also the Hebrew name, go back to the name of people and country of Elam in Elamitic.—*Elizabeta Stefanski.*

3571. SCHWARTZ, EDUARD. Einiges über Assyrien, Syrien, Koilesyrien. [Assyria, Syria, and Hollow-Syria as geographical expressions.] *Philologus.* 86 (4) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 373-399.—The three terms were generally used without distinction in classical antiquity. The first extant literary attempt at differentiation was that of Herodotus. He placed Assyria east of the Euphrates, but included in it all of Babylonia. Ktesias, followed by Xenophon, limited Assyria to the north Mesopotamian area, that is west of the Tigris and east of the Euphrates, probably influenced by a Persian administrative nomenclature of "Syria between the rivers," and "Syria beyond the river," and Babylonia. Greek traders in the eastern Mediterranean, getting the name Syria in Aramaic form, applied it to lands in which that tongue was used, that is, to the entire Assyrian empire including Armenia. Hollow-Syria was the term applied to the Seleucid holdings and varied with the fortunes of that house. It appears to have come from a misunderstanding of the Semitic kol-haaschur (all of Syria) which popular etymology translated as Coelo (hollow)-Syria.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

PALESTINE AND SYRIA

(See also Entries 3535, 3555, 3558, 3562, 3570-3571, 3602)

3572. ALT, A. Diocletianopolis und Sariphaea. *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 54 (3) 1931: 171-182.

3573. BEYER, GUSTAV. Beiträge zur Territorialgeschichte von Südwestpalästina im Altertum. [Contributions to the territorial history of ancient South-West-Palestine.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 54 (3) 113-170.

3574. BRATTON, FRED G. Precursors of Biblical criticism. *J. Biblical Lit.* 50 (3) 1931: 176-185.—Origen, Abraham ben Ezra, and Spinoza are singled out as anticipating the modern historical method in Biblical criticism. Origen recognized the necessity of finding a philosophy that would ally itself with Greek culture and the scientific spirit. In calling attention to the discrepancies in the Scripture, discriminating between the moral and the immoral in the Old Testament, and relegating the miraculous to a non-essential position, Origen was the first higher critic. The church rejected Origen and followed Augustine, which led to a religion of magic and sacramentalism. Abraham ben Ezra rekindled the spirit of critical inquiry. He was one of the first to detect a second authorship in Isaiah and to deny Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. Of verbal inspiration he would have none, and the miraculous plays no role with him. In his *Tractatus theologicopoliticus*, the Magna Charta of Biblical criticism, Spinoza rejects the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. He places Nehemiah as late as the 2d century B.C. and the publication of the Psalms in the time of the second temple. He regards Chronicles as historically unreliable, assigns Proverbs to a post-exilic date, denies unity to Jeremiah, and questions the genuineness of Daniel. In regard to the New Testament and Christianity, he does not accept the miraculous, criticizes the trinitarian view, and discriminates between the spiritual view of

the future life and the physical conception of the evangelists. Until the Reformation the Jews were the torch-bearers of learning in Europe and paved the way for the modern scientific spirit.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

3575. CROOK, M. B. Some cultural principles in Hebrew civilization. *J. Biblical Lit.* 50 (3) 1931: 156-175.—The remarkable aspect of Hebrew civilization is that the Hebrews, in a territory geographically broken up, poor in its resources, and naturally suited to city-state governments, nevertheless achieved a national military and economic organization, and put forward the conception of a single deity. The concentrative principle in the religious field achieved by Elijah, the 8th century prophets, and the Deuteronomic reform can be explained only on the national background prepared by the monarchy. National unity in turn arose because of the weakness of Egypt, the helpless condition of Canaan, the need for a united defense against Philistia, and the capable leadership of the kings.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

3576. LESLIE, ELMER A. Light from archaeology on the religion of Canaan. *Methodist Rev.* 114 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 387-395.

3577. MAISLER, B. Die Landschaft Bašan im 2. vorchr. Jahrtausend. [The district of Bashan in the second millennium B.C.] *J. Palest. Orient. Soc.* 9 (2) 1929: 80-87.—Bashan in the Old Testament refers to the northern district in Transjordan extending from the Chermom mountains in the north to Jarmuk in the south. It was bounded in the south and west by Gilead, and the Old Testament frequently uses the expression "Gilead and Bashan" to refer to Transjordan as a whole. Bashan's major importance in the history of the ancient Orient is commercial, for it lay on several major trade routes, particularly the one from Syria to the Red Sea via southern Arabia, which was of special importance in the economic history of the Near East. At the time of the Egyptian domination of Syria-Palestine, it was included among the Egyptian population. Its population was a mixture of Semitic, sub-Aryan, and Indo-germanic strains, residing in numerous flourishing cities.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

3578. MARMORSTEIN, A. Der heilige Geist in der rabbinischen Legende. [The Holy Ghost in rabbinical legend.] *Arch. f. Religionswissenschaft.* 28 (3-4) 1930: 286-303.—The beginning of the concept of Spirit in Israel is associated with the destruction of the two temples and with the disappearance of the prophets. Later the word of the Tora was identified with the Holy Ghost. Sanctity, or Spirit, attached to the expositor of the sacred traditions, and no opposition was found between *pneuma* (spirit) and *nomos* (custom). In the centuries after Christ the Holy Ghost came to connote prophetic gifts, divinatory insight, and visionary power. Frequently it was identified with the *Shekina*, which stood close to Godhood, a being of God-like appearance, a mystical union with God, a religion of the *pneuma*.—*W. D. Wallis.*

3579. NORTH, C. R. The Old Testament estimate of the monarchy. *Amer. J. Semitic Lang. & Lit.* 48 (1) Oct. 1931: 1-19.—After they crossed the Jordan the nomad Hebrew tribes were engrossed in making good their individual footing, and the consciousness of national unity was weak. The success of Saul against the Philistines made the king accepted, though he was not suffered to become a despot. Objection to the monarchy set in from the 8th century, especially after the schism separating Israel and Judah. Hosea presents Yahweh as resenting the whole monarchical establishment and the people are discontented with their rulers. By contrast, the memory of the successful David became more and more idealized, and to some extent the messianic hope was born of enfeeblement and fatuity.—*P. Lief.*

3580. WILDER, A. N. The nature of Jewish eschatology. *J. Biblical Lit.* 50(3) 1931: 201-206.—Apocalyptic can be understood only when the study of the literary critic is added to that of the historian. Myth deals with the unknown past; eschatology is the myth which accounts for the unknown future. The doctrine of progress is a kind of contemporary messianism, a form of eschatology. Jewish eschatology carries a certain amount of spiritual truth. Behind the pessimistic dreams of the apocalyptists is a profound faith in a better day ahead, a change in human society. On the lower ethical plane arose the purely national and immediate eschatology, while on the higher level came the insistent hope in the destruction of evil and the fulfillment of Israel's larger mission. The discrepancy between the real and the ideal required divine intervention, a transcendent act. Perhaps we take the apocalyptic imagery too literally. The modern naive pre-millennarian travesties Jewish and Christian apocalyptic, since he takes his eschatological ideas out of their original world-view.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 3475, 3533, 3541, 3544, 3552, 3554, 3564, 3609, 3744)

3582. ANDERSON, JOHN. Socrates as an educator. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 9(3) Sep. 1931: 172-184.

3583. BREZZA, PAOLO. La capacità delle donne all'esercizio della tutela nel diritto classico e nei papiri greco-egizi. [Woman's capacity in the exercise of guardianship in classical law and in the Greek-Egyptian papyri.] *Aegyptus.* 11(3) Jul. 1931: 363-385.—*Teresa Bruni.*

3584. CICCOTTI, ETTORRE. Il problema demografico nel mondo antico. [The demographical problem in the ancient world.] *Metron.* 9(2) Aug. 15, 1931: 111-166.—In the fourth volume of the *Biblioteca di storia economica* (1909) the author presented a brief for a qualitative method of attacking the population problem. Justification of its use may be summed up in the statement that in the presence of incomplete and untrustworthy statistical data, the qualitative approach gives more accurate results than the purely quantitative. This article is an application of that method to Greece and Rome. Ciccotti discusses, as factors worthy of consideration, social, industrial, and political institutions in addition to census lists and war losses. The failure of ancient civilization is to be attributed to economic and political causes rather than to biological ones.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

3585. DERENNE, EUDORE. Les procès d'impiété intentés aux philosophes à Athènes au V^e et au IV^e siècles avant J.-C. [The actions for impiety brought against philosophers at Athens in the 5th and 4th centuries B.C.] *Bibliot. de la Faculté de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (45) 1930: pp. 266.—The author of this extensive treatment announces in the introduction that, although studies of this sort have been made in the case of individual philosophers, these were always isolated and unrelated. The present plan is comparative; there is a general discussion of the meaning of "impiety" and the history of such trials, as well as separate chapters concerned with detailed study of individual cases, of which the famous trials of Anaxagoras, Protagoras, Socrates, and Aristotle are examples.—*Elvin Abelès.*

3586. FAURE, J.-ALBERT. Les origines égyptiennes de la métempsychose chez les Grecs. [The Egyptian origins of the Greek conception of the transmigration of souls.] *Nouvelle Rev.* 107(427) May 15, 1930: 118-123.—A text from Herodotus states (1) that the Egyptians believed in the survival of the soul and that it passed through the forms of various animals before its return to a human body, and (2) that certain Greeks adopted these opinions. A study of the ancient Egyptian

PERSIA

(See also Entry 3602)

3581. CHRISTENSEN, ARTHUR. A-t-il existé une religion zurvanite? [The problem of Zurvanite religion.] *Monde Orient.* 25(1-3) 1931: 29-34.—Benveniste's suggestions as to the relations between the rites described by Plutarch in his *Isis and Osiris* and the Zurvanite sect of the 4th century B.C. leave open certain problems here discussed. The contradiction between the demonolatriy of Plutarch's account and Zurvanism, as it appears in later Christian and Islamic writers, may perhaps be explained by saying that the belief in Zurvān, the primordial god Time, was a part of most forms of Zoroastrianism and notably of Mithraism, of many of the Magian sects, and of the later Manicheans. Zurvanism then was not incompatible with Zoroastrianism but a part of it until at the end of the Sassanid epoch it was declared heretical.—*A. Baltzly.*

beliefs shows that some such derivation is plausible.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

3587. GALLAVOTTI, CARLO. Frammenti di un ditirambo di Pindaro in una poesia bizantina. [Fragments of a dithyramb by Pindar in a Byzantine poem.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 59(3) Sep. 1931: 377-381.—A 12th century Byzantine poem contains a few words from Pindar.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

3588. McGUIRE, MARTIN R. P. The relations between religion and morality among the early Greeks and Romans. *Primitive Man.* 4(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 11-22.—*The Greeks:* Our sources are literary and archaeological remains. Among the literary sources are Homer, Hesiod, Herodotus, Plato, and the Attic orators, Strabo, Pausanias, and Plutarch. The gods are looked upon as the sources of all blessings, and the hostility or anger of the gods is considered the cause of all misfortunes. Man is obliged to sacrifice to the gods and thus enters into friendly communion with them. The cardinal virtues are bravery, wisdom, love of home and family, and regard for hospitality. *The Romans:* Our only early sources are archaeological remains. Inscriptions and the calendars with their indications of festivals are particularly important. We receive no help from mythology. The oldest form of Roman religion is animism. The early Romans probably had no belief in a system of rewards and punishments after death. The early Roman religion, on the other hand, promoted the sanctity of family life by investing even the ordinary daily affairs of that life with a religious sanction.—*A. D. Frenay.*

3589. MERRINGTON, E. N. The art of conversation as practised by Socrates. *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 8(2) Jun. 1930: 81-95.

3590. MILNE, H. J. M. A new speech of Lysias. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15(1-2) 1929: 75-77.—P. Brit. Mus. inv. 2852 found at Oxyrhynchus contains fragments of the beginning of a speech of a Lysias for Eryximachus, previously unknown to us even in name. Eryximachus was charged with "having remained in the city," undoubtedly at the time of the Thirty at the end of the Peloponnesian war. Transcription of the papyrus is given.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

3591. MOMIGLIANO, ARNALDO. Studi sulla storiografia greca del IV secolo B.C.—I: Teopompo. [Studies in Greek historiography of the 4th century B.C.—I: Theopompus.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 59(2) Jun. 1931: 230-242.—The author begins with an analysis of the point of view of Thucydides and a protest against the habit of condemning all historians between him and Polybius as degenerate rhetoricians. The interpretation of Greek history as essentially a

struggle for power between Sparta and Athens soon proved too narrow. When this part of the work of Thucydides was rejected, it was inevitable that some of his real merits should be overlooked. Yet not all was rejected. The historians of the 4th century followed in his footsteps when they treated history as primarily political. Though the first work of Theopompus, his *Hellenica*, was a continuation of the work of Thucydides, he showed that he had abandoned the point of view of the master when, instead of ending in 404, he carried on the narrative to 394, the year which marked the end of the extreme form of Spartan imperialism. A favorable judgment was passed on this imperialism chiefly because Theopompus saw in it the best counter-balance against the renewed Persian aggression in the Aegean.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

3592. PEEK, W. Rev. of Calder: *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua*, vol. I. [Ancient monuments of Asia Minor.] *Gnomon*. 7 (10) Oct. 1931: 524-532.—This publication of the American Society for Archaeological Research in Asia Minor initiates the first systematic and complete publication of the Greek inscriptions of Asia Minor and is therefore of primary importance. It includes the districts of *Laodicea combusta* and the villages of Axylon, with a group of inscriptions from the Phrygian highland, all of which came into the Hellenic sphere late, and are written in such barbaric Greek that it is very difficult to read them. On this account, one might wish for fuller commentaries than the editor has given. The epigrams in particular "give a frightful picture of the barbaries even of the educated part of the population." The inscriptions are of two chief types, dedications to the gods or to Roman emperors, and grave monuments. But they give a considerable insight into the industrial character of the country in the late Empire, its organization and administration, the state of culture, the mixture of population, and the social position of its various elements. The inhabitants were chiefly farmers and small business men. While the inscriptions will be of value chiefly for the archaeologist and theologian, they present much of interest also for the epigraphist and the historian.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

3593. SEVERYNS, A. La "Petite Iliade" et le Papyrus Rylands XXII. [The "Little Iliad" and Rylands papyrus XXII.] *Bibliot. de la Faculté de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège*. (44) 1930: 305-326.—An estimate of the value of this first century A.D. résumé for determining the range and content of the *Little Iliad* attributed to Lesches. This work of the 7th century B.C., covering that portion of the Trojan epos left between the *Ethiopsis* and the *Destruction of Ilium* of Arctinus, is only known from the Argument of Proclus, the Epitome of Apollodorus, and such incidental passages of numerous ancient sources as refer to mere incidents; but the Rylands papyrus (text given), despite differences in detail from the traditional account, seems indisputably superior, as a résumé, to that of Proclus, and testifies as well to the decreasing use, though not to the disappearance, of the original text in the early Christian centuries.—*Elvin Abèlès*.

HELLENISTIC AGE

(See also Entry 3583)

3594. DE SANCTIS, GAETANO. Una lettera a Demetrio Poliorcete. [A letter to Demetrius Poliorcetes.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 59 (3) Sep. 1931: 330-334.—A discussion of a papyrus fragment of a letter addressed to a Macedonian king and containing a complaint against Thebes. The king must be Demetrius Poliorcetes. The letter must be connected with the period 294-291 B.C. It cannot belong to a collection of authentic letters but must be a fragment of a history of the period and almost certainly of the work of Hieronymus of Cardia.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

3595. OTTO, WALTER. Zu den syrischen Kriegen der Ptolemäer. [On the Syrian wars of the Ptolemies.] *Philologus*. 86 (4) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 400-418.—Otto reaffirms, with greater detail, his acceptance of the later date, 262-260 B.C., for an inscription of Miletus (Rehm, *Milet I.3*. no. 139). The article supplements his comments in his *Beiträge zur Seleukidengeschichte* and is an attack on the position of Tarn (*Hermes* 65 446 ff. and *Camb. Anc. Hist.* 7, 702) who would date the inscription 276. Otto also upholds the traditional date for the close of the second Syrian war, 253 B.C., in opposition to Tarn who prefers 255.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

3596. TARN, W. W. Ptolemy II and Arabia. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15 (1-2) 1929: 9-25.—A stele from Pithon (Hieropolis) of the time of Ptolemy II went to a place called Teshi in the land of Parsetet (i.e., Persia). This has generally been interpreted as referring to an expedition by Philadelphus to the Persian Gulf. Tarn presents several arguments indicating the impossibility of such a voyage, and goes on to show that north-western Arabia, which was for some time dominated by Persia, was the region called Parsetet in the Pithon stele. The journey can be placed in 278/7 B.C., and presents an explanation for Ptolemy's neglect in following up the advantage he had gained over Antiochus I until 276 B.C., namely, that he was engaged in an Arabian war. A discussion of the contemporary knowledge of Arabia in the Greek sources follows. Ptolemy II apparently invaded Arabia at this time to chastise the piratical Nabataeans who had been molesting Egyptian traders. He then invaded Parsetet in an attempt to gain control over the incense trade route. The concluding discussion relates to the political events and chronological problems in the history of northern Arabia in the 3d century B.C. (Two appendices, one by Sidney Smith on the name Teshi, and one giving the dynasty of the Lihyanite kings in Arabia).—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

3597. TREVES, PIERO. Dopo Ipsos. [After Ipsus.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. (59) (1) Mar. 1931: 73-92.—A study of the political situation after the battle of Ipsus in 301 B.C. Special attention is given to Demetrius and Cassander and to Athens. The revival of the Corinthian League by Demetrius had been a mistake, for it had called to mind Chaeronea and Philip. After Ipsus, the Greek cities were wise when they anticipated the change of policy of Demetrius and made use of the opportunity to revolt. Demetrius was forced to renounce temporarily the Asiatic part of the ambitions of his father and himself and to attempt instead to strengthen his position in Greece. Meanwhile Cassander adopted the policy of neutrality and the peaceful penetration of Greece. His interests coincided with those of Lachares, whose work at Athens tended to serve his purpose. Since the moderates, who were in power in this city, leaned on Cassander, it is unjust to condemn them for adopting a naive policy of neutrality. At the same time, Cassander endeavored to extend his influence in the Adriatic and the Ionian Islands, as is indicated by his attempt on Corcyra.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

3598. VALLOIS, R. L'oracle libyen et Alexandre. [The Libyan oracle and Alexander.] *Rev. d. Études Grecques*. 44 (205-206) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 121-152.—Alexander's visit to the oracle of Zeus Amon has been the subject of much recent discussion. Vallois' contribution consists in (1) an attempt to construct from our sources the ritual in use at Siwa, with a view to determining whether the questions addressed to the oracle by Alexander and the responses to them would be audible to his attendants, an attempt which, Vallois admits, produces no certain results; and (2) a careful comparison of the various extant accounts of the incident and their *Quellenkritik*. Vallois leaves undecided the historical problems to which the incident gives

rise—e.g., the question as to Alexander's motives in consulting the oracle. He is content to set forth the

materials out of which any solution must be reconstructed.—Donald McFayden.

ROME

(See also Entries 3537–3543, 3545–3546, 3548, 3550, 3553, 3564, 3584, 3588, 3593, 3618–3619, 3624, 3744)

3599. BURRISS, ELI EDWARD. The use and worship of water among the Romans. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (6) Dec. 1930: 221–228.—The Romans considered water sacred and worshipped it as such. Worship was also accorded to spirits regarded as inhabiting bodies of water. They ascribed curative and purificatory qualities to water.—Maurice C. Latta.

3600. COLINI, A. M. Frammento di latercolo di pretoriani, scoperto nella chiesa di S. Prassede. [Fragment of a praetorian roll found in St. Praxed's church.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 58 (1–4) 1930: 153–162.—Comprises not two annual classes but five, and thus cannot commemorate the discharge of the soldiers. Probably a dedication by a whole century to the *genius centuriae*.—H. R. W. Smith.

3601. DELATTE, A., and JOSSERAND, CH. A propos de la basilique de la Porte Majeure. [Concerning the basilica of the Porta Maggiore.] *Bibliot. de la Faculté de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (44) 1930: 109–116.—J. Carcopino, in his study of the recently discovered basilica near the Porta Maggiore at Rome, described it as a local center of a Pythagorean cult. But there are many indications, derived from other antiquities and inscriptions (the Tusculan inscription exhumed by Vogliano; the inscription from Salonica found by Picard and Avazou; the excavations by Ramsay near Antioch) that it is to be identified with a Bacchic cult of Anatolian origin. The relief, which has been recognized as an illustration of Sappho's leap, need not detract from this theory, for the example of Simon Magus, in contracting quasi-sacred relations with the courtesan Helen, suggests that such subjects were admissible to religious mysteries.—Elvin Abeles.

3602. DOBIÁŠ, JOSEF. Les premiers rapports des Romains avec les Parthes et l'occupation de la Syrie. [The earliest Roman relations with the Parthians and the occupation of Syria.] *Arch. Orientalní.* 3 (2) Aug. 1931: 215–256.—Since the Roman occupation of Syria and of the Euphrates, their most redoubtable neighbors were the Parthians. Almost all writers under Augustus are extremely respectful to them. From Mithridates II to the expedition of Crassus, there was no reason for the Parthians to push on into Syria. After Mithridates II, the Parthian empire was in serious decadence. The Romans feared them so little that they treated them as a negligible quantity. Whether the Parthians did not decide to profit by the troubles of Syria, even when the Seleucidae became an easy prey for Arab sheikhs, Jews, and pirates, such intentions were out of the question when Pompey made all hither Asia see the power of Roman arms. We have no text to prove that the Parthians did cherish such intentions. Why then did Pompey occupy Syria? He desired to put an end, once for all, to piracy. This explanation is supported by the interesting relations of the Romans with that region and by two contemporary witnesses. Strabo reports that about 139 B.C. a Roman embassy was sent to several oriental courts, including Syria, to discover the reason for the renewed activity of piracy in the eastern Mediterranean. In an inscription of Delphi, published in 1929, Rome proposes to organize a kind of international police for the sea: a proof of this intention is seen in a special law promulgated between 99 and 96 B.C. Cilicia was the headquarters of the pirates, though Syria was their native land. About 72–71 B.C. piracy had made such strides in the Mediterranean that Pompey was ordered to stamp it out. In 64 B.C. the power of piracy was broken, but not entirely wiped

out. For nine years Syria was a Roman province. Even then brigandage plagued land and sea.—Ira M. Price.

3603. HUBAUX, JEAN. Une épopée d'Ovide: nouvelles recherches au sujet de la basilique souterraine de la Porta Maggiore à Rome. [An epode of Ovid: new studies on the subject of the subterranean basilica of the Porta Maggiore at Rome.] *Bibliot. de la Faculté de Philos. et Lett. de l'Univ. de Liège.* (44) 1930: 187–245.—The relief of Sappho leaping from Leucas is to be taken as an allegorical representation signifying regeneration through immersion; therefore the basilica which Carcopino believes a Pythagorean center more probably was used by a cult practising baptism, that is, the sect devoted to the goddess Cotytto, which Carcopino believes centered, if existent at all in Rome, near the Tiber banks rather than at the Porta Maggiore. This view is based on passages of Horace, Juvenal, and the pseudo-Virgilian *Catalepton* (Epigram XIII), a detailed study of which is the subject of the greater portion of this article, with the conclusion that it is an epode of Ovid against Luccius.—Elvin Abeles.

3604. MOMIGLIANO, A. Ricerche sulle magistrature romane. [Problems of the Roman magistracies.] *Bull. d. Commissione Archeol. Comunale di Roma.* 58 (1–4) 1930: 29–56.—(1) The dictator *clavi figendi causa*. Accepts and elaborates the theory that the Roman dictatorship was derived from the Latin federal office. The dictatorship *clavi. fig. c.* is comparable with that *feriarum constituendarum causa*; when there was no consul available for the ceremony of the *clavus annalis*, a dictator was appointed for it. Accounts in Livy of apotropaic nailings are inventions of annalists who misunderstood the records. Livy's passage on the *clavus annalis* is an artificial conflation. (2) *Imperator*. The reason why the title was assumed after a victory is that by origin it had nothing to do with *imperium* over Romans, but meant "master of the conquered." It was long before a consul could be hailed *imperator* (as central executive, could not be regent of the conquered). The senate could not give it, but could only recognize the title. Its use by emperors acknowledges their dependence on the army. Pompey's case is transitional.—H. R. W. Smith.

3605. REUSCH, WILHELM. Der historische Wert der Caracalla vita in den *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*. [The historical value of the life of Caracalla in the *Writers of Augustan History*.] *Klio; Beitr. z. Alten Gesch.* Beiheft #24 1931: pp. 68.—This monograph is a critical examination, phrase by phrase, of the document selected for study. It concludes with a text from which all statements not confirmed by independent and trustworthy sources are excluded. An introduction sketches the methods used and results obtained by scholars interested in the S.H.A. from Dessau to the present. Reusch, following Domazewski and Hasebroek, returns to the plan of attack suggested by Dessau in 1889.—J. J. Van Nostrand.

3606. ROSE, H. J. Rev. of Altheim: *Römische Religionsgeschichte*. [History of Roman religion.] *Gnomon.* 7 (10) Oct. 1931: 552–554.—This book marks a new epoch in the history of Roman religion. Altheim begins his work with a study of the cremating and inhuming stocks of Italy, and the influence of Etruria, and then reconstructs early Roman religion on the basis of Mommsen's conclusions on the *Festkalender* with very different results from those reached by Wissowa. He rejects the old interpretation of the *indigetes*, sees no ground for assuming that they consist of Roman gods

only, and finds that their names contain a strong non-Latin element. He sees no evidence in favor of a primitive Italian period; was there ever a time when Italy was a self-contained whole, with ideas and practices quite uninfluenced from without? By the time that the migrations were completed, Greek and Etruscan influence was already felt. This work shows the need of a reexamination of the older studies of early Roman religion, and an investigation of Italian worship, and not of Roman cult alone, to correspond with the existing studies of Greek religion.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

3607. STEIN, ERNST. Konstantin d. Gr. gelangte 324 zur Alleinherrschaft. [Constantine the Great attained sole monarchy in 324.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 30(2) 1931: 177-185.—Ernst Stein in his history of the late Roman Empire definitely fixes upon 324 as the date of the decisive struggle between Constantine and Licinius. Gerland, *Byzant. Z.* 30 1929: 364 and Baynes, *J. Rom. Stud.* 18 1928: 218 regard 323 as the correct year. The different viewpoints have given rise to a lively discussion. The *Consularia Constantinopolitana*, the *Ecclesiastical history* of Sozomen, and like sources provide evidence considered by Stein as well as Jouguet and Seeck in the decision for 324 as the correct date. Further documentary evidence, a recently published papyrus, and additional chronological studies strongly support 324 as the time of Constantine's attainment to sole monarchy.—*R. C. Petry.*

3608. TAPPAN, ELIZABETH. Julius Caesar's luck. *Classical J.* 27(1) Oct. 1931: 2-16.—There is no contemporary evidence that Caesar regarded Fortune, or his special Fortune, as a tutelary deity. In Caesar's own writings and in Cicero's references to Caesar *fortuna* means simply "accident" or "circumstances"—

usually in contrast to *virtus* or *consilium*, by which misfortune can usually be mitigated or overcome.—*Donald McFayden.*

3609. TOUTAIN, J. Sur un rite curieux et significatif du culte de Vulcain à Rome. [A curious and significant rite in the cult of Vulcan at Rome.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Reliq.* 103(1-2-3) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 136-143.—After the assimilation between Greek and Roman divinities, many of the gods, e.g., Mars and Neptune, did not entirely correspond to their Greek counterparts. A characteristic case is Vulcan, confused with the Greek Hephaestos. By the end of the Republic he was unquestionably the god of fire, both beneficial and destructive. But before the influence of Greek mythology his attributes were entirely different. Two texts of Varro and Festus mention a rite, peculiar to the Tiber fishermen, which consisted in offering live fishes to Vulcan by burning on the altar. Both Varro and Festus explain this as a "ransom" offering to the god of fire: the lives of the fishes in exchange for human lives. A more satisfactory explanation is given by Carcopino that Vulcan was originally the god of the Tiber. Polyaeus' attestation of a similar rite in the Hellespont region in the worship of Poseidon, the god of the Hellespont, and the statement of Gellius that a statue of Horatius was erected in the *area Vulcani* (the relation of Horatius to the god of the Tiber is clear), support Carcopino. The problem of how the ancient Roman river god Vulcan became associated with the Greek fire god Hephaestos is still insoluble.—*Moses I. Finkelstein.*

3610. WILNER, ORTHS L. Roman beauty culture. *Classical J.* 27(1) Oct. 1931: 26-38.—Describes the cosmetics of the Roman ladies of the classical period.—*Donald McFayden.*

OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 3519, 3739, 3872)

3611. STEIN, O. Der altindische Staat. [The old Indian state.] *Arch. Orientaln.* 3(2) Aug. 1931: 362-380.—The chief sources for the old Indian state are: the collection of Indian literature, inscriptions and coins, foreign reports, and such subsidiary material as laws, political documents, and non-Aryan literary sources; also inscriptions of non-Aryan dynasties or languages of south India. The old Indian state reached down to the 7th century A.D. After that individual kingdoms appear. The germs of the state originated in the period of the national states. The power of the priesthood did not vanish, but in the great agitations for Jinns and Buddha worship the position of Brahmanism was weakened. Through the contact with alien peoples, and their governments, especially after the 6th century B.C., new ideas entered and the establishment of foreign sway forced back the priesthood and strengthened the kingdom. The extension of the realm increased the power of government. A royal capital was established, from which were sent out governors to rule the provinces. The spread of education is seen in the development of a world literature and in theories of politics and administration. Law schools were established which emancipated worldly from spiritual rights. The kingdom was not wholly a regular state. Along with the monarchy were oligarchies, also republican, or better, tribal realms. The development of governmental technique was very small. The agrarian and caste structure of life, the change of dynasties, and alien rule barred a final and complete organization. The old Indian state was a monarchy with a king originally chosen by the people. He passed from a tribal state to a national state, and there to a hereditary kingship. The rights of the citizens varied with their castes. This complicated the problem of office-holding. In later

times the king had a ministerial counselor, whose fellow officers were mostly members of the Brahman caste. Thus the maintenance of the social order was the chief axis about which the old Indian state and legal life turned.—*Ira M. Price.*

EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 3574, 3580, 3667)

3612. ALLGEIER, ARTHUR. Vidi aquam. *Römische Quartalschr.* 39(1-2) 1931: 23-41.—Allgeier here studies the origin and development of the early Christian IXOTC symbol, which has been held to be derived from the language of Jesus to his disciples: "I will make you fishers of men," Mk. 1, 17. Non-Christian parallels have also been suggested. A reversal of the application of the fish figure is apparent, when in Christian symbolism Christ himself becomes the fish. Allgeier discusses the relation of this passage and of the story of the draft of fishes, to Ezek. 47, 1-12, where the water issuing from the house of the Lord represents the life-giving power of the Messianic kingdom, whose members are represented by the fishes. This passage would be recalled, and the miracle and the words concerning fishers of men would take on a messianic sense. He then examines the traces of the idea in the early baptismal liturgies and other liturgical evidence which shows the connection of the IXOTC idea with the baptism of Jesus in Jordan. It is an early Christian idea that Jesus' baptism hallowed the waters. Jesus as the Fish is the first-born of the living, and is followed by numberless fishes that are re-born of the life-giving water. The absence of references to Ezekiel in the surviving baptismal liturgies may be due to their official exclusion owing to the danger of popular magical and non-Christian associations.—*J. T. McNeill.*

3613. BARNES, A. S. The mystery of the tomb of St. Paul. *Discovery.* 12(140) Aug. 1931: 244-247.—The

exact disposition of the tomb of St. Paul under the altar of the great basilica of St. Paul is uncertain. Constantine built the original church in 338, and 50 years later Valentinian rebuilt and enlarged it. In 1838, in the course of reconstruction a section of the vault was accidentally laid bare. From the scanty reports of two eye-witnesses who looked within the vault, and from the equally scanty records of Constantine, the author suggests that the coffin of St. Paul is enclosed in a structure of stone with metal gratings at the level of the coffin, permitting it to be seen and touched. The usual "billieum" or opening by which objects could be lowered from above is blocked up, although it is plainly visible in the pavement below the altar, at the level of the earlier church.—*Winifred Smeaton*.

3614. BUZY, DENIS. *Béthanie au delà du Jordain.* [Bethany beyond the Jordan.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 21 (4) Oct. 1931: 444-462.—The sub-title of this study, "Tell el Medesch or Sapsasé?," indicates the problem, namely, the location of the trans-Jordanian Bethany of Jh. 1:28. The author disposes of the generally commended identification made by P. Federlin in 1908 with Tell el Medesch located 3½ km. northeast of the Jordan's principal ford, Ghoranyé (present Allenby Bridge), on the Nimrin, and affirms identification with Sapsas or Sapsas at the sources of the Kharrar which flows into the Jordan 7 or 8 km. further south. Sapsas is about 3 km. east of the Jordan almost directly opposite Jericho. The arguments on both sides center about the probability of the site being that of John the Baptist's ministry. Buzy questions the necessity urged for location at the principal ford, refutes arguments from the presence of a ruined village and an abundance of stones, and emphasizes the lack of any ancient testimony or tradition to such a location. He appropriates these arguments for Sapsas, citing in addition a Byzantine tradition prolonged to the 8th or 9th century, and various statements culled from writers to the 14th, identifying Bethany with the Bethabara beyond the Jordan mentioned in Jerome, Eusebius, and Origen. The author adds an account of a visit to the locality in October, 1930.—*Allen Wikgren*.

3615. CESSI, ROBERTO. *Il Costituto di Costantino.* [Constantine's "Constitutio."] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 48(2) 1931: 155-176.—An examination of the content of Constantine's *Constitutio* and the circumstances surrounding its issuance, in the light of new critical studies.—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

3616. DONOVAN, J. *St. John the eye-witness.* *Irish Ecclesiast. Rev.* 37(760) Apr. 1931: 391-407.—In reply to the claim of Mingana, orientalist and keeper of oriental manuscripts in the John Rylands library in Manchester, England, that the fourth gospel was written, not by the Apostle John but by a certain John the Younger, a supposed disciple of the Evangelist, Donovan submits evidence of Johannine authorship. He offers internal proof from the book itself. He submits statements of theologians and students through the centuries and refers to the general acceptance of John's authorship by the early church.—*John F. Moore*.

3617. EASTON, B. S. *The first Evangelic tradition.* *J. Biblical Lit.* 50(3) 1931: 148-155.—The tradition of Jesus' words began in his own lifetime. As any other Jewish teacher, it was Jesus' purpose to train disciples to repeat his sayings. Christian teachers recited the sayings to their pupils until they were fixed in their memory. That the sayings of Jesus appear in separate themes adapted for memorization was proposed by the "form criticism" school of Germany. The origin of the Synoptic tradition is seen in the "raw material" or short paragraphs for instruction of converts to the Second Moses. This material can be divided into five main forms: parables, sayings-groups, dialogues, passion-narratives, and miracles. The first three types were taught by the original disciples, but the other two were

later developments. The catechists or "teachers" taught these sayings very early in the history of the Christian community. In the Pauline communities Paul himself probably taught the teachers.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton*.

3618. JOHNSON, T. A. *The census of Quirinius.* *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38(765) Sep. 1931: 225-243.—Schürer's denial of the historicity of Luke 2: 1-5 is subjected to critical scrutiny. That history knows nothing of a general imperial census under Augustus is denied by citations from Dio Cassius, Tacitus, Tertullian, Cassiodorus, and Suidas. Recent papyri support Clement of Alexandria's remark that enrollments were held every 14 years. Although the first to which they bear witness is 20 A.D., Josephus tells of an accounting of the substance of the Jews in A.D. 6-7. The census preceding this would have taken place in B.C. 9-8. Schürer's insistence that under a Roman census Joseph would not have been obliged to travel to Bethlehem, and that Josephus knows nothing of a Roman census in the time of Herod is characterized as an *ignoratio entelechi*, as nobody argues that a Roman census was held in Palestine in the time of Herod. Quirinius was in fact governor of Syria during Herod's lifetime. He is not mentioned in Josephus because he was at war during 11-7 B.C. During this time, Sentius Saturninus, mentioned as the governor by Tertullian and on Syrian coins, carried on the affairs of state. His position was equal in authority to that of Quirinius.—*Benjamin N. Nelson*.

3619. LABRIOLLE, P. de. *Porphyre et le Christianisme.* [Porphyr and Christianity.] *Rev. d'Hist. de la Philos.* 3(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 385-440.—A study of Porphyry's attacks on Christianity, with translations from the fragments of the treatise *Against the Christians*. Geffcken, Harnack, and Bidez are wrong in thinking that the early works show a conciliatory attitude toward Christianity, or that Porphyry ever entertained a more favorable view of Jesus than of the "inventors" of his history. In Christian teaching he saw only stupidity, inconsistency, and falsehood, engaged in a decisive struggle with ancient civilization. He anticipates much of the modern criticism of the Bible, and was recognized by the Christians as a formidable foe, but the pagans did not fully appreciate his work, because of his criticism of the traditional cults and beliefs.—*William M. Green*.

3620. LOWE, JOHN. *The first Christian novel.* *Canad. J. Relig. Thought.* 8(4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 292-301.—A summary of the works of Carl Schmidt, *Studien zu den Pseudo-Clementinen* (1929) and Oscar Cullman, *La problème littéraire et historique du roman pseudo-Clementin* (1930).—*Benjamin N. Nelson*.

3621. MORAWSKI, M. W. *Chrystusie.* [In Christ.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46(181) 1929: 129-147.—Many scholars, especially German Protestants, are studying the mysticism of St. Paul. Some see no mystical elements in his theology and in his ethics. The reason for this is that the Protestants understand mysticism differently from St. Paul. Protestants confess to a pantheistic mysticism which has as its goal an impersonal union with God. St. Paul, on the other hand, confesses monotheism. His mysticism has an ethical character and seeks release from sin. The author goes on to discuss the individual and social mysticism of St. Paul.—*A. Walawender*.

3622. O'HARE, CHARLES M. *St. Peter in Rome.* *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 37(760) Apr. 1931: 337-354.—O'Hare takes issue with two Anglican clergymen who, in a recent book, stated serious doubts as to whether St. Peter ever went to Rome. For twelve centuries the fact of Peter's presence in Rome was never questioned and the first to deny it were the Waldenses in the 13th century. This scepticism became stronger with the rise of the "so-called Reformation." Attention is called to

the able Protestant and rationalistic writers who through the years have sustained the Catholic position. The author summons as witnesses the Apostolic Fathers, the early historians, and the catacombs.—*John F. Moore.*

3623. SCHWARTZ, E. Der sechste nicaenische Kanon auf der Synode von Chalkedon. [The sixth Nicene canon at the synod of Chalcedon.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (27) 1930: 611-640.—Whether the text of the sixth Nicene canon was changed in behalf of Antiochian interests by Flavian or later through Alexander may remain undecided; it is important that this change was able to maintain itself because it was made not in a special copy of the Nicene canon, but in a law book, a *corpus canonum*, and it was undertaken at the place where the *corpus* was compiled, and from whence it was propagated. The Antiochian revision of the sixth Nicene canon has been raised to an authoritative *Vulgata* not merely for Greek Orthodox canonists but also for modern church historians.—*H. Koch.*

3624. TOYNBEE, J. M. C. Catholicism and the Roman imperial cult. *Month.* 158 (809) Nov. 1931: 385-393.—The political, social, and economic conditions in the early Roman Empire were calculated to promote a new religion and, more particularly, a universal and Catholic religion such as Christianity, especially during the *pax romana* and its freedom of inter-communication. Emperor worship itself, while condemned, prepared the pagan mind for a monotheistic creed, just as the emperor had been conceived of as a transcendent being. It also accustomed the pagan world to the idea of a "savior," a title given to Augustus. The emperor was also a vice-regent of God. The distinction drawn between the emperor as a human being and his divinely representative character foreshadows Catholic distinction between the personal behavior of the pope and his office as vicar of Christ. The divinized emperor was what the papacy is to the church, the center of unity and the source of authority.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

THE WORLD 383 TO 1648

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 3703, 3754, 3833)

3625. BESSEL-HAGEN, E., and SPIES, O. Das Buch über die Ausmessung der Kreisinge des Ahmad ibn 'Omar al-Karābisi. [Ahmad ibn 'Omar al-Karābisi's book on the measurement of circles.] *Quellen u. Stud. z. Gesch. d. Math., Astron. u. Physik., Abt. B. Stud.* 1 (4) Sep. 23, 1931: 502-540.—Ahmad ibn 'Omar al-Karābisi, who lived at the end of the 10th century, was one of the most noted Arab mathematicians of his time. His book about circles has been preserved in two manuscripts, which are in Oxford and Cairo. It is divided into two sections; the first is concerned with elementary propositions and construction problems, and the second deals with the determination of the volume of such figures as the torus. In the first part Karābisi is able to turn to Euclid for aid, but in the second part the problems are often so complicated that he is compelled to devise his own method, and this does not always make for clarity. [Arabic text with a German translation and commentary.]—*D. Maier.*

3626. BILANCIONI, GUGLIELMO. Leonardo e Cardano. [Leonardo and Cardan.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 302-329.—The work of Jerome Cardan, mathematician and medical man, physicist and alchemist, astronomer and astrologist, musician and biologist, offers a striking parallel to that of Leonardo. Both men were also interested in aeronautics.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3627. CARDINI, MASSIMILIANO. Nel centenario di Gerolamo Mercuriale. [The centenary of Gerolamo Mercuriale.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 342-345.—The life and work of this Italian physician (1530-1606).—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3628. FAVARO, G. Come scriveva Leonardo. [How Leonardo wrote.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 330-334.—A technical description of the position of Leonardo's pen while he was writing. (Illustration.)—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3629. GARATE, GUSTO. Los estudios de medicina en el país vasco. [The study of medicine in the Basque country.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques.* 20 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 378-396.—The Caesarian operation was performed as early as the battle of Aybar and cataracts were couched during the reign of John II of Navarre. During the 16th century, medical treatises

appeared and, in 1496, Catalina and John III of Albrét founded the Colegio de Médicos, Cirujanos y Boticarios. Michael Servetus and Juan de Huarte were both born in Basque territory in the 16th century. Since that time, there has been no lack of Basque names in the annals of medicine.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

3630. GIORDANO, DAVIDE. Sulla patria e sulla chirurgia di frate Teodorico. [The nationality and surgical work of Brother Theodoric.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 3-22. Over against Ludwig Karl and others who claim that the 13th century anatomist and surgeon Theodoric was a Catalan, Giordano shows that he was an Italian, who was born at Lucca and died in Bologna in 1298, 93 years old. He goes on to correct various errors concerning Theodoric's surgical work.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3631. HOLMYARD, E. J. Chemistry in ancient Persia. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 11-15.—A brief account of the life and work of Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariyya al-Razi (865-925 A.D.), known to the West as Rhazes.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3632. KARL, LUDWIG. Theodoric der Katalane und seine Chirurgie. [Theodoric the Catalan and his surgery.] *Z. f. Roman. Philol.* 49 (2-3) Jun. 1929: 236-272.—Theodoric the Catalan, a 13th century preaching friar and surgeon, received his medical training in Bologna under Hugo Borgognoni, who revealed the secret of a powder to him. While here he kept a clinical day book, which he used as the basis for his later writings upon surgery. There is some dispute as to exactly which works should be attributed to Theodoric, and which to his namesake, the son of Hugo. Karl, however, feels that there is sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that the three manuscripts entitled *Surgery* were products from Theodoric the Catalan's pen. During the 15th and 16th centuries seven editions of this book appeared as well as some translations. His greatest contribution to medicine was his understanding of the importance of the aseptic treatment of wounds, a principle which was only upheld by Mondeville and Paracelsus before the time of Lister and von Bergmann. (Bibliography.)—*D. Maier.*

3633. MANLY, JOHN M. Roger Bacon and the Voynich MS. *Speculum.* 6 (3) Jul. 1931: 345-391.—An elaborate refutation of the decipherment offered by Newbold for the passages of the mysterious Voynich MS. The latter's theory was that Roger Bacon had hidden secrets of his startling discoveries in this MS and in certain other Latin texts. These are analyzed in

detail. The systems of decipherment used by Newbold are "incapable of transmitting information definitely and accurately," and the "decipherments were not discoveries of secrets hidden by Roger Bacon but the products of his (Newbold's) own enthusiasm and his learned and ingenious subconscious." The famous plates of the Voynich MS alleged to represent an annular eclipse, and the spiral nebula in Andromeda, are also questioned. [Photographic plates.]—*Cyril E. Smith.*

3634. TESTI, GINO. Una antica ricetta per la fabbricazione di gas asfissianti. [An ancient recipe for the manufacture of asphyxiating gas.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 346-348.—The first use of asphyxiating gas in war is ascribed to the Mongols and Tartars in the 13th century during their invasion of the West, when in the battle of Liegnitz against the cavalry of Duke Henry of Silesia a machine was used which belched forth gas with an unbearable odor. A similar use of gas is reported to the senate of Venice in 1482. The physician and chemist of Bologna, Leonardo Fioravanti, prepared a recipe for asphyxiating gas to be used in warfare (1571), which is here described and analyzed.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3635. TROPFKE, JOHANNES. Das x als Symbol des Unbekannten bei Descartes und seinen Nachfolgern. [x as symbol of the unknown in Descartes and his successors.] *Archeion.* 13 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 300-319.—Descartes' use of symbols for the unknown is carefully examined and it is shown that x was most frequently employed, y next, and z third, and that this usage was adopted by his successors.—*Lida R. Brandt.*

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entry 3650)

3636. ABEEL, NEILSON. The Bayeaux tapestry. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19 (12) Dec. 1931: 736-741.—A description of the tapestry and a sketch of its history more particularly from 1476 to the present. (6 illus.)—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

3637. BRUNI, BRUNO. Il fregio decorativo dello Spedale del Ceppo in Pistoia. [The decorative frieze of the Ceppo Hospital in Pistoia.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 137-149.—The Spedale del Ceppo in Pistoia has an interesting frieze dating from the 16th century which portrays works of mercy. In order to express this ancient theme with greater power the ancient theological symbols and conventions were abandoned and realistic scenes took their place: visits to prisons, helping the poor, caring for the sick and diseased, and so on.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3638. CASSON, STANLEY. Treasures of Byzantine art. *Discovery.* 12 (140) Aug. 1931: 241-243.—The recent exhibit of Byzantine art at Paris brought together the most notable surviving examples of the art of Byzantium at its prime. Constantinople was despoiled of its treasures by crusaders and Moslems, and the treasures which have survived were preserved in churches in various parts of Europe. Byzantine gold and silverwork of the 10th and 11th centuries is rare, for most of what was carried away was melted down. Fabrics constitute a great part of the exhibit, ranging from crude Coptic linens to precious silks of distinct Sassanian influence. Evidence can here be supplied for those who think that heraldic designs took their origin from the figures of Byzantine weavers. Byzantine painting has largely disappeared also, but some smaller examples are found at the exhibit.—*Winifred Smeaton.*

3639. HOCART, A. M. Sinhalese temples. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (4) Oct. 1930: 113-120.—About the 5th century A.D. northern Buddhism brought into Ceylon a new form of square temple, consisting, in its primitive elements, of two elevated square platforms, joined by a narrow bridge. The front platform gradually disappeared, or became transformed into a building of two

and sometimes more stories, with superimposed roofs and horizontal lines showing distinct affinities with Nepalese structures. The growth and prevalence of this square temple form, alongside the native tope, is evidence of Hindu influence. (12 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3640. JONES, L. W. Another instance of Franco-Saxon ornamentation at Tours. *Speculum.* 6 (3) Jul. 1931: 459-461.—A description of *Preussische Staatsbibliothek*, Hamilton 248, accompanied by three plates.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

3641. LAMM, CARL JOHAN. Un verre émaillé et doré à inscription rasulide. [A gilded enamel vessel with a Rasulid inscription.] *Monde Orient.* 25 (1-3) 1931: 81-84.—Here is photographed and described a grenade-like vessel with gilded enamel decoration and an inscription identifying it as belonging to the fourth generation of the Rasulid dynasty (1295-1296 A.D.).—*A. Baltzly.*

3642. MARQUINA, IGNACIO. Estudio comparativo entre los principales edificaciones pre-hispanicas en Mexico. [Comparative study of the principal pre-Hispanic buildings in Mexico.] *Univ. de Mexico, Rev. Mensual.* 2 (7) May 1931: 3-18.—*R. F. Nichols.*

3643. OLSEN, MARIE. Old northern log architecture. *Art & Archaeol.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 27-35.—A brief description of the buildings collected by Anders Zorn on his estates at Mora in Dalecarlia. [18 illus.]—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3644. Ó RÍORDÁIN, SÉAN P. Early Irish churches. *Art & Archaeol.* 32 (4) Oct. 1931: 129-134.—It is probable that the earliest Irish churches were wooden buildings of the general pattern of the banqueting-halls and houses of the day. Later monastic erections copied pagan styles of construction with massive encircling walls and bee-hive buildings of dry-stone masonry. The first stone churches copied the method of overlapping dry-stone construction used in these bee-hive buildings, although their floor-plans were rectangular. Three types can be distinguished. First are the stone churches with inclining side-walls and no formal roofs. A second class has side-walls and a formal stone roof, but displays the influence of earlier wooden architectural styles in various decorative features. A third type added an upper chamber or overcroft by the erection of a barrel vault upon the side-walls, the roof being a high-pitched stone roof of overlapping style.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3645. PÜHRINGER, RUDOLF. Denkmäler der früh- und hochromanischen Baukunst in Österreich. [Monuments of early and late Romanesque architecture in Austria.] *Akad. d. Wissensch. Wien, Philos.-Hist. Kl., Denkschr.* 70 (1) Oct. 15, 1930: pp. 130. (37 plates, 1 map, 7 tables, 108 illustrations.)

3646. REITZENSTEIN, ALEXANDER v. Frühgotik der deutschen Plastik. [Early German Gothic sculpture.] *Z. f. Ästhetik u. Allg. Kunstwissenschaft.* 25 (4) Oct. 9, 1931: 321-351.

3647. SELWIN-TAIT, MONICA. Sword-fittings of the Samurai. *Art & Archaeol.* 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 18-25.—Nearly all the important sword-smiths in Japanese history are known by name, but attribution of work to any one master is a difficult problem. Chief decorative effort was expended upon the guard, *tsuba*, and many specimens of decorated *tsubas* dating as far back as the 6th century, A.D., are available. [6 illus.]—*Maurice C. Latta.*

3648. SPOKES, P. S. Coats of arms in Berkshire churches. *Berkshire Archaeol. J.* 35 (2) Autumn 1931: 124-143.

3649. WILLIAMS, META E. Brasses and mural monuments in Shinfield church and links with Tavistock, Ely, and Exeter. *Berkshire Archaeol. J.* 35 (2) Autumn 1931: 98-119.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 3547, 3637, 3644, 3648, 3682, 3687, 3701, 3704, 3707, 3725, 3730, 3738, 3772, 3779)

3650. AMERIO, FRANCO. Il "De Musica" di S. Agostino. [The "De Musica" of St. Augustine.] *Didaskaleion*. 7 (3) 1929: 1-196.

3651. BARTH, PETER. Zwingli. Zum vierhundert-jährigen Gedächtnis seines Todestages. [The 400th anniversary of Zwingli's death.] *Zeitwende*. 7 (10) Oct. 1931: 344-356.

3652. BOURCHENIN, D. L'affaire Davant d'Araujuzon en Béarn. [The affair of Davant of Araujuzon in Béarn.] *Bull. Soc. de l'Hist. du Protestantisme Français*. 80 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 335-344.—Jean Davant, minister of Araujuzon in Béarn from 1612-27, abandoned his charge at the latter date and became a Catholic. He wrote to his former flock justifying his action and inviting them to follow him. The anonymous *Examen de la Déclaration de Jean Davant, cy devant ministre d'Araujuzon, où sont contenus les motifs de son apostasie* has recently been discovered by the writer in the kitchen of an inhabitant. It is a little volume, bound in calf's leather, of 255 pages, of which 22 are in introduction. He has also found a copy in the bottom of a closet. The epistle dedicatory to the faithful at Araujuzon, and a summary of the contents are contained in this article. The author of the *Examen*, probably a young minister or lawyer, charged that the reason for Davant's apostasy was his realization that he was about to be unfrocked.—*Benjamin N. Nelson*.

3653. BRAUN, P. Zwei Klage- und Bittschreiben an die Kurfürsten Johann und Johann Friedrich von Sachsen. [Two letters of complaint and petition to the electors John and John Frederick of Saxony.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 27 (1-2) 1930: 119-122.—Georg Trostorff of Ponitz complains to the elector John, Aug. 18, 1525, that his efforts to evangelize Ponitz are being hindered. Anna Guldenmund, a former nun, Nov. 30, 1543, asks the elector John Frederick, for a life pension for her support. [Texts.]—*Walther I. Brandt*.

3654. BUCHWALD, GEORG. Zu Luthers Briefen. [Luther letters.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 27 (1-2) 1930: 117-118.—Two originals are here printed. One to the deanery at Zeitz, May 4, 1540, has been previously edited, but poorly. The second, to Hans Honold of Augsburg, May 28, 1532, has never been edited. It is brief, referring to Luther's hymns. [Texts.]—*Walther I. Brandt*.

3655. BUCHWALD, GEORG. Zur mittelalterlichen Frömmigkeit am kursächsischen Hofe kurz vor der Reformation. [Medieval piety at the court of electoral Saxony shortly before the Reformation.] *Arch. f. Reformationsgesch.* 27 (1-2) 1930: 62-110.—The author has culled from the archives numerous instances of piety, 1487-1519. These concern pilgrimages, masses, soul masses, purchases of wax for ecclesiastical use, dedications of altars, chapels, etc., gifts to churches and monasteries, alms to the needy and to pilgrims, to wandering monks and priests, etc. [Documents.]—*Walther I. Brandt*.

3656. DeBRUYNE, DONATIEN. Une lettre apocryphe de Jérôme fabriquée par un Donatiste. [An apocryphal letter of Jerome fabricated by a Donatist.] *Z. f. d. Neutestamentl. Wissensch.* 30 (1) 1931: 70-76.—MS Berlin Phill. 1674 reproduces an apocryphal letter of Jerome, fabricated by a Donatist. The letter evidently wishes to discredit Restitutius, the Catholic bishop of Carthage, representing him as heretical, and thus bringing disrepute upon the Catholic church of Carthage. The pseudo-Jerome portrays the heretical character of the church in Italy and the Orient. The viewpoint is representative of the Donatists' confidence

in their rigid purity and righteous exclusivism. Philological details, peculiar errors, and characteristic epithets argue for a Donatist author prior to 405 A.D. This document has values which a genuine letter of Jerome could scarcely contain. It comes from a milieu little known, confirms several important events of the 4th century, and provides interesting reactions to the problem of Roman primacy.—*R. C. Petry*.

3657. DEVAS, DOMINIC. St. Antony of Padua. *Month.* 158 (806) Aug. 1931: 134-142.—Saint Antony of Padua—"Hammer of the Heretics" and apostle to the unconverted—worker of miracles and saint, born in 1195, died in 1231, is among the great figures in the religious history of the middle ages. Originally an Augustinian, he transferred his allegiance to the Franciscans. Of his miracles much has been written. Many were performed while he was still living and others through his intercession after his death. Among the miracles credited to Saint Antony is that of the fishes who gathered about him to hear him preach after the heretics, to whom he addressed himself, derided and then turned from him. Again in a vision he saw Jesus resting in his arms. A boy and girl who had been drowned were restored to life. As he was dying he cried "I see my Lord." This man whose power held multitudes spellbound would at times seek solitude and render menial service for his brethren—washing dishes and sweeping their rooms.—*J. F. Moore*.

3658. FIEHN, KARL. Albertus Standensis. [Albert of Stade.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26 (3) Oct. 1, 1931: 536-572.—That Albert came of common stock (Lappenburg, SS XVI, 271) is not to be taken too seriously. Born in the last decade of the 12th century, he became abbot of the Marienklöster in Stade in 1252. In view of the impossibility of effecting a reform of his Benedictine monks he gave up his position as abbot to become a Franciscan. He did not go with Adolf of Holstein to Livonia and may have died as early as 1256 or after 1264. His chronicle should, strictly speaking, be entitled *Chronica Alberti Stadensis* and not as Lappenburg *Annales Stadensis*. The monks of his monastery were instructed to gather the material for it, which he may well have worked over himself. This first edition to which he added a preface stops in 1240. A second edition reworked by Albert reaches to 1256. In 1249 he composed his *Troilus*, and was probably also the author of the verses on Stade in the *Chronicon monasterii Rosenfeldensis*. His *Auriga* identical with the *Quadriga* mentioned in the Rosenfeld chronicle, was a poem in hexameters in the nature of a concordance of the gospels, containing especially instruction in them and hardly a real concordance. He wrote also the *Raymundus metricus*, a metrical reworking of the *Summa de poenitentia et matrimonio* of Raymond of Pennaforte (c. 1175-1275), the penitentiary of Gregory IX.—*E. N. Johnson*.

3659. GÖLLER, EMIL. Papsttum und Bussgehalt in spätrömischer und frühmittelalterlicher Zeit. [The papacy and authority in penance in the late Roman and early medieval period.] *Römische Quartalschr.* 39 (1-2) 1931: 71-267.—In the introduction Göller traces the evidence concerning early penitential practice and theory through the ante-Nicene patristic literature, and bestows some attention on the Novatianist schism. Chapter I deals with the relations of the popes to penance in the period from Siricius to Celestine I. Chapter II is devoted to the exposition of Leo I's teaching on penance, and Chapter III to papal decisions in the period between Leo I and Gregory I. Chapter IV, on penance according to Gregory, deals first with the evidence of the papal register on the practice of penance for clergy and laity, and secondly with Gregory's theoretical treatment of penance and the forgiveness of sins. Siricius's decretal, sent to Himerius of Terragona,

which concedes the *viaticum* to those who have lapsed into their offenses after penance, is a modification of early Spanish rigorism. Innocent I indicates the practice of the Roman church of receiving penitents to communion on Maundy Thursday. A personal confession to a priest is to be recognized here, since the latter was authorized to assign penance according to the gravity of the offense. Celestine I sternly rebuked priests who had refused to accord death-bed penance. Göller holds that Leo the Great affirmed the principle that God's forgiveness is to be obtained only through the supplication of the priests, and that in forbidding the public reading of a written confession he repudiated the requirement of public confession. Gelasius taught that no sin was beyond the church's power of absolution through penance. Gregory the Great in his Lazarus-allegory stressed confession to priests and their intercession. The part taken by the popes in shaping the development of penance in this period was determinative.—*J. T. McNeill.*

3660. GRÉGOIRE, H., and KUGENER, M.-A. *La Vie de Porphyre évêque de Gaza, est-elle authentique? [Is the Life of Porphyry, bishop of Gaza, authentic?]* *Bull. de l'Assn. Guillaume Budé.* (26) Jan. 1930: 15-30.—Despite a number of chronological difficulties, scholars have generally agreed that the *Life of Porphyry* is the genuine work of his companion Mark the Deacon, the vivid and unconstrained account of an eyewitness. But the preface is clearly a plagiarism from a work of Theodoret of Cyrrhus, first published about 444, at which date Mark could scarcely have been living. The evidence shows that the biography in its present form is the work of a redactor of the 6th century or later, who is responsible for its anachronisms, and for many legendary accretions to the genuine diary of Mark (or pseudo-Mark).—*William M. Green.*

3661. GRUNDMANN, HERBERT. *Liber de Flore. Eine Schrift der Franziskaner-Spiritualen aus dem Anfang des 14. Jahrhunderts.* [*Liber de Flore, a tract for the Spiritual Franciscans from the beginning of the 14th century.*] *Hist. Jahrb.* 49(1) 1929: 33-91.—This work, written in 1305 and representative of the views of the Spiritual Franciscans and Fraticelli as well as of the claims of France and Venice against Boniface VIII, represents the "internal" prophetic-apocalyptic rather than the logical polemical side of the literature of the Spiritual Franciscans. It has come down to us interpolated with sections of commentaries of later date and author. It is thoroughly unoriginal, but interesting as a collective expression of a religious faction and the hitherto sole representative of similar writings. Its real author remains hidden under the pseudonym "Joachim," an adherent of the party of Fra Liberato and Angelo Clareno, who had not fled to Greece with them during the papacy of Boniface VIII. The authorship of Conrad of Offida remains a possibility, but until new sources give new light on the subject, authorship must remain doubtful. (Extensive selections from original).—*Major L. Younce.*

3662. HENDERSON, G. D. Scottish theological learning in the seventeenth century. *Evangelical Quart.* 3(4) Oct. 15, 1931: 404-419.—An examination of the theological and religious controversialist writings indicates a profound familiarity with the Church Fathers, but a singular neglect of English literature, and of contemporary foreign drama and poetry. It is notable that the arts courses in the universities were practically a study of Aristotle. Among the commentaries used as aids was Porphyry's *Isagoge* on the *Organon*.—*Benjamin N. Nelson.*

3663. LAMPE. Helwig von Goldbach, Marchall, Landmeister und Landkomtur des deutschen Ritterordens. [Helwig of Goldbach, marshall, provincial master, and commander of the Teutonic Knights.] *Hist. Viertel-*

jahrschr. 26(3) Oct. 1, 1931: 610-617.—A summary statement of the varied and active official career, both in Prussia and Germany, of Helwig of Goldbach. Lampe speaks of thousands of neglected documents of the Teutonic Order.—*E. N. Johnson.*

3664. LAURENT, V. *La correspondance de Démétrius Cydonès.* [The correspondence of Demetrius Cydonès.] *Échos d'Orient.* 34(163) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 339-354.—This is an announcement, with a discussion of certain items involved, of the forthcoming publication of the *Complete Works* of Demetrius Cydonès, a 14th century Byzantine worker for the union of the churches. His *Correspondence* is especially of great interest and value. The work is to be edited by Cammelli, under the auspices of the Vatican Library.—*Matthew Spinka.*

3665. LEHMANN, P. *Bemerkungen zu einer bibliotheksgeschichtlichen Arbeit.* [Notes on a work on library history.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26(3) Oct. 1, 1931: 605-610.—When Ludwig Traube took up the study of library history in the framework of the philology of medieval Latin and encouraged others to explore old collections of books, he had in mind not merely the formation of booklists but also the study of writings, books, and libraries as important expressions of ancient and medieval intellectual life. Fritz Milkau directs the attention of the student of the survivals and vicissitudes of library collections to their inner history: to the spirit that animated the library, to the effects that proceeded from it, to the influence that professional management exerted upon it, and the stimulus that it contributed to the furthering of libraries in general. Joseph Montebaur has followed these aims in his *Studien zur Geschichte der Bibliothek der Abtei St. Eucharis-Mathias zu Trier*, Freiburg i. B., 1931 (26. Supplementheft zur *Römischen Quartalschrift für christliche Alterthumskunde und für Kirchengeschichte*). The work, however, has numerous errors and omissions. [Many of the mistakes are listed].—*L. D. Steefel.*

3666. LÖFFLER, K. *Die Handschriften des Klosters Zwiefalten.* [The manuscripts of Zwiefalten monastery.] *Arch. f. Bibliog. Buch- u. Bibliothekswesen, Beiheft.* #6. 1931: pp. 116.—The monastery was founded in the 11th century and had much the same history as other German monasteries. In 1803 it was dissolved and its books divided between the new central library established in Ellwangen and the public or royal library in Stuttgart. In 1792 Gabriel Haas issued a catalogue; in 1859 Merzdorf published in *Serapeum* a selection from the manuscript catalogue kept by the librarian shortly before the end. Löffler now gives a short history and appraisal of the collection, followed by a detailed description of the various codexes divided into parchment and paper, followed by a supplement listing Stuttgart manuscripts belonging to Zwiefalten but not recorded by Haas.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

3667. MERZAGORA, AUGUSTA. *Giovanni Crisostomo commentatore di S. Paolo.* [John Chrysostom, commentator of St. Paul.] *Didaskaleion.* 9(1) 1931: 1-73.

3668. NAU, FRANÇOIS. *Les "belles actions" de Mar Rabboula évêque d'Edesse de 412 au 7 août 435 (ou 436).* [The work of Mar Rabboula, bishop of Edessa (412-435).] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Relig.* 103(1-2-3) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 97-135.—This illustrious bishop of the church of Edessa was commemorated in a *Mimra* which forms the basis of the study. He was among the first in the Christian Orient who abandoned diaphysitism and adopted the formula of one nature incarnate. Thus he became a strong opponent of Theodore of Mopsuestia, and great friend of Cyril of Alexandria.—*Matthew Spinka.*

3669. ROSA, ENRICO. *"Il segreto della potenza dei Gesuiti."* [The secret of Jesuit power.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1951) Oct. 3, 1931: 3-17.—This is the title of the

Italian translation by Mondadori of René Fülöp-Miller's book *Macht und Geheimnis der Jesuiten*. Rosa denies Fülöp-Miller's charge that the Jesuits practiced a special method of religion and taught a moral system different from that of the orthodox Catholics. Then he pays tribute to the honest intention of the German historian and to the excellence of certain parts of the book, though this is vitiated by a fundamental error due to the fact that Fülöp-Miller is not a Catholic and therefore unable to appreciate the spiritual goals which the Jesuits set for themselves.—*Gerardo Bruni*.

3670. SCHORNBAUM, KARL. Markgraf Georg Friedrich von Brandenburg als Vermittler zwischen den evangelischen Fürsten, 1567-1570. [Markgrave George Frederick of Brandenburg as mediator between the evangelical princes, 1567-1570.] *Arch. f. Reformations-gesch.* 26 (3-4) 1929: 204-249.—*Walther I. Brandt*.

3671. STEIN, I. H. Two notes on Wyclif. *Speculum.* 6 (3) Jul. 1931: 465-468.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

3672. THOMPSON, S. H. Bishop Gundulph of Rochester and the Vulgate. *Speculum.* 6 (3) Jul. 1931: 468-470.—It is suggested that the *Histoire littéraire* has erred in the reading of the passage of the *Chronica maiora* ascribed to Mathew Paris, by presuming that Gundulph had been influential in eliminating corrupt readings from Scriptural texts. The statements of this passage should be read as referring to Lanfranc, not to Gundulph who is mentioned only incidentally.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

3673. VIDAL, AUGUSTE. Le prieuré de Bonnevaux. [The priory of Bonnevaux.] *Ann. du Midi.* 42 (163-164) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 113-167.—The history of the priory of Bonnevaux in the department of Gard can be reconstructed from two MSS in the departmental archives. Many details are here given, mainly of the 13th to 15th centuries. The fiefs of the priory are given, with details as to feudal tenures. Three appendices contain: (1) details as to medieval measures of length and capacity; (2) quit-rents; (3) an incomplete list of priors from 1203 to 1734.—*E. J. Knapton*.

3674. WILLIAMS, WATKIN. The first Cistercian era. *J. Theol. Studies.* 32 (125) Oct. 1930: 56-61.—Dijon MS 82 (114) contains certain *Instituta generalis capituli*

apud Cistercium which have been usually ascribed (Migne) to Abbot Raynald. Migne gives only 87 sections, but the Dijon MS gives 96, and states that the last 7 are the work of the general chapter of 1152. They are the first authoritative document of the kind promulgated by the general chapter since the *Charta charitatis*, the *Consuetudines*, and the *Exordium parvum*; they represent the Cistercian standard more than 50 years after the foundation of the order. Generally and in detail they testify to a fidelity to the original ideals; variations and additions may be explained by the effort to keep that spirit alive in the growing body of the order.—*C. A. Olsen*.

JEWISH HISTORY

3675. DONIACH, N. S., and RAPPOPORT, C. D. Le premier maarib de Pourim. [The first "maarib" of Purim.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 91 (181) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 28-34.—*Jacob Rader Marcus*.

3676. ROTH, CECIL. Notes sur les Marranes de Livourne. [Notes on the Marranos of Leghorn.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 91 (181) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 1-27.—In 1593 Ferdinand, grand duke of Tuscany, gave the Jews a charter of privileges in Leghorn that was practically an invitation to the pseudo-Christian Marranos of Spain and Portugal to settle in that town and live as Jews. The result was that Leghorn with Amsterdam, Hamburg, Venice, and London became one of the great Marrano communities which dominated the commerce of western Europe. It was a popular town for Spanish and Portuguese Marranos who wished to return to Judaism. Occasionally some of these lapsed Catholics caught in Rome or Spain were burnt by the vigilant Inquisition. Some of them became eminent in Hebrew literature and there is a considerable Livornese literature in Spanish and some in Portuguese. The list of such books given includes only those in Latin characters. Marrano Jewish teachers taught medicine and canon law at the neighboring university of Pisa from the 16th century on. Conditions similar to those in Leghorn characterize the Jewish life of Pisa and Florence.—*Jacob Rader Marcus*.

EASTERN EUROPE

BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entries 3587, 3638, 3664, 3735)

3677. LAURENT, V. Une nouvelle collection de légendes sigillographiques. [A new collection of seals.] *Échos d'Orient.* 34 (163) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 355-362.—In 1924, a learned Greek collector of seals, Anastasios Stamoulis, left to the National Museum of Athens his imposing collection. Recognizing its great importance as an aid to the chronology and history of the Byzantine Empire, K. Konstantopoulos published a catalogue of the seals, which is proving its value in correcting the present conclusions regarding Greek, Bulgarian, and other histories.—*Matthew Spinka*.

3678. MARTIN, VICTOR. A letter from Constantinople. *J. Egypt. Archaeol.* 15 (1-2) 1929: 96-102.—Text and translation of P. Geneva inv. 210 are given. It is a letter of recommendation written in Constantinople for one Dioscoros of the Thebaid in Egypt, who had come to Constantinople on legal matters. Various indications point to the period of Justinian I, and the papyrus undoubtedly belongs to the well-known Aphrodito archive. Commentary follows.—*Moses I. Finkelstein*.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO 1648

3679. BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Un aventurier français devenu vice-roi d'Arménie au temps d'Henri IV.

[A French adventurer who became viceroy of Armenia at the time of Henry IV.] *Rev. d. Études Arméniennes.* 10 (2) 1930: 189-192.—Abraham Isarn (1570-?) of Castre, France, was a soldier of fortune; and, having served in the pay of the Emperor Rudolph and having failed to get into the employ of the king of Sweden, went to Persia. There he enlisted in the Persian army and fought against the Turks. He was taken as prisoner of war by the Turks and then served in the Turkish army. Finally he distinguished himself so that the sultan (Ahmed I., 1603-17) appointed him to the viceroyalty of Armenia. This is recorded by Pierre Borel (1620-?) in the *Trésor des recherches et antiquités gauloises*, . . . (Paris, 1655, pp. 285-287).—*A. O. Sarkissian*.

SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

3680. MAZON, ANDRÉ. Comenius et la tradition nationale tchéco-slovaque. [Comenius and the Czechoslovak national tradition.] *Rev. d. Cours et Confé.* 32 (13) Jun. 15, 1931: 399-410.—Jean Amos Comenius, philosopher-theologian, was a patriot and world-figure, a moralist and humanist. In his *Didactica Magna* is to be seen his philosophy of education, built upon the idea that man's future depends upon his education; in his *De rerum humanarum emendatione* he is the humanist, calling to peace a world plunged in the depths of the Thirty Years War. In *Panegiersia* he calls upon the

leaders of world affairs to form a society of nations committed to the promotion of peace and the welfare of humankind through the promotion of science. The Protestant Reformation had no monopoly of patriotism; the Czech tradition would not be truly national unless it were broad enough to permit the reign of that freedom of the spirit for which Comenius struggled. Comenius is distinctive as having early discovered that the value of a nation is to be measured by its value to humanity, and he was himself at once an ardent patriot and a citizen of the world.—*Max Savelle*.

3681. ŻYCKI, JERZY. *De legato et legatione. Sprawy Obce.* (4) Jul. 1930: 717-725.—The author deals with the manuals of diplomacy in 16th and 17th century Poland; then follows a thorough analysis of Christoph Warschewicki's *De legato et legatione*. Warschewicki was an unusually fertile writer of the 16th century. In his book he emphasizes the importance of international relations and of foreign legations. The success of diplomacy depends on a good and skilful legate. *De legato et legatione* is an excellent picture of 16th century diplomacy.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 3342, 3518)

3682. CALMETTE, J. *Un diplôme original du comte Fredelon.* [An original diploma of Count Fredelon.] *Ann. du Midi.* 42 (165-166) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 225-235.—Fredelon, the first count of Toulouse, came under the control of Charles the Bald in 847. The Latin charter here printed may be placed between 849 and 852. It is a remarkably early example of the assertion of feudal power, granting lands in frankalmoinage to the abbot of Villanova. Thus feudal states were already crystallizing at the outer fringe of the Carolingian realm. [Photostat of the charter.]—*E. J. Knabton*.

3683. HOFMEISTER, ADOLF. *Zur Überlieferung von Cassiodors Variae.* (Mit einer Tafel.) [On the tradition of the *Variae* of Cassiodorus.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26(1) Apr. 1, 1931: 13-16.—Edition with textual commentary of an unedited fragment, written about 1050-1100, perhaps in Lower Saxony. It was not used by and probably unknown to the scribes upon whose manuscripts the text of Mommsen is based. It is helpful in that it establishes in part the text of Mommsen, that it corrects his text in at least three places, and that it proves the existence of errors in the archtypes of Book VIII. The fragment includes the following parts of VIII (p. 232, 11. 5-20; 232, 23-233, 8; 233, 11-26; 234, 2-17; 239, 25-240, 11; 241, 24-242, 7. ed. Mommsen).—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

3684. HÜBNER, GUSTAV. *König Alfreds Geographie.* [King Alfred's geography.] *Speculum.* 6(3) Jul. 1931: 428-434.—Observations are presented in criticism of the theory of Kemp Malone that Alfred's descriptions of the German regions show a 45 degree, clockwise divergence from classic orientation. These apparent discrepancies are perhaps due to a misinterpretation of the text. Anglo-Saxon syntax did not require that a personal pronoun refer to the last named noun. He believes that in the cases cited the pronoun refers rather to a specified region in relation to which all the neighboring states were located. The choice of the several regions specified as centers is justified in the importance of the East Franks, the Old Saxons, and the Moravians in the political and economic history of the 9th century. Other details of the geographic descriptions are attributed to Alfred's Scandinavian informants who were practical merchants. Wulfstan is suggested as an Anglicized Dane rather than Anglo-Saxon, and proof is offered for this identification. [See Entry 2: 12678.]—*Cyril E. Smith*.

3685. LEAR, F. S. *Blasphemy in the lex romana curiensis.* *Speculum.* 6(3) Jul. 1931: 445-459.—The *lex romana curiensis*, which was compiled in the 8th or 9th century for the Romance population of eastern Switzerland, is based on a very imperfect abstract of the *lex romana Visigothorum* and very crude as to its Latinity. One of the passages in this compilation contains a very curious usage of the term *maiestas* in the sense of blasphemy. It is suggested that this confusion of the term for the crime against majesty with that of the crime against religion is due to the fact that *maledicere* and

blasphemare had become synonymous in ecclesiastical Latin. In the Roman codes the former term is used in the sense of cursing, especially the person of the emperor. This of course was *laesae maiestatis*, which the compiler hence uses in the sense of blasphemy.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

3686. LEHMACHER, GUSTAV. *Die zweite Schlacht von Mag Tured und die keltische Götterlehre.* [The second battle of Mag Tured and Celtic mythology.] *Anthropos.* 26(3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 435-459.—This is a translation of a manuscript of the 15th century (Harl 5280 in the British Museum) and tells of a battle on the fields of Tured in the sagas of the 10th century. Some parts have been translated hitherto but because of the imperfections and the illegibility of the original script, many lacunae have remained in the story.—*Nathan Miller*.

3687. SCHUMANN, OTTO. "Bernowini episcopi carmina." Albert Brackmann zum 60. Geburtstag, 24. Juni 1931. ["The poems of bishop Bernoin." For Albert Brackmann's sixtieth birthday, June 24, 1931.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26(2) Jul. 1, 1931: 225-267.—Both Dümmler (*MGPoetae* I, 413 ff.) and Traube (*Abh. der Bayer. Akad.*, I. Kl. 19(2) 1891: 322 ff.) ascribe to Angilbert, the Homer of Charles the Great's court, the authorship of all or most of the *Bernowini episcopi carmina*. This is at least questionable. All that can be stated certainly is that the author was a high-ranking cleric of the Frankish state in the 9th or early 10th century. The chief worth of the poems is not in themselves, but in illustrating the difficulty with which the classical tradition penetrated through the popular Latin.—*E. N. Johnson*.

FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 3286, 3289, 3342, 3366, 3633, 3658, 3665, 3737)

3688. ALEXANDER, NORA. *The raid on Baumes Manor, Shinfield, Berks, Good Friday, 1347.* *Berkshire Archaeol. J.* 35(2) Autumn 1931: 144-153.

3689. ANDERSON, A. R. *The Arabic "History of Dulcarnain" and the Ethiopian "History of Alexander."* *Speculum.* 6(3) Jul. 1931: 434-445.—A recently published text and Spanish translation of an Arabic version of the Alexander legend, long believed lost, throws new light on the relationship of the various redactions of this material. By juxtaposing this new discovery with the Syrian and Ethiopian forms of the same legend, it is proved to be the connecting link between them. The Arabic compiler used two Syrian versions and the Koran as his sources. The Ethiopian redactor used the Arabic version of which he eliminated both the beginning and the end in order to make room for episodes found in the Greek legend.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

3690. BECKER, HOWARD. *Unrest, culture, and release during the middle ages and the Renaissance.* *Southw. Soc. Sci. Quart.* 12(2) Sep. 1931: 143-155.—Many population movements brought about culture contacts during the middle ages. Of these the Crusades and trade were doubtless the most important. Although

these two movements were closely allied, the religious motive at first dominated, while the commercial motive later became prominent. These culture contacts, which in turn were produced by unrest, produced the Renaissance. The Dark Ages, a period of stability and isolation, was broken up by various factors, such as famine, disease, ecclesiastical grievances, and political discontent, and culminated in the Crusades. These brought new culture contacts, trade, and wealth, especially for the Mediterranean cities. Then came the Renaissance and the commercial revolution, and further contacts. This period illustrates what happens when a highly organized but relatively isolated culture is suddenly brought into new relationships with other cultures.—*J. A. Rickard.*

3691. ESPINAS, G. La draperie de Valenciennes au moyen âge. [The cloth industry of Valenciennes in the middle ages.] *Rev. du Nord.* 15 (59) Aug. 1929: 249-251.—A brief survey of documents concerning the cloth industry of Valenciennes in the middle ages is given. The "brotherhood of cloth-weavers" is shown by a letter of Nov. 13, 1337, to have been a social and religious organization in which laymen and churchmen united.—*E. J. Knapton.*

3692. HALPHEN, LOUIS. Les universités au XIII^e siècle. [The universities in the 13th century.] *Rev. Hist.* 166 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 217-238.—The author deals only with the facts of early university history, without trying to fit them into the conventional generalizations. The illustrative material is drawn mainly from the experience of Oxford, Bologna, and particularly Paris. In the case of the latter, the stormy history of its struggle, first against the chancellor as the representative of episcopal authority, and then against the invasion of the friars and against papal encroachment, is presented in detail. Out of this struggle emerged the autonomous university, independent of pope and bishop. Already in 1215 the pope acknowledged the existence of a general association of masters, which later acquired a seal and other concrete evidence of corporate life. The subsequent controversy with the papacy over the mendicant professors, which lasted from 1252 to 1257, gave a further stimulus to the internal organization of the university in its several faculties. The rector, in particular, as the governing head of the faculty of arts, came into prominence as the spokesman for the whole university, and already in 1284 the masters claimed him as their sole head directly under the papacy itself. The history of Oxford and Bologna was much less stormy, and autonomy was won more easily. At Bologna law was the principal faculty, and the papacy was not interested in securing control. At Oxford the bishop lived at a distance; and the chancellor, although named by the bishop of Lincoln, really was chosen head by the masters.—*Samuel Reznick.*

3693. HUGELMANN, KARL GOTTFRIED. Die deutsche Nation und der deutsche Nationalstaat im Mittelalter. [The German nation and the German national state in the middle ages.] *Hist. Jahrb.* 51 (1) 1931: 1-29.—Without reference to the non-German literature on the subject, or to the current distinction between, and succession of, tribal, dynastic, and popular nationalism, the author contends on the basis of sources worked over in his Vienna seminar that German nationalism considerably antedated the Renaissance and Protestant revolt. He cites the medieval law books (the *Sachsenspiegel*, *Deutschenspiegel*, *Schwabenspiegel*), the development of the German language between 900 and 1300 A.D., and the evidences of national feeling as expressed in political utterances and actions, particularly by the poets. In contrast to this he finds that the testimonials to strong national feeling flow more intermittently from the 13th century onward, are momentarily quickened at the end of the 15th century, only to reach their nadir in the 18th century. The Renaissance and Religious

Revolution made for a momentary quickening but an ultimate strangling of the forces of German nationalism.—*Major L. Younce.*

3694. JENKINS, HERBERT M. Dr. Thomas's edition of Sir William Dugdale's "Antiquities of Warwickshire," an address delivered to the Dugdale Society at the Town Hall, Leamington Spa on Saturday, July 26th, 1930. *Dugdale Soc. Occasional Papers* #3. 1931: pp. 20.

3695. LÉVY-BRUHL, M. Quelques aspects de l'assurance en Flandre au moyen âge. [Some aspects of insurance in Flanders in the middle ages.] *Rev. du Nord.* 15 (59) Aug. 1929: 242-243.—Some references are given as to the sharing of risks in the case of fire or the loss of cattle in Flanders in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries.—*E. J. Knapton.*

3696. OTTINGER, HANS. Zum Latein des Ruodlieb. [The Latin of the Ruodlieb.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26 (3) Oct. 1, 1931: 449-535.—The attempt of Friedrich Seiler in his edition of the fragments of the Ruodlieb (Halle, 1882) to demonstrate that its Latin was built upon a German foundation must be regarded as having no value. The German expressions to which he points are simply late Latin; the author of the Ruodlieb with no desire to write a classical Latin wrote the spoken Latin of his time.—*E. N. Johnson.*

3697. PLUCKNETT, THEODORE F. T. Case and the Statute of Westminster II. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (5) May 1931: 778-799.—The consensus of opinion sees the Statute of Westminster II (1285) and the provision of its 24th chapter concerning formulation of writs in new cases similar to old ones (*consimili casu*) as origin of action of case. This opinion was first expressed in Lombard's *Archeion*, published 1635 and was repeated by Blackstone and modern commentators. An examination of the cases in the Year Books discloses (1) that where actions on the case appear, no reference is made to the statute as authority for writ, although such reference is customary, and (2) cases referring to the writ show it was limited to specific real property actions mentioned in detail in the act. The statute therefore is not the source of action on case. Its significance lies in the creation of a new technique for those having no remedy at law, the petition to parliament reciting the facts and asking for relief, such machinery being probably inspired by the chancellor, Robert Burnell (Ed. I.) who regarded it as parliament's business to provide new remedies for new wrongs.—*D. M. Freedman.*

3698. RICHARDSON, H. G., and SAYLES, GEORGE. The king's ministers in parliament. I The parliaments of Edward I. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (184) Oct. 1931: 529-550.—What was the work of a medieval parliament and who arranged it so that it could be dispatched? Under Edward I the chief work of parliament was the consideration and disposition of petitions. Its organization corresponded with this major function. This being so, the arrangement of procedure and most of the actual work was in the hands of the official element, royal ministers, carefully selected for the work they had to do, whose training in Roman and English law enabled them to estimate the legal and administrative consequences of their decisions, and by controlling them, to keep England from a government of amateurs.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

3699. RUSSELL, JOSIAH COX. London and thirteenth century anti-royal methods. *Southw. Soc. Sci. Rev.* 12 (2) Sep. 1931: 156-167.—In all instances, in parliament, in the Magna Carta grant, and elsewhere, 13th century opposition to the English king was led by the barons. But they did not originate the idea of opposing the royal will; it came rather from the communal organizations, of which London was the most important. The requirement of oath taking, the Charter itself, and the use of 24 anti-royal men to enforce it—all can be traced to London. The Magna Carta resembles the

London charters in form, and often in wording. London had a permanent organization to resist the king and had often done so successfully. London barons, who had led this movement, quite naturally transferred their activities to the larger field of the Magna Carta. London's methods were widely imitated and she received special privileges in the Great Charter.—*J. A. Rickard.*

3700. SCHREIBER, ALBERT. *Drei Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Gefangenschaft des Königs Richard Löwenherz.* [Three contributions to the history of the captivity in Germany of King Richard the Lion-hearted.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26(2) Jul. 1931: 268-294.—The quarrel over the banner at Acre was not the cause but the consequence of an existing enmity of Richard and Leopold of Austria. The basic cause of this was the considerable detriment suffered by Richard's brother-in-law, Henry the Lion, at the hands of the House of Babenberg: the loss of the duchy of Bavaria in 1142 and in part in 1156, and the further loss of the inheritance of Ottokar of Styria in 1186. It was by no means as a planless adventurer that Richard set out on his journey northeast from the Adriatic and was captured at Erdberg near Vienna. His goal was the court of King Bela of Hungary at Gran (Strigonia) which was easily and quickly attainable via Vienna and the Danube. There he might expect to find not only protection and safety for his person but also sympathy and assistance for his Guelph and anti-Hohenstaufen policy. From Hungary he would have been in a position to make the journey home to England through Moravia, Bohemia, and Saxony. The mysterious promise that Richard made to the emperor at Worms on June 29, 1193, *de Henrico quondam duce Saxoniae*, probably concerned the latter's renunciation of the marriage which had been arranged for his eldest son, Henry of Brunswick, with Agnes, daughter of Conrad, palatine of the Rhine.—*L. D. Steefel.*

3701. THORNDIKE, LYNN. "All the world's a chess-board." *Speculum.* 6(3) Jul. 1931: 461-465.—The Latin text of a medieval comparison of life to a game of chess is quoted. It is taken from a manuscript of a work of John of Wales, a late 13th century Franciscan.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

3702. WILLIAMS, JOHN R. The authorship of the "Moralium dogma philosophorum." *Speculum.* 6(3) Jul. 1931: 392-411.—Question is raised as to the certainty of Haureau's attribution of this didactic work to William of Conches. The suggestion drawn from the letter of dedication to *vir optime et liberalis Henrice* can read equally well as from William to his young prince, Henry Plantagenet, or as from Walter of Chatillon to his prince-patron, archbishop Henry of France, brother of Louis VII. In fact the references to the suppression of a sedition and to the poor health of the patron seem to apply more logically to the prelate than to the vigorous young prince. The known prejudices of William for the Cornificians and his interest in the wonders of the natural world also make it difficult to explain certain statements in this text. In view of the doubtful character of the evidence neither William nor Walter can be accepted without qualification as the author of the work. The great popularity of the work in the middle ages cannot be denied for it was translated into Italian, German, and Icelandic.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

3703. WOLFSON, HARRY A. Plan for the publication of a Corpus commentariorum Averrois in Aristotelem submitted to the Medieval Academy of America. *Speculum.* 6(3) Jul. 1931: 412-427.—The writings of Averroes belong not so much to Arabic, the language in which they were written, as to the language into which they were translated and through which they exerted their influence upon the course of the world's philosophy. The career of Averroism was brief in the original Arabic, for philosophy did not last long as a study after

the death of Averroes. Its tremendous influence on western philosophy was achieved through Hebrew and Latin translations. The commentaries of Averroes on Aristotelian philosophy are found in three forms, the simple epitome, and the middle and long forms. Some of these are non-extant in the original Arabic, so the Hebrew and Latin translations are of prime importance. A project for the editing of these commentaries in all three languages is outlined. It is planned to publish them simultaneously in three series, Arabic, Hebrew, and Latin, each accompanied by three critical apparatuses. Of the latter, one will be devoted to manuscript variants, a second will contain comparative material showing the relationship of the texts in the three languages, and a third will show the relation of the Aristotelian passages quoted to their corresponding Greek texts.—*Cyril E. Smith.*

LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 3286, 3342, 3358, 3366, 3476, 3514, 3519, 3550, 3662-3663, 3670-3671, 3673, 3676, 3679, 3693, 3833, 3844, 3880, 3883-3884, 3886, 3922)

3704. BELL, AUBREY G. A Toledo humanist. *M.H.R.A. Bull. Modern Humanities Research Assn.* 3(6) Jun. 1929: 115-128.—Vanegas, who lived in the first half of the 16th century, was praised by his contemporaries, but neglected by posterity. He began to study for holy orders, but then decided to earn his living by teaching. His best-known work, the *Agonia del transito de la muerte*, first published in 1537, went into seven editions. His treatises are an excellent source for those who are interested in the attitude of Spanish thinkers towards the doctrines then prevalent in Europe. He condemned Lutheranism in Germany, and the cults of Martial, Propertius, and Plato in Italy. Spain's chief vices were love of luxury in dress, contempt for mechanical professions, pride of ancestry, and lack of curiosity. Although he wrote in a satirical vein, about the life of priests, kings, officials, and other professions, and indicted the people for their attitude towards relics and indulgences, there is no evidence that he was not a faithful member of the church. More rashness of expression can be found in his writings than in those of Cervantes because times were freer in the early 16th century than they were at a later date. Vanegas urged the use of the vernacular, and in his zealous attempts to give the origins of words he sometimes went astray in his derivations. He does not seem to have had any real love for nature or poetry, but was of a keen, shrewd, and practical temperament.—*D. Maier.*

3705. BEVERIDGE, W. H. Wheat measures in the Winchester Rolls. *Econ. Hist.* 2(5) Jan. 1930: 19-44.—Illustrations by analysis of wheat measures of the difficulty of collecting a history of prices without a thorough knowledge of measures in England. Where measures fluctuate, prices have no meaning. The conclusions show that the price level for a quarter of corn over a period of years was pretty nearly equal in all parts of the country.—*Julian Aronson.*

3706. BOGENG, GUSTAV ADOLF ERICH. Anmerkungen zu der Erfindungsgeschichte der Buchdruckkunst. [Observations upon the origin of the printing of books.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1931: 38-72.—*D. Maier.*

3707. BURON, EDMOND. La part de Pierre d'Ailly dans la découverte de l'Amérique. [The part of Pierre d'Ailly in the discovery of America.] *Terre Air Mer (formerly La Géographie).* 56(1) Sep. 1931: 3-21.—Pierre d'Ailly, born in France in 1350, chancellor of the University of Paris in 1389, some years later head of the Council of Constance, was not only a theologian but, far in advance of his time, wrote on many astronomic

and other topics. His *Ymago mundi* edited by the University of Louvain, 60 years after his death, came under the notice of Columbus about 1480. The figure of a round earth, the calculations of the length of a degree, and other notions set forth by d'Ailly must have profoundly influenced Columbus, for one volume has nearly 900 notes, chiefly summary statements, in the handwriting of the Genoese. In a 1498 letter he quoted almost verbatim a considerable part of chapter 8 of *Ymago mundi*. Though opinion varies as to the amount of his influence it seems an established fact that d'Ailly unconsciously furthered the discovery of America.—*Geo. H. Primmer.*

3708. CHAMBERLAND, ALBERT, and HAUSER, HENRI. *La banque et les changes au temps de Henri II.* [Banking and exchange at the time of Henry II.] *Rev. Hist.* 160 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 268-292.—An early statement of mercantilist principles seems implied in this French document written between 1552 and 1556. Two manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Nationale, catalogued as *Traité du commerce de la France avec l'étranger*, contain parts 3 and 4 of the lost original. Part 3, dealing with imports, was printed by A. Chamberland in the *Rev. de Geog.* 1892-1895. Part 4, dealing with banking and exchange, is now printed, with introduction and notes. The unknown author was obviously a customs official and an ardent Catholic. His real subject is the evils of false, depreciated coinage. Usury is condemned; all forms of credit in general are bad; one should sell goods rather than borrow, while interest is allowable only on narrow transactions. Banking combines and loans of one or two million crowns are recognized as quite prevalent. "Royal exchange" is necessary to transfer sums from one country to another but speculation merely to gain large profits is condemned. Bankers hold princes in their hands, oppress individuals, and betray their countrymen to foreigners.—*E. J. Knapton.*

3709. COOKE, A. H. *A rent roll of the suppressed priory of Goring, 1546.* *Berkshire Archaeol. J.* 35 (2) Autumn 1931: 120-123.

3710. FARNHAM, EDITH. The Somerset election of 1614. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (184) Oct. 1931: 579-599.—Sir Robert Phelps, "son of Sir Edward Phelps, master of the rolls, speaker of the commons, and willing servant of the crown in James' first parliament," strove for election by the country of Somerset in 1614. Want of tact and exuberant self-assurance on his part united against him Sir Maurice Berkeley and John Poulet. Sir Edward, using court influence to increase his son's admittedly great power in the county, rather damaged than aided his cause. By a skillful use of the anomalies of the old electoral system and with some connivance on the part of the sheriff, the allied candidates beat Phelps at the polls. In spite of influence at Westminster, complaints of unfair election came to naught and Sir Robert went to parliament to become opposition leader, from the indignity of a pocket borough.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

3711. FRANCA, LETTERIO di. "La comtesse de Toulouse" de Luigi Alamanni et la tradition populaire. *Études Ital.* n.s. 1 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 14-19; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 98-107.—*La Comtesse de Toulouse* is the only extant story of Luigi Alamanni, the Florentine writer of the 16th century, and it was not published until 200 years after his death. The introduction to the story states that Alamanni got the incident *viva voce* from Batina Spinola and that the facts are substantiated in the chronicles of Toulouse and Barcelona. H. Havette, the authority on Alamanni, has made a thorough-going research of the medieval chronicles of the 13th century without finding any allusion to the plot of the *Comtesse de Toulouse*. Evidently the historical setting of the story is merely an artistic device similar to that often used in the *Decameron*. The oral tradition around which Alamanni's story was evidently written is Italian rather

than French. Alamanni is an un-Boccaccio.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

3712. FUHRMANN, OTTO W. The student history. *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1931: 336-340.—Fuhmann deplores the overspecialization in the history of printing. He feels the need for a volume which will introduce the layman to the cultural importance of the subject and which can also serve as a textbook for students. The author of such a work must be adequately qualified as a chronicler, a narrator, a judge of human nature, a connoisseur of art, and a technician. He must build up his material around the great figures of the past with their cultural background. He must handle his undertaking from an international point of view so that the contributions of all countries will be given due credit. The text should be supplemented by accurate illustrations and bibliographies.—*D. Maier.*

3713. HAMILTON, EARL J. Monetary inflation in Castile (1598-1660). *Econ. Hist.* 2 (6) Jan. 1931: 176-212.—Spain in the 16th century was not only great in art, conquest, and commerce but also in monetary stability. It was the only country without serious departures from parity. Before and after this golden age, debasement and inflation was a matter of royal convenience. Philip III who succeeded to the throne in 1598, lacked the strength of his two great predecessors and immediately ordered the debasement of gold to help balance the budget. Subsequently, copper was ordered to be coined as vellón in increasing amounts. With the assumption of Philip IV (1621-1665) and the beginning of the Thirty Years War the inflationary policy begun by his predecessor was continued more flagrantly in the face of rising war expenditures. Occasionally, as in 1641, deflation was resorted to in order to restore some confidence in the royal exchequer. Throughout this period copper vellón almost completely replaced gold and silver as commercial coin, a fine illustration of Gresham's Law. [Numerous tables].—*Julian Aronson.*

3714. HARSIN, PAUL. Le grand privilège de Marie de Bourgogne et les institutions centralisatrices bourguignonnes. [The "great privilege" of Mary of Burgundy and the centralized institutions of Burgundy.] *Rev. du Nord.* 16 (63) Aug. 1930: 207-210.—The "great privilege" which the estates general at Ghent secured from Mary of Burgundy in 1477 provided some measure of provincial autonomy but neither destroyed nor endangered the system of centralized institutions which had been created by the dukes of Burgundy.—*E. J. Knapton.*

3715. HUPP, OTTO. Ein Zahlenbeweis für Gutenberg. [A numerical proof for Gutenberg.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1931: 9-27.—It is still a debatable question as to which was the first book to be printed by Gutenberg, but a 36-line and a 42-line Bible, and a Psalter must be considered. The 42-line Bible was printed in 1453-1455, while the 36-line Bible is later than 1455. In both of these Bibles there is only one type form; whereas the Psalter, which was completed in 1457, is composed of two forms. The Psalter ends with a note that it was finished by Johannes Fust and his son-in-law, Peter Schöffer. Since Fust was a merchant and Schöffer only a young printer at the time, they could not have possessed the skill necessary to produce such a magnificent work. As the municipal records of Mainz show that Fust lent Gutenberg large sums of money, the Psalter may have been the security which Fust received for his loans, while the actual printing was done by Gutenberg. As such a costly work as the Psalter would naturally have limited sales, the 42-line Bible was undertaken to reimburse Fust for his investment. The *Missale speciale Constantiense* is probably an example of the earliest known printing, and it is a forerunner of the Psalter. The type form of the *Missale* could only have been devised by someone familiar with the art of the goldsmith, and this was Gutenberg's trade.—*D. Maier.*

3716. JACOBET, H. *La correspondance de Jehan de Boyssoné*. [The correspondence of Jehan de Boyssoné.] *Ann. du Midi*. 41 (163-164) Jul.-Oct. 1929: 168-179; 42 (165-166) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 257-294; (167-168) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 382-409; 43 (169) Jan. 1931: 40-86.—The correspondence of Boyssoné, covering the period 1533 to 1555, is here calendared from MS 834 in the Bibliothèque de la Ville de Toulouse. Boyssoné was a humanist, a professor of law at Toulouse, and later a member of the parlement of Chambéry. The academic, political, and religious conflicts of the day are well illustrated in these papers. Boyssoné was well connected, and names such as Melanchthon, Erasmus, Dolet, Budé, Marot, Rabelais, du Bellay, Michel de l'Hôpital, Sadoleto, and Thomas Cromwell appear.—*E. J. Knappton*.

3717. JAMES, STANLEY B. *Jeanne d'Arc: patron of peasants*. *Month*. 158 (809) Nov. 1931: 394-399.—Historians of the middle ages leave out of sight the tillers of the soil as the chief dependence of the community. St. Joan's ostensible mission was to deliver her country from the invading English and enthrone the dauphin. In her success she became a portent for whom the code of chivalry made no provision. This makes it easier to understand the treatment she received. The English were unchivalrous and we can understand that. But why did the French desert their deliverer? Partly because it was galling to be in the debt of a woman, but still more because it was humiliating to be indebted to a peasant-girl. Her treatment by a declining feudalism exposed its hollow chivalry. Thus class prejudices united French and English nobility. She was a glorified peasant. And France has retained its peasant basis. St. Joan's mission is not yet concluded and her story needs a larger and more permanent setting, representing her class, the peasants. May she again reveal the character of those simple folk whose acres are deserted and whose cottages have been dealt with by industrialism just as once feudal armies dealt with the medieval poor!—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

3718. KAMMERER, A. *Une ambassade portugaise en Abyssinie au XVI^e siècle*. [A Portuguese embassy in Abyssinia in the 16th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 45 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 318-341.—This is an extract from Kammerer's *Histoire de la Mer Rouge, de l'Arabie et de l'Abyssinie depuis l'antiquité*, describing how Roderigo de Lima and the chaplain Alvarez were received at what was reputed to be the court of Prester John and how they carried the first authentic account of conditions in the interior of Abyssinia to western Europe in the third decade of the 16th century.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

3719. KLEMPERER, VICTOR von. *Konrad Kachelofen, Johannes Kachelofen*. *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1929: 134-151.—Konrad Kachelofen is the most important printer of the 15th century in Leipzig; whether he is the first deserves further study. His connection with Johannes Kachelofen has not been clear hitherto, but it seems that the two were half brothers, probably from Lorraine. Johannes was principal printer for the University of Ingolstadt between 1490 and 1499.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

3720. LAURENT, JACQUES. *La bailliage de Sens du XIII^e au XVIII^e siècle: Étude de géographie administrative*. [The bailiwick of Sens from the 13th to the 18th centuries: a study in administrative geography.] *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 58 (4) Oct. 1, 1930: 319-349.—One of the most ancient in the Capetian domain, the bailiwick of Sens existed certainly before the close of the 12th century. The territory in its jurisdiction was, roughly, from the Seine to the Loire, and from the upper Saône to the upper Meuse. Besides supervising the provosts, the bailiff was an important royal officer in combating the centrifugal ambitions of vassals. The establishment of new bailiwicks, the alienation of portions of the royal domain, and the exigencies of administration

caused the progressive diminution of the *bailliage* of Sens. Concurrently, military and administrative functions were absorbed in the 15th century by the *gouvernement*, and the bailiwick tended to become merely a unit of judicial administration; in 1789 it included 280 parishes. A presidial court was established there in 1551, and the *coutume de Sens* was officially determined in 1555, and published in 1556.—*A. McC. Wilson*.

3721. LOIRETTE, GABRIEL. *Arnaud Amanieu, sire d'Albret, ses rapports avec la monarchie française de 1364 à 1380*. [Arnaud Amanieu, lord of Albret, and his relations with the French monarchy from 1364 to 1380.] *Ann. du Midi*. 43 (169) Jan. 1931: 5-39.—Arnaud Amanieu was not an outstanding figure in the Hundred Years War, but represents the type of powerful Gascon lord whose support the king of France sought to gain. In 1363 he paid homage to the Black Prince, yet in 1364 supported Duguesclin against Charles of Navarre. In the following year he swung to the side of Navarre, hoping to gain lands and money, and in 1367 supported Pedro the Cruel of Castile against the attacks of Charles V of France. But Amanieu came back to the royal side in 1368 when he was promised the king's sister, Margaret of Bourbon, as his wife, and an income of 60,000 gold francs a year. This alliance was maintained until the death of Charles V in 1380.—*E. J. Knappton*.

3722. MAY, GEOFFREY. *Experiments in the legal control of sex expression*. *Yale Law J.* 39 (2) Dec. 1929: 219-244.—A summary of English legal measures, courts, procedure, commissions, jurisdictions, penalties, etc., from medieval times to Cromwellian, ecclesiastical and civil, including citations, and appraising the degree of success or failure of objective.—*Thomas D. Eliot*.

3723. MISCH, GEORG. *Die Stilisierung des eigenen Lebens in dem Ruhmeswerk Kaisers Maximilians, des letzten Ritters*. [The style of his autobiography in the Encomium of Maximilian, the last knight.] *Nachr. v. d. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Göttingen, Philos.-Hist. Kl.* (3-4) 1930: 435-459.—The autobiography of this emperor, known as his Encomium or Eulogy, is a highly calculated work. In outlook and style, it was strongly influenced by the allegorical symbolism, fanciful language, and glorifying of chivalry characteristic of medieval literature, but also by Renaissance ideas concerning the ideal prince, and by the events of his time. In presenting himself as the last of the knights and a great ruler, Maximilian does more than full justice to his versatile interests, inventive activities, manual dexterity, and skill with sword and artillery; nor does he slight his achievements as wise prince and magnanimous counsellor. The Encomium is highly idealized, with the events arranged to carry out an ideal plan, i.e., the conflict between divine forces and malevolent constellations. Accordingly, events are transposed out of their time and place and, sometimes, even their character is transformed. At times, the endeavor to give a universal color to his story leads him completely to change the personal names, etc., by allegorical personification. Thus the Duke of Burgundy becomes King Rich in Fame, while the wife of Maximilian becomes Wife Rich in Honor. The Encomium is a rich source for the attitudes, tastes, ideals, experiences of the emperor, and the society of his time.—*T. P. Oakley*.

3724. MORRIS, GEORGE D. *Balzac's treatment of history in Maitre Cornelius*. *Philol. Quart.* 10 (4) Oct. 1931: 356-368.—In view of Balzac's desire of precision in historical detail an examination of one of his more important productions is made and deviations from the facts are pointed out. Some of these are justified by the "demands of art." A few inaccuracies may be explained by the insufficiency of historical data in Balzac's day. Louis XI's character is treated with impartiality, which is open to criticism chiefly for its failure to show

his cruelty and untrustworthiness. Nevertheless, the number of inaccuracies that remain is larger than one would expect to find in a work intended to rehabilitate one of its principal characters, Louis XI.—*P. Lieff.*

3725. REDLICH, VERGIL. Eine Universität auf dem Konzil in Basel. [A university in Basle at the time of the council.] *Hist. Jahrb.* 49 (1) 1929: 92-101.—Before the usual date assigned for the founding of the university of Basle, 1460, there existed a university with which the former seems to be essentially continuous. After abortive attempts in 1432 and 1435, the university of Basle was originally founded in October, 1440, by the anti-Pope Felix V (Amadeus of Savoy) in order to give his party cultural root. Through the weary length of the synod the university flourished until 1449, manned by Felix's party, but in that year Felix renounced his claim to the papacy and with that his university also languished. The jurist Peter of Andlau in public disputation on Aug. 9, 1450, lamented the decline, and years later he bent every effort to promote the new foundation of Pius II, and also became vice-chancellor and rector thereof. The one-time jurist of the earlier anti-papal foundation, Peter Textoris, also became a rector of the new university. Thus a certain continuity is indicated. But the last word awaits further and exhaustive study of the sources.—*Major L. Younce.*

3726. RICHARDS, R. D. The exchequer in Cromwellian times. *Econ. Hist.* 2 (6) Jan. 1931: 213-233.—It was not until 1654 that the English exchequer resumed its normal functions which had been interrupted by the Long Parliament. During the Long Parliament, many separate "funds" had been established, each possessing the power of receiving and disbursing public revenue. The old routine was re-established by the act of June 21, 1654. Receipts were henceforth to be written in English, instead of in Latin, and the functions of the tellers and the clerks were clearly designated. The exchequer receipts between 1654 and 1660 allow a fairly complete statement of the revenues and disbursements of the Cromwellian régime, although the receipts did not include the entire public revenue, a few independent "funds" still existing. For example, the income derived from Ireland and Scotland, the ecclesiastical revenues and the proceeds from the sale of crown, dean, and chapter lands, were not paid into the exchequer. A brief description of the surviving exchequer documents between 1654 and 1660 is given. The navy received a large part of the expenditures for this period, since the campaign in the West Indies was initiated with the sailing of a fleet from Portsmouth under Penn and Venables and as the Dunkirk expedition was also being organized. The East India Company received many payments for saltpetre. The salaries of the exchequer officers appear regularly; the auditor of the receipt received £500 per annum and each of the tellers £300.—*Julian Aronson.*

3727. ROWE, B. J. H. The estates of Normandy under the Duke of Bedford, 1422-1435. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (184) Oct. 1931: 551-578.—Bedford, trained in a parliamentary régime, and following precedents es-

tablished by Henry V, endeavored to bring to life the estates of Normandy, where the representative tradition, long stifled, was not yet too dead to offer hope of revival. He summoned more than 20 meetings of the estates, using them to popularize his necessarily heavy taxation, to serve as an escape valve for local discontents, to assess taxes fairly, and also to share responsibility for the issue of ordinances. By claiming the right to appropriate money for specific purposes, the estates exerted some real influence upon administration. The result was to bring the moribund estates so thoroughly to life that, once more under the French king, the Normans secured the charter of 1468 and entered upon a "golden era" of local representative government which lasted down to 1589.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

3728. SCHULZ, ERNST. Das erste Lesebuch an den Lateinschulen des späten Mittelalters. [The first reader in the Latin schools of the late middle ages.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1929: 18-30.—From the beginning of the 15th century Latin schools in Germany used as primary text book a collection of prayers and the better known liturgical texts, copied by the pupils, learned by heart. These were first copied on single sheets of parchment, later they were collected into booklets of four and later eight leaves. As printing spread they were reproduced by the new method. With increasing use came increase in the types followed. At least five forms are known. The only text now known to us outside of Germany is an alphabet and prayers in Illyric, printed by Andreas de Torresanis de Asula in 1527.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

3729. SORBELLI, ALBANO. Enrico di Colonia ed altri tipografi tedeschi a Bologna nel sec. XV. [Henry of Cologne and other German printers at Bologna in the 15th century.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1929: 109-126.—A study of German printers in Bologna from Wurster who printed *Liber isagogicus* of Alchabitius there in 1473, to Baldassarre, son of Leonardo de Alemana, who printed as late as 1494.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

3730. TRETIAK, ANDRZEJ. Tomasz Morus. [Sir Thomas More.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (181) 1929: 314-332; (182) 1929: 67-84.—The author describes the life and character of Sir Thomas More and emphasizes the social Christian philosophy of his *Utopia*.—*A. Walawender.*

3731. WALTHER, HANS. Lateinische Verseinträge in einem Vocabular des 15. Jhds. [Latin verses added to a glossary of the 15th century.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26 (2) Jul. 1931: 295-311.—*I. D. Steefel.*

3732. WERNHAM, R. B. The disgrace of William Davison. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (184) Oct. 1931: 632-636.—Davison was released from the Tower after 18 months and was permitted to keep his secretarial annuity down to the time of his death in 1608. He also kept the emoluments attached to the office of principal secretary down to May, 1590, when Walsingham's death vacated the other secretaryship and the fees of both went to the clerks who did the actual work. Even then it is possible that Davison retained the signet and the title of secretary.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entry 3625)

3733. BASSAC, Sidjilmassa. Traduction d'un manuscrit arabe. [Sidjilmassa. Translation of an Arab manuscript.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 35 (122) 1930: 223-244.—A history of Tafilalt which includes a genealogy of the kings of Sidjilmassa (155-772) and shows characteristic methods of writing employed by Muslim historians.—*M. Warthin.*

3734. FISCHER, A. Gestalten, Gebrauch, Namen

und Herkunft der muslimischen Bekenntnisformel. [The forms, usage, names and origin of the Islamic formula of profession of faith.] *Islamica.* 5 (1) 1931: 97-110.—The Islamic formula of profession of faith (*shahādah*) has two well-known forms. One is long and used in the call for prayer (*adhān*) and on other formal occasions, and the other is short and used for ordinary purposes. Translated into English the longer form is, "I testify that there is no god but Allah (and) I testify that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah"; and the shorter, "No god but Allah. Muhammad is the mes-

senger of Allah." Both formulas have their origin in the Koran 3:16, 37:34, 47:21, 48:29. As for the conjunctive particle (*wāw*) between the two parts of the formula in its longer form, authorities disagree; some insisting on keeping it, and others on omitting it.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

3735. GROHMANN, ADOLF. Probleme der arabischen Papyrusforschung. [Problems of Arabic papyrology.] *Arch. Orientalni*. 3(2) Aug. 1931: 381-394.—Arabic papyrology is a comparatively young science. This study will yield the long awaited solution of many problems, such as the limitations of specific official activity and the relations to the Byzantine government; the nature and administration of certain taxes and assessments, the relation of law and practice in their legal instruments, and the formal connection with those of past periods; economic questions of many kinds, such as money and wages and their relations, the accounting system of the great crown-lands and of the merchants, etc. The author went to Cairo in 1930 to ascertain whether the Arabic administration under the Byzantines took over or modified the divisions of territory in use prior to that time. When the Byzantines ruled Egypt, the land was divided into eparchs; and these into smaller areas, pagarchs; and these into still smaller districts. These territorial areas were taken over bodily in the Arab conquest and were retained to the 8th century. The papyri confirm this. The introduction of new terms must not confuse us. The *Kūra* corresponds to the pagarch, which has been identified with the *nomos*; hence the *Kūra* is the same as the *nomos*. The *Kūras* of Arabic geography correspond to the pagarchs of the Byzantine and the early Arabic period. In some cases, as e.g., in the *Kūra el-Fayyām*, the territorial reach in Arabic and Byzantine time is practically unchanged, and corresponds presumably to the limits of the old *nomos*. In other cases, as e.g., in Usmun, the *Kūra* corresponds only in part to the old *nomos*—it is the left half. The *Kūras* have been subjected to great changes, and often overlap the neighboring *Kūra*; they have split up or combined. The problems are complicated by our ignorance of the boundaries of the old *nomos*. Only concentrated and cooperative investigation of the sources can reach assured results.—*Ira M. Price*.

3736. KRAMERS, J. H. La question Balḥi-İstāhri-Ibn Ḥawkal et l'Atlas de l'Islam. [The Balḥi-İstāhri-Ibn Ḥawkal question and the Atlas of Islam.] *Acta Orient.* 10(1) 1931: 9-30.—(23 figures.)

3737. MUNRO, D. C. The western attitude towards Islam during the period of the crusades. *Speculum*. 6(3) Jul. 1931: 329-343.—At the time of the first crusade very little was known in western Europe about the Muslims and their religion. What little was said in earlier accounts seems to have been favorable. The first harrowing details of Mohammedan atrocities apparently came as propaganda just as the crusading movement was about ready for launching. Particularly were they branded for idolatry, but their marriage customs too gave rise to accusations of immorality. Absurd tales were current holding up the Prophet and his followers to ridicule. After the contacts of the first two crusades western writers dispelled some of these tales and false accusations. Feelings of hatred became less marked—perhaps because some of the ill feeling had been transferred to the Byzantines. Propaganda against Islam now took a new form—the serious refutation of its religious tenets. For this purpose Peter the Venerable had the Koran translated. Serious attention was given later to an actual missionary movement, as the work of St. Francis, Jacques de Vitry, and others bears witness. As a result accounts of the Mohammedan religion written in the later 13th century are much more accurate, but the attitude of the majority of the clergy still remained unchanged.—*Cyril E. Smith*.

INDIA

(See also Entry 3639)

3738. ŚŁUSZKIEWICZ, E. Wpływ chrześcijaństwa na sekty indyjskie. [The influence of Christianity on sects of India.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. 46(181) 1929: 38-49.—The author shows that Christianity had a great influence on the religious doctrines of the followers of Krishna. The inner resemblance lies in this that Krishnaism rejects bloody sacrifices and proclaims love. Similarity is also to be found in the names of Christ and Krishna which in some regions is also called Krysta. Among the Christian elements in Krishnaism are to be noted the festival of Krishna's birth, the adoration of his mother Dewaki, and so on. Not only Krishnaism but also Ramaism and the Bhagavad religions have taken on Christian elements. Indian religious reformers, such as Ramanudza, Ramananda, and Nebhadasa, have assimilated many Christian elements. This Christian influence up to the 16th century is derived from the Christians in South India. After the 16th century Christian missions in North India also play an important role.—*A. Walawender*.

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 3647, 3872)

3739. FRANKE, O. Staatssozialistische Versuche im alten und mittelalterlichen China. [Attempts at state socialism in ancient and medieval China.] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissensch. Philos. Hist. Kl.* (13-14) Apr. 23-Apr. 30, 1931: 218-242.—The attempts to control certain natural resources of China, especially salt and iron, by state monopolies, and to regulate the prices of necessary commodities by credit sales and purchases, go back to the 7th century B.C. These attempts can be observed through historical documents from ancient times until the 12th century A.D. The purpose behind these attempts was to increase the revenue of the state, and to aid the lower classes in securing the necessities of life. The granting of credit by the state to farmers and merchants, as attempted at the beginning of the 1st century A.D. and toward the close of the 11th century A.D., under the administrations of Wang Mang and Wang An-shih respectively, were aimed chiefly at securing increased revenue for the state. The attempts were not successful, and in some cases caused catastrophes. This was largely caused by incompetent and dishonest officials who allied themselves with unscrupulous merchants. About the beginning of our era, the attempts of Wang Mang at a state socialism caused great suffering among the people and resulted in his death and overthrow, almost disrupting the Han empire.—*J. K. Shryock*.

3740. HAENISCH, ERICH. Untersuchungen über das Yüan-Ch'ao Pi-shi. Die geheime Geschichte der Mongolen. [Examination into the Yuan-ch'ao Pi-shi. The secret history of the Mongols.] *Abhandl. d. Philol.-Hist. Kl. d. Säch. Akad. d. Wissensch.* 41(4) 1931: 1-39.—(1) Foreword. The history of the text is given. It was originally written in Mongolian in Uighur script about 1240. A short Chinese translation was given in the *Yung-lo Ta Tien* (Encyclopedia of Yung-lo) in 1407. There have been a number of Chinese translations. It is a source used in the official Chinese dynastic history. A number of European scholars have worked on the text, including Palladius and Pozdnejew, Blochet and Pelliot, and Laufer. Naka has translated it. (2) A romanized version of the Mongolian text transcribed in Chinese, and a retranscription into Mongolian. (3) Notes. (4) A translation of the text, divided into 8 sections. (5) The title. The word "secret" really means "unofficial." (6) Bibliographical notices, discussion of the sources, and a comparison of various versions. (7) The technique. (a) The transliteration is the earliest

transcription of a foreign language in Chinese, with the exception of parts of the Japanese Kojiki. (b) The inter-linear version is a Chinese commentary, which indicates whether proper names belong to men, rivers, mountains, etc. (c) The Chinese translation is discussed from the point of view of technique. (8) Grammar of Mongolian and the Chinese texts. (9) Bibliography. (10) Appendix. A photograph of a page of the Chinese text.—*J. K. Shryock.*

3741. ST. MARC, R. DUBOIS. Some Javanese legends. The birth of the kingdom of Singosari. *China J.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 187–190.—The kingdom of Singosari once existed midway between Lawang and Malang. Its flourishing capital was a centre of art and learning which left its mark on Eastern Java. In 1292 A.D. this state fell to pieces due to the administrative incapacity of its ruler. The story of the birth of the kingdom involves the history of a poor farmer's son, Ken Arok, who showed unusual ability at an early age. By fair means and foul he eventually captured the wife of the prince as his bride and made himself head of the kingdom. By demanding tribute from the surrounding tribes and by enforcing his demands, this profligate young man established himself as king over considerable

territory. The land was called Singosari after the name of the village where Ken Arok was born and later one of his descendants founded the kingdom of Majapahit. [3 plates.]—*Constance Tyler.*

3742. TING WEN-YUAN. Von der alten chinesischen Buchdruckerkunst. [Ancient Chinese book printing.] *Gutenberg Jahrb.* 1929: 9–17.—The earliest Chinese documents were scratched on bamboo or inscribed by lacquer or varnish. In 213 B.C. all documents were burned by imperial command, but between 206 B.C. and 219 A.D. they were partly recovered. About 213 B.C. belongs also the discovery of the art of writing or printing on silk by means of a brush made of sheep's wool, and in the second century A.D. comes the discovery of paper. Printing appeared first as engraved wood blocks issued in official editions, private printings, and then as trade publications. Use of movable letters came about 1041–1049 A.D., first from fired clay and later from metal. Other improvements were made as time passed on. One difficulty in printing with movable types is that in Chinese there is no alphabet, but each word has its own character.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

THE WORLD 1648 TO 1920

GENERAL

3743. ALLEN, ERIC W. International origins of the newspapers: the establishment of periodicity in print. *Journalism Quart.* 7 (4) Dec. 1930: 307–319.—A summary of the claims of European countries to priority in newspaper publication, as revealed by an examination of secondary authorities upon the subject. Newspapers in origin are international and not the gift of any nation, though Germany seems to have precedence in the matter.—*H. G. Plum.*

3744. BERRA, FRANCISCO A. Historia de la ciencia de la enseñanza (didascología). [History of the science of teaching.] *Rev. de la Univ. de Buenos Aires.* 7 (6) Sep. 1931: pp. 321.—From the Greeks to the 19th century.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 3465, 3783–3784)

3745. BATTISTINI, MARIO. Scienziati italiani in Belgio. Eugenio Niccolò Barsanti. [Italian scientists in Belgium. Eugenio Niccolò Barsanti.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 212–213.—The life and work of the Italian mathematician and physicist in Belgium.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3746. BOTTO-MICCA, AUGUSTO. Il “De affectionibus infantiae ac pueritiae” di A. Fracassini (1709–1777). [The “De affectionibus infantiae ac pueritiae” of A. Fracassini (1709–1777).] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (3–4) Mar.–Apr. 1930: 92–123.—Antonio Fracassini was one of the outstanding professors of medicine in 18th century Italy. His work on the diseases of children (*De affectionibus infantiae ac pueritiae*) is here analyzed in detail. While it does not represent a great contribution to pediatrics, it is none the less a notable work.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3747. BOTTO-MICCA, AUGUSTO. Lorenzo Bellini (1643–1704). La sua vita e le sue opere. [The life and work of Lorenzo Bellini.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (1–2) Jan.–Feb. 1930: 38–49.—During a life of much hardship and misfortune Bellini pursued his studies attempting to apply the laws of mechanics and mathematics to medicine. His various works are briefly reviewed. (Bibliography.)—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3748. BRAY, EDMONDO. Su due precursori italiani della dottrina evoluzionistica. [Two Italian fore-runners of the doctrine of evolution.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (11–12) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 293–301.—Discusses the work of the biologist Franco Andrea Bonelli and of the geographer Francesco Costantino Marmocchi.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3749. FERRARESI, CARLO. Per una nuova edizione delle opera omnia di Malpighi. [Concerning a new edition of the complete works of Malpighi.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (11–12) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 337–341.—Notes as to inclusions in the projected collection of the complete works of the Italian anatomist and anthropologist, Marcello Malpighi (1628–1694).—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3750. LILJESTRAND, S. H. Pioneer medical education in Asia. *J. Assn. Amer. Medic. Colleges.* 6 (6) Nov. 1931: 366–372.

3751. ORLANDO-SALINAS, F. Sulla patria di Giovanni Alfonso Borelli. [The birth-place of Giovanni Alfonso Borelli.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (11–12) Nov.–Dec. 1930: 334–337.—The 17th century biologist Borelli was born in Messina, not in Naples.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3752. PADOVANI, EMILIO. Per la storia del giornalismo medico italiano. Un vecchio periodico medico poco noto. [Contribution to the history of medical journalism in Italy. A little known medical journal.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (1–2) Jan.–Feb. 1930: 50–57.—A discussion of the *Raccolta di Opere Mediche Moderne Italiane* begun 1827 in Bologna of which ten volumes were published.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3753. PROVENZAL, GIULIO. Augusto Piccini (1854–1905). *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali.* 21 (7–8) Jul.–Aug. 1930: 189–208.—The life and work of the Italian chemist Piccini. (Bibliography.)—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

3754. RENAUD, H. P. J. L'enseignements des sciences exactes et l'édition d'ouvrages scientifiques au Maroc avant l'occupation européenne. [Instruction in the exact sciences and the publication of scientific works in Morocco before the European occupation.] *Archéion.* 13 (3) Jul.–Sep. 1931: 325–336.—Thirteen scientific texts, dating from the 11th to the 18th century and used in Morocco before the European occupation,

are listed and described, as are the scientific books published since the introduction of printing about 1860. These show that the traditions of the great age of Mohammedan science were not preserved in Morocco and that scientific teaching was primitive in method and narrow in scope. Mathematics and astronomy were practically limited to computations for religious purposes.—*Lida R. Brandt*.

3755. TRAMONTANO, GUERRITORE G. *Ricerche e studi su Paolo Mascagni*. VIII. Tre autografi inediti relativi agli infortuni politici del Mascagni. [Research and studies on Paolo Mascagni VIII. Three unpublished documents of Mascagni from prison.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali*. 21 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 22-37.—During his imprisonment Mascagni wrote various memorials in his defense to the Grand-Duke Ferdinand III of Tuscany. Three of these here presented contain additional source material in regard to Mascagni's work, particularly his studies in agriculture and chemistry.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

3756. TRAMONTANO, GUERRITORE G. *Ricerche e studi su Paolo Mascagni*. IX. Quattro istanze inedite scritte dal Mascagni durante la prigionia e relative al suo processo politico. [Four unpublished documents of Mascagni during his imprisonment relative to his political trial.] *Riv. di Storia d. Sci. Mediche e Naturali*. 21 (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 169-170.—The documents are dated 1799-1800.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 3816, 3918, 4771)

3757. ARTHUR, E. R. The early architecture of Ontario. *Univ. Toronto Quart.* 1 (1) Oct. 1931: 54-76.—The period included begins with the settlement of the province in 1784 and ends about 1840. In a critical survey of Ontarian native architecture the lateness of settlement must be remembered. Arthur examines the origin of the architectural style practised in Ontario between 1784 and 1840, tracing the influence of the decline in England of Georgian architecture into a kind of rococo on pioneer architecture in Ontario, and showing how the Greek revival in architecture in England affected Ontarian domestic architecture. The houses of people of different racial origin in Ontario may be identified by characteristics in their design, and the differences between the houses of the Loyalists, the Scottish settlers of Glengarry county, the people from England with capital, the German settlers from the Pennsylvania valley, and the French settlers, is readily recognized. Houses were built of log, mud, stone, brick, and frame. Arthur ends with a plea for the preservation of early buildings in Ontario.—*Alison Ewart*.

3758. CHAMPIER, V. Le goût français dans les Flandres aux XVII^{me} et XVIII^{me} siècles. [French culture in Flanders during the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Rev. du Nord*. 15 (59) Aug. 1929: 177-200; (60) Nov. 1929: 287-322.—The arts of Flanders, which had experienced a revival under the influence of Rubens and the Italianate school of the early 17th century, soon declined. Spanish contributions were relatively unimportant, but the conquests of Louis XIV after 1667 brought an astonishing revival. Decorative arts followed the armies, while Colbert encouraged manufactures in such centers as Lille, Douai, Tournai, and Valenciennes. Illustrations are given of French influence in Tournai and Douai. The latter town, under the influence of the intendant Le Peletier was the greatest center of the new culture. An "official" architecture was decreed by the parlement in 1718, while wood-carving, inlay work, porcelain, glass, and pottery making all flourished. [See Entry 4:3834].—*E. J. Knapton*.

3759. DÉTREV, L. Une ancienne industrie d'art: la faïence de Bailleul. [An old industry: the pottery of Bailleul.] *Rev. du Nord*. 15 (57) Feb. 1929: 47-66.—This

is an illustrated survey of the pottery industry in the Flemish town of Bailleul in the 18th century.—*E. J. Knapton*.

3760. FRAZIER, CORINNE. Moukhtar and the renaissance in Egypt. *Art & Archaeol.* 31 (4) Apr. 1931: 207-212.—Modernistic art in Egypt finds its best representative in the work of the sculptor, Moukhtar. His work, however, is in style thoroughly in accord with the Greco-Egyptian work of the past. (8 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

3761. LASA, ESTIRNÉS. Artistas anónimos. [Anonymous artists.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques*. 20 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1929: 98-152.—The shepherds of Artzaia make many small articles of wood, preferably of the hard, yellow *ezepe*. Many illustrations of the decorative motifs used are included.—*Julian Aronson*.

3762. OSBORN, MAX. A trip through the German rococo. *Art & Archaeol.* 31 (2) Feb. 1931: 87-103.—Rococo architecture has in Germany a peculiarly rich, varied, and intimate expression. The most outstanding example of North German rococo is the palace of Sanssouci, the work of Knobelsdorff. Most daring and headlong is the Zwinger, in Dresden, by Pöppelmann, while the Rhineland and Franconia show more restrained and discreet examples, more in keeping with French rococo. The greatest artist of this region, if not of the whole of German rococo, was J. B. Neumann, designer of the castles at Würzburg—decorated with frescoes by Tiepolo—Bruchsal, Brühl, and others. (15 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

3763. RAINES, LEONORA. Northwest Africa's Riviera and its dual character. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (3) Sep. 1930: 69-80.—In the rapidly growing cities of French Morocco is appearing a new style of architecture, drawing its motifs from Arabic and Berber models, but modern in conception and execution. But only the houses built for European immigrants display this new style. New buildings for the indigenous Moorish population are copies very largely of age-old models. (21 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

3764. STEENHOFF, W. J. A short view of Dutch art. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 17-29.—Dutch art has always displayed original tendencies toward tonality and intimacy. Italian and German influence have been felt at times, and a period of decadent copying marks the period from the death of Rembrandt to the beginnings of the Dutch impressionistic school with Van Gogh. (15 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

3765. TIETZE, HANS. Geschichte und Beschreibung des St. Stephansdomes in Wien. [History and description of St. Stephen's in Vienna.] *Österreich. Kunsttopographie*. 23 1931: pp. 550.—(5 plans, 2 plates, and 700 illustrations.)

3766. TIJOAN, JOSEPH. The needlework of the peasants of the province of Toledo. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (3) Sep. 1930: 87-92.—The beautiful and intricate designs of this needlework reflect the many ethnic elements of the Spanish people, archaic and Minoan influences no less than Moorish and Teutonic influences of much later date. (8 illus.)—*Maurice C. Latta*.

3767. WAŚKOWSKI, ANTONI. Sztuki piękne w życiu. [Arts and the industrial arts.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. 46 (184) 1929: 168-175.—The industrial arts today are crowding out painting and other of the fine arts because they are less expensive.—*A. Walawender*.

CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 3513, 3515, 3662, 3666, 3669, 3738, 3820, 3823-3824, 3828, 3830, 3835, 3838, 3904, 3910, 3918, 3948, 4320, 4378, 4584, 4664)

3768. ARENS, B. Missionswissenschaftliche Bestrebungen und Leistungen der Gesellschaft Jesu in den letzten Jahren. [Missionary work of the Jesuits, 1921-

1928.] *Z. f. Missionswissenschaft u. Religionswissenschaft*. 18 1929: 67-75.—A review of the activities of the Society of Jesus from 1921 to 1928 in writing the history of missions and in the theologico-scientific science of missions.—*Ephraim Fischhoff*.

3769. ATTWATER, DONALD. A Galician Mercier. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (766) Oct. 1931: 348-363.—Catholic Ruthenians number some 5,000,000 of whom 500,000 or more are now in North America and have their own ecclesiastical organization. The Szeptyckyjs are a very ancient Ukrainian family which passed to the Roman rite and gradually adopted the corresponding change of nationality. They became Poles. An account is given of one member of this family, Count Alexander Szeptyckyjs who, in 1900, was appointed metropolitan of Halicz and archbishop of Lwów. In religion, he took the name of Andrew, completely reorganized his seminary, encouraged the Studite order of monks and particularly concerned himself with the welfare of Ruthenians in North America, the Argentine, and Brazil. Throughout his career, Mgr. Andrew has been preoccupied with laying foundations for possible future work for reunion with the Holy See of all Orthodox Russia. During the War he kept before his people the necessity of religious unity with Rome, civil loyalty to Austria, and preservation of Ukrainian nationality and culture. For several years he was interned in Russia, returning to his episcopal city of Lwów in 1917. He was interned in his house by the Poles and was not completely at liberty again till 1920.—*John J. O'Connor*.

3770. BARKER, ERNEST. The problem of spiritual authority in England. *Univ. Toronto Quart.* 1 (1) Oct. 1931: 5-37.—Confronted with the problem of nation, state, and church, we turn to the respective histories of Scotland and of England. Scottish nationality expressed itself in a church rather than in a political organization. The Church of Scotland split in 1843 on the question of spiritual independence and there was thus formed the Free Church. In 1900 a union was affected between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church, thus creating the United Free Church. A minority of the old Free Church claimed all its property, and the courts decided in favor of the minority in 1904. The case was taken to parliament and in 1905 a commission was appointed to allocate the disputed property between the minority and the United Free Church. In 1909 a union was projected between the United Free Church and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland proper, but it was not until 1929, after parliament had passed, in 1921, the Church of Scotland Act, declaring the principle of the independence of the Church of Scotland in matters spiritual, that the union was consummated. The English church has always been implicated in the state—a national church co-extensive with the national state. The law which the church administered was the law of the land, liable to modification by the national parliament. In 1913 a committee was appointed to inquire into the spiritual independence of the church, the committee reported in 1916, and in 1920 the church called into existence the National Assembly of the Church of England. This reformed English system is still one of partnership but a more equal partnership.—*Alison Ewart*.

3771. BROWN, STEPHEN J. France: progress of the Catholic revival. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38 (765) Sep. 1931: 255-266.—The intensification of eucharistic life, the abundance of ascetic literature, the decline of anticlericalism, and the signs of rapprochement with the government testify to the progress of the Catholic revival in France.—*Benjamin N. Nelson*.

3772. COULTON, G. G. Jesuits and the middle ages. *Medieval Studies*. (20) 1931: pp. 31.—The first section of this article is a reprint of a letter to the editor of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* in defense of his

article on the "Reformation" in the *Encyclopedia* against a Jesuit critic. Sources are extensively quoted. The section concludes with some observations on historical impartiality and a challenge to meet any opponent who has serious evidence to offer. The failure of the editor to give publicity to the letter, for which he had asked, leads Coultou to pursue further the subject of Jesuit misrepresentation of history. Section 2 deals severely with Fr. Thurston's *No popery*. The story of Pope Joan, far from being a Protestant misrepresentation, was generally believed in the late middle ages, and was first scientifically exploded by a Calvinist. Coultou repudiates as a *suggestio falsi* Thurston's association of his name with that of a "Rome-bred anticlerical." Rappoport, whose historical opinions bear no relation to his own. The explanation of *exterminare* as "exterminate" in Innocent III's decree of 1215 against heretics is defended on the basis of the Vulgate use of the word. There are four appendixes, the last of which insistently challenges Thurston to cite the evidence for the immorality of modern Anglican clergy which he alleges.—*John T. McNeill*.

3773. HAMILTON, J. TAYLOR. The contacts of the Moravian church with the Iroquois League. *Trans. Moravian Hist. Soc.* 11 (1) 1931: 28-55.—The six powerful nations that constituted the Iroquois League challenged the early Moravian settlers to aggressive missionary effort. The first serious obstacle to be overcome was that of language. Fortunately there was a young Leipzig student and his bride who had a slight knowledge of the Mohawk tongue. They made their home in the cabin of a poor German settler where this youthful missionary organized a school for the impartation of such imperfect knowledge of Indian languages as he possessed. Progress was slow for the Indians were jealous of the intrusion of the white man and work for and among them was beset with problems. In 1742 Count Zinzendorf made a visit to the Moravians in America and wrote home that he had "been unable to discern any promising indications or signs of Grace among them (the Indians) excepting in the case of a few individuals." In 1743 John Christopher Pylaeus and his companions were arrested and their preaching to the Indians prohibited. In 1744 the New York Assembly declared the early Moravian missionaries to be "vagrant preachers." Among the outstanding Moravian missionaries of the 18th century was David Zeisberger who was familiar with the Mohawk tongue and Indian customs. His work makes a thrilling chapter in the records of missions to the red man.—*John F. Moore*.

3774. HAY, M. V. The Barberini library. *Library Rev. (Coatsbridge, Scotland)*. (20) Winter 1931: 164-170.—The Barberini library was bought by Pope Leo XIII in 1902 from the family for 525,000 lire, about 30,000 printed books and over 10,000 manuscripts, mainly collected in the 17th century by Cardinal Francesco Barberini, nephew of Urban VIII. Most of the documents are official in character and relate intimately to Vatican activities. The books were bought by the cardinal himself and through his agents in various parts of Europe. Patrick Con, a Scot, represented him in Paris, and his letters sent once a week mention books frequently, the sale, for instance, of the library of Sir Kenelm Digby and the Mazarin library; they cast light also on sales methods and on the care books then received by dealers and in transit.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

3775. HUBY, JOSEPH. De l'Anglicanisme au monarchisme. [From Anglicanism to monasticism.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général*. 208 (13) Jul. 5, 1931: 40-57.—A review of Dom Bede Camm's *From Anglicanism to monasticism* (translated into French by Charles Grolleau). The man who prepared the Anglican monks of Caldey for reception into the

Catholic church was the son of an Anglican minister and was educated at Keble College with a view to the ministry. The *Introduction to a devout life* by St. Francis de Sales first turned his thoughts to Rome. He was received into the Catholic church by the late Dom Marmion of Maredsous.—*G. G. Walsh.*

3776. JACOBSON, HENRY A. The Moravian Sisters' House at Nazareth, Pennsylvania. *Trans. Moravian Hist. Soc.* 11 (1) 1931: 64-67.—The Moravian single sisters' home at Nazareth, Pennsylvania, was erected in 1784. The dedication is described. In recent years the "sisters' home" has been given a far wider use than contemplated by its founders. A Sunday school was established. Examinations of students of Moravian parochial schools were held within its halls and groups of theological students were housed and cared for. The building is now wholly devoted to educational purposes.—*John F. Moore.*

3777. KENNAN, S. L. How Catholic Germany stems the leakage. *The Kolping Society. Month.* 158 (806) Aug. 1931: 97-109.—An effort in Germany to prevent leakage from the Catholic church is known as the *Gesellenverein*, founded by Father Kolping in 1849. It has had substantial growth and is found today far beyond the confines of Germany, even in the United States. The object of this society is the uniting of young Catholic working men in a campaign for social order and religion. It aims to be a conservative force in disturbing times. Among its activities are homes for young men of the working class. These are self supporting and are the centers of its active program; 412 such hostels provide permanent accommodations for about 9,000 young men. The society has on its roll 120,000 active and 180,000 inactive members, ranging from the age of 17 onwards. In addition to permanent guests these buildings furnish night lodgings to transients. Restaurants are also attached. A priest is related to each hostel. Would the wider extension of this organization to England and America assist in solving the leakage problems?—*J. F. Moore.*

3778. KLIMA, STANISLAV. An anniversary of Czech Protestantism. *Cent. Europ. Observer.* 9(32) Aug. 14, 1931: 469-470.—*Joseph S. Roucek.*

3779. LETURIA, P. La nuova historia general eclesiástica en Alemania. [The new general history of the church published in Germany.] *Razón y Fe.* 97(2) Nov. 1931: 237-242.—A review of the new *Kirchen-geschichte* of which vol. I by Johann Peter Kirsch, and vol. II, part I, by Ludwig Andreas Veit have been published (Herder, 1931). Kirsch, who had edited the fourth, fifth, and sixth edition of Hergenröther, keeps very much to the original text. Too much, in fact. Even where he mentions recent works in the bibliography, he does not introduce into his text the established conclusions of the works he cites. Thus, although the *Historia Eclesiástica de España* by García Villada is mentioned, Villada's findings are not incorporated in the text. So, too, with the recent research in regard to the Council of Ephesus and Nestorianism. Veit's volume is different. He departs completely from Hergenröther's style, treatment, and spirit. He has improved greatly on Hergenröther's treatment of the church in Spanish America, but in some matters, as for the example, the suppression of the Society of Jesus, the work is uncritical.—*G. G. Walsh.*

3780. MARTINDALE, C. C. A mother in Israel. The life of M. Mary of the Cross. *Month.* 158 (809) Nov. 1931: 416-426.—*The Life of Mary McKillop, in religion Mother Mary of the Cross*, by Father G. O'Neill, is of especial significance because without its rich and complete documentation much of Catholic history in Australia would have remained almost unintelligible. It not only reveals the personality of Mother Mary and that of eminent men, but also the personality of her period in Australia. It also describes the struggle be-

tween two high ideals. The article gives a full description of the internal conflict in which the subject was involved between groups with differing judgments. Justice has been done by time. As to the struggle, it is full of material for a student of suggestion and psychasthenia.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

3781. MIHELICS, VID. A "Rerum novarum" enciklika. [The encyclical "Rerum novarum."] *Magyar Szemle.* 12(46) Jun. 1931: 117-123.—The encyclical brings suggestions for Christian-social reforms in our time. Among others, it contains these ideas: government measures for the improvement of the situation of the workers, self-help of the workers by trade unions, fixation of wages according to a "higher justice." The proposal of modern guilds, that are to unite workers and employers, is a magnificent suggestion. The encyclical has had already profound effects, as evidenced by the extremely appreciative comment of Albert Thomas, president of the International Labour Office.—*Ladislav Reitzer.*

3782. OLGATI, FRANCESCO. La filosofia di Edouard Le Roy.—A proposito di una discussione intorno alla esistenza di Dio. [The philosophy of Edouard Le Roy. His discussion in regard to the existence of God.] *Riv. di Filos. Neo-Scolast.* 23(3) May-Jun. 1931: 195-230.—*G. Bontadini.*

3783. RAU, ROBERT. The first apothecary in Bethlehem. *Trans. Moravian Hist. Soc.* 11(1) 1931: 62-63.—The first pharmacy in the Moravian community at Bethlehem, Pa., known as "Die Apotheke," was conducted by the physician and located in a room in the "house of the little steeple" in Church Street. Soon growing business necessitated the assistance of a resident pharmacist which post was filled acceptably by Timothy Horsfield, Jr. for 28 years until his death in 1789. The medicinal stock of this early pharmacy consisted largely of "simples" and the dispenser of drugs had under his supervision a quite extensive botanical garden where he cultivated medicinal exotics. Some of the hardier plants have survived. In 1796 this church pharmacy was purchased from the congregation and passed to private management. It is now operating under the name of Simon Rauter.—*John F. Moore.*

3784. RAU, ROBERT. The physicians of early Bethlehem. *Trans. Moravian Hist. Soc.* 11(1) 1931: 56-61.—The first physician of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was Dr. Adolph Meyer, a Moravian immigrant who came to the United States with the first so-called "Sea congregation." He was later transferred to Nazareth, Pennsylvania. Still later he moved to Lititz in that state where he died in 1787. In the second "Sea congregation" sailing on the ship *The Little Strength* was John Frederick Otto who had been chosen as physician for Bethlehem and who established himself as church saint. His collection of drugs became the nucleus of the apothecary shop. His brother, John Matthew Otto, also a physician, soon joined him as associate. In 1791 Dr. J. Eberhard Freytag who had been appointed by the synod of the Brethren Church held in Herrnhut joined an emigrant party sailing from Amsterdam and served the Bethlehem Moravians as physician and apothecary for years. Since his day there has been a succession of competent medical men guarding the physical welfare of the community.—*John F. Moore.*

3785. ST. LÉGER, A. de. Le sarcophage de Douai renfermait-il les restes de Southwork? [Does the sarcophagus of Douai contain the remains of Southwork?] *Rev. du Nord.* 16(61) Feb. 1930: 47-49.—Some excavations carried on at Douai brought to light on July 15, 1927, a lead sarcophagus containing an embalmed body. Various scholars and above all R. P. Edmund Purdie of St. Edmund's College believe that this is the body of John Southwork who died as a martyr at Tyburn in 1654. The medico-legal examination refutes this hypothesis. Then it was assumed that

it was the body of another English priest, Catarick, who died on April 13, 1642, but this is contrary to other facts: the existence in England of a portion of Catarick's body and another medico-legal report. Definitive conclusions are impossible.—*H. Calvet.*

3786. SALVADEI, GIOVANNI. L'Etiopia: unico baluardo cristiano in Africa. [Ethiopia—the sole bulwark of Christianity in Africa.] *Oltremare*. 4(6) Jun. 1930: 234-236.—Abyssinia's function has been to protect what remains of Christianity in northeastern Africa. The long struggle between Arab Moslems and Abyssinian Christians resulted for a time in the overthrow of the latter. From this subjection to the infidel they were rescued by a small band of Portuguese ca. 1543. Portuguese Jesuits followed the soldiers and for a time Abyssinia appeared catholicized; but the excessive ambitions of the Jesuits led to their expulsion in 1632, and Abyssinia resumed her ancient allegiance to Alexandria. In 1916 Lijj Jasu, grandson of Menelik II, was deposed by his Christian *rasses* with the approval of the *aboona* Matheos, because, *inter alia*, he was conspiring with the Turks, the Mullah, and the Mohammedian *rasses* to overthrow the Christian religion in favor of the Prophet. Zauditu, daughter of Menelik II, was proclaimed empress with Ras Tafari, the present emperor, as heir to the throne.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3787. URBAN, JAN. O misję religijną Polksi na kresach wschodnich. [The religious mission of Poland at its eastern frontiers.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. 46(184) 1929: 129-149.—*A. Walawender.*

3788. URBAN, JAN. Pius XI a Rosja dysydencka. [Pius XI and schismatic Russia.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. 46(184) 1929: 257-266.—Pius XI proposes to unite the entire East with the Catholic church.—*A. Walawender.*

JEWISH HISTORY

(See also Entries 3868, 4619)

3789. BONSIRVEN, JOSEPH. Le rabbin français. [The French rabbi.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général*. 208(16) Aug. 20, 1931: 440-453.—A discussion of the speech of grand rabbi J. Bauer, on the occasion of the centenary of the founding of the Vauquelin rabbinic school. The new type of French rabbi is unlike his biblical predecessor. The ancient type, fairly portrayed in Rembrandt's painting, was severe, cold, unapproachable, given to the abuse of power. The new rabbi is at one with the old in doctrine; but accepts the obligation of recognizing modern needs and trends. The new French rabbi of the Vauquelin school goes forth equipped with modern ideas, and yet he takes his place in the synagogue to assist piously, and in simple garb, at the services of the Sabbath.—*G. G. Walsh.*

3790. FRIEDMANN, FILIP. Zydzi w łódzkim przemyśle włókienniczym w pierwszych stadiach jego rozwoju. [The Jews in the textile industry of Lodz in its earliest development.] *Rocznik Łódzki*. 2 1931: 319-366.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 3818, 3843, 3849, 3908, 3924)

3791. BEAZLEY, RAYMOND. Persian als Kernfrage der englisch-russischen Entente. [Persia, the heart of the Anglo-Russian entente.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(10) Oct. 1931: 938-967.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

3792. GOTTSCHALK, EGON. Die deutschen Dokumente des Jahres 1887 zur belgischen Frage. [The German documents of the year 1887 on the Belgian question.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(11) Nov. 1931: 1033-1054.—Documents from the year 1887 are published here showing that Germany negotiated with Belgium to assure herself that the Belgians would effectively defend themselves in case of a French attack. The

Boulanger affair made a war seem imminent at the time and England was not likely to raise a finger in defense of Belgian neutrality. In 1906 when England negotiated with Belgium for the eventuality of a German attack through Belgium the political background was quite different. England had become a member of the entente cordiale. Belgium under these conditions could not prepare to join one of the power groups and remain neutral.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

3793. LASCARIS, S. TH. Le comte Capodistrias et la France au lendemain de Waterloo. [Capodistrias and France after Waterloo.] *Acropole*. 6(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 129-136.—Jean Capodistrias, remembered principally for his efforts in behalf of Greek emancipation and his martyr's death at Nauplia, Oct. 9, 1831, is less known as a Russian minister and a strong diplomatic factor following Waterloo. He was born at Corfu in 1776. In 1809 he entered the Russian diplomatic service, serving successively in Vienna, Bucharest, and in Switzerland. Having always in mind the future emancipation of Greece, he converted Alexander I to the plan of pursuing a vigorous policy in the Balkans and to counter the opposition of Austria and Great Britain with a French alliance. To this end Capodistrias labored with remarkable success to secure moderate terms for France at the Congress of Vienna. Owing to the fall of the French minister Richelieu, he was unable to effect the French alliance, although by his efforts France was freed from the army of occupation in 1818 and joined the European concert.—*H. L. Hoskins.*

3794. OSWALD, PAUL. Das englisch-japanische Bündnis vom 30 Januar 1902. [The Anglo-Japanese alliance of Jan. 30, 1902.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(11) Nov. 1931: 1081-1097.—From 1895-1902 the diplomatic history of the Far East indicated that England and Japan had a common interest in keeping Russia out of a dominant position in Korea, Manchuria, and the Yellow Sea. Even the taking of Wei-hai-wei was accepted by the Japanese as preferable to seizure by Russia. Much depended on Germany. It was especially important for Japan to know that Germany would act as a check on France in case of a conflict with Russia. There was some hope of including Germany in an Anglo-Japanese agreement on an anti-Russian basis but growing suspicion in Anglo-German relations and the tendency of Germany to urge Russia eastward limited the agreement to England and Japan.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

3795. PRATT, EDWIN F. Spanish opinion of the American Civil War. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10(1) Feb. 1930: 14-25.—The American Civil War took place during the ministry of O'Donnell (1856-1863), which was responsible for the Spanish participation in the Spanish-French-English expedition to Mexico. O'Donnell issued a proclamation of neutrality, but with his eyes on the possibility of recovering Mexico and Santo Domingo for Spain. The idea of an aristocratic southern society, and resentment against the filibustering expeditions of the 50's made the upper classes sympathize with the South. Seward pointed out to Calderon de Collantes, the Spanish minister, that the filibusters were Southerners and that the South had seceded with the express intention of expanding in Cuba and Mexico. The secretary's hand was further strengthened by the Trent episode and the recognition of neutral rights. The real appeal was to the liberals, on the slavery issue; and the emancipation proclamation won the same victory for the North in Spain that it won in France. A study of the newspapers shows how great was the sentiment for the South and how great the victory won by Lincoln.—*Max Savelle.*

3796. PRZEŹDZIECKI, RAJNOLD. Z dziejów dyplomacji polsko-pruskiej. [From the history of Polish-Prussian diplomacy.] *Sprawy Obce*. (5) Dec. 1930: 3-39.—The author describes the history of the

diplomatic and political relations between Poland, the Teutonic Knights, and the duchy of Prussia after the secularization of the order, the electorate of Brandenburg, and finally between Poland and the kingdom of Prussia. The author contrasts the development of Poland with that of Prussia which grew constantly more powerful after the subduing of the Teutonic Knights and took part in the partition of Poland in the 18th century. Among the many diplomatic agents of European countries only the ministers of Brandenburg and later Prussia had their own palace in Warsaw.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

3797. SCHWERTFEGER, BERNHARD. *Der Tripoliskrieg und die österreichischen Akten.* [The Tripoli war and the Austrian documents.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(11) Nov. 1931: 1059-1073.—The Austro-Hungarian documents show the Austrian foreign office on the defensive. Italy's war was inopportune for Austria, but while Aehrenthal (as later Berchtold) suffered no illusions as to the loyalty of Italy to the Triple Alliance he was not willing to let the issue come to a head. With the rest of the diplomats of the great powers the Austrians sought to localize the conflict. The Triple Alliance was renewed in spite of the heavy cost (helplessness in face of a war by Italy which jeopardized Austrian interests). In the Balkan wars, too, Austria desired to prevent the spread of the conflict. In the mean-

time fear of the Anglo-German antithesis and suspicion of Berlin's flirtation with St. Petersburg made Vienna suspicious of Berlin and Berlin became more and more anxious to assure her last dependable ally, Austria, of her complete loyalty. Austria had assumed the leadership of the Triple Alliance.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

3798. STEWART, WATT. *Argentina and the Monroe Doctrine, 1824-1828.* *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10(1) Feb. 1930: 26-32.—The Monroe Doctrine, pronounced shortly after U. S. recognition of Argentina, was received there with favor, though not with enthusiasm. The danger of a European invasion did not seem so great to the South Americans as it did to Monroe. The general feeling was that American protection had been extended over the South American republics. In 1826, in connection with the struggle between Brazil and Argentina over certain rights in Paraguay, Argentina looked to the United States for assistance against Brazilian, or Portuguese, expansion as contrary to the Monroe Doctrine. Clay's reply in 1828 stated that there was no pledge in the statement of Monroe, and, furthermore, that the declaration of war is a function of congress. The war between Argentina and Brazil bore no relation to the situation envisaged by the president, since it was a purely American affair.—*Max Saville.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 3369, 3770, 3777, 3785, 3791-3792, 3794, 3831, 3841, 3871, 3876-3877, 3897, 3902, 3913, 3924, 3929, 3932, 3946, 4135, 4356, 4382, 4484, 4592)

3799. BARNES, DONALD. *The myth of an eighteenth century Whig oligarchy.* *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 119-132.—The conventional view of the period 1714 to 1760 as one when England was ruled by an oligarchy of some 70 noble families is due mainly to Disraeli and Macaulay and to careless repetition of the charges made by late 18th century reformers. Careful examination of the facts shows that two fundamental exceptions should be made to the usual account: the most important ministerial posts, and the determination of governmental policy, were not dominated by the Whig nobles; (2) the Whig lords did not control half the membership of the house of commons, whether by influence or by bribing members with secret service money. The conventional picture is a myth.—*H. D. Jordan.*

3800. BISHOP, G. W. *Mineral railways and tramways in England.* *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #26. Oct. 1931: 49-50.—Some early examples of transportation in Great Britain, forerunners of modern railways, are the "mineral lines" made for conveying coal, stone, or clay which were frequent in early times and still exist in Devon and Cornwall; a railway built to convey sand for the use of farmers, and "Treffrey's Railway," with an incline worked by a stationary engine, a viaduct, and an aqueduct of granite.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

3801. BURNS, D. L. *The genesis of American engineering competition, 1850-1870.* *Econ. Hist.* 2(6) Jan. 1931: 292-311.—At the middle of the 19th century, industrial method and organization in the United States were proceeding at a faster pace than in England. The character of the American advance was scarcely noticed until 1851, the time of the first Industrial Exhibition. Subsequently tours of inspection in the United States were organized by the English government. The English commissioners were especially impressed by the American woodworking industries, but did not

praise the American method of making the machines so resourcefully used. Colt's revolver factory, established in 1851, was influential in leading the English to consider the manufacture of small firing-arms. At this time, machines developed in the United States were being used in England, especially the sewing-machine, devices used in shoemaking and buttonholing, hardware machines, planing and screwing machinery, and steam-engines.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

3802. DONALD, ROBERT. *The story of London transport.* *Pub. Admin.* 9(4) Oct. 1931: 377-387.—The history of London transport is a record of lost opportunities, mischievous delays, and wasteful disorganization. Vested interests and absence of a central controlling authority account for this. Jealousy of watermen led to regulation of hackmen in 1654. A restricted monopoly of hackmen was formed. Regulation of fares was introduced in 1711. With the appearance of cabs for hire in 1829, of omnibuses in 1835, and the advent of railways, the confusion increased. Some measure of relief was provided by the creation of the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1855. It made street improvements and advocated a scheme of internal railway communication under one management. In 1870 tramways appeared, and in 1900 electric traction joined the competition. The first subways were completed in 1900, with the result that four heterogeneous disjointed systems of transport covered the metropolitan area. Coordination first appeared with American money in 1902. Real effective unification did not occur until 1907.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

3803. GILL, DORIS. *The treasury, 1660-1714.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46(184) Oct. 1931: 600-622.—After 1667 the treasury, of which Clarendon thought as little more than a group of exchequer officers who concretized the decision of the privy council, began to appear as a self-contained, efficiently organized state department. Still, up to 1672 its main concern was routine work under control of the privy council. Between 1672 and 1688 the treasury gained in independence as the privy council lost power under the Stuart scheme of transferring important decisions to the heads of state departments. William III acted in close personal touch with the treasury, keeping its affairs in a close grip

from which Anne allowed it, and all the other departments, to escape. As a result, decisive power became lodged in the heads of departments functioning together as a cabinet, with the treasury, of necessity, most influential. Though the word budget was not used, from 1691 onwards a ministerial statement of expected expenses and proposed ways and means was prepared in the treasury, submitted to parliament with ministerial explanation, and generally became the basis for votes of supply.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

3804. HAMMOND, BARBARA. Two Towns' enclosures. *Econ. Hist.* 2(6) Jan. 1931: 258-266.—By four acts of parliament between 1779 and 1810, 7,385 acres of commons and waste grounds were enclosed in the parish of Sheffield. The first act, the Ecclesall Act (1779), regulated the enclosure of 1,000 acres of commons and waste grounds within the manor of Ecclesall. As lord of the manor, the Marquis of Rockingham received 1/16 for his share, the tithe-owners 1/10 and the owners of cottages and land within the manor the remainder. The second act, the Brightside Act (1788), provided for much the same proportions. The third act, the Sheffield Act (1791), provided for the enclosure of 6,000 acres, including the Rivelin Valley, the Hollam Moors, and a number of village greens. Not one acre was allotted for any public purpose. Riots followed the passing of this act. A mob broke into the debtors' prison of Sheffield and freed the prisoners; it later pillaged the homes of the prime movers of the act. The result of this demonstration was that one man was hanged and two acres were awarded to the poor. The last act, the Attercliffe-cum-Darnall Act (1810), disposed of 238 acres. An allotment was made for watering-places and a burial-ground, as well as for a town school.—*Julian Aronson.*

3805. HENDERSON, W. O. The Public Works Act, 1863. *Econ. Hist.* 2(6) Jan. 1931: 312-321.—The severe crisis that affected the Lancashire cotton industry in 1861-64 caused great distress among the cotton operatives of the district. Public charity was inadequate, and the home secretary, Sir George Gray, appointed Robinson, a civil engineer, to make a report on the possibility of employment in the distressed area. The report, submitted May 8, 1863, recommended that the unemployed cotton operatives be put to work on the defective sanitary system of the town of Haslingden. The Manufacturing Districts Act or the Public Works Act, passed in July, 1863, provided that the guardians of the poor might apply for loans on the security of the rates, repayable at 3½% within 30 years, from the Public Works Loan Commission, which had received 1,200,000 pounds to make such loans. Between 1863 and 1865, local authorities secured loans totalling £1,846,082. Sewerage and road construction were engaged in under municipal authority. Instead of permitting the unemployed to receive a mere pittance upon passing a labor or an education "test," the act permitted over 4,000 operatives to earn wages amounting to about 12 s. a week at useful employment. At the same time, much was done to improve the sanitation system of the cotton district.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

3806. MEMOR. Lord Salisbury: his wit and humor. *Natl. Rev. (London).* 97(585) Nov. 1931: 659-668.—From the recent addition to the biography of Lord Salisbury are culled some manifestations of his wit: viz., his charging Gladstone with devices more worthy of an attorney, followed by his classic apology in a subsequent debate—to the attorneys; his writing to a colleague of the Unionist junta during the Home Rule Bill controversy, that an important meeting must be postponed because the Duke of Devonshire "is obliged to go to Newmarket to ascertain whether one quadruped can run a little faster than another"; et cetera.—*P. Lieff.*

3807. SELLIN, THORSTEN. Paley on the time

sentence. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(2) Jul. 1931: 264-266.—Richard Whateley is usually given credit as having been the first to express the theory of the indeterminate sentence for the purpose of taking into consideration the prisoner's desire to reform and his ability to adjust himself to social life upon release. Sellin shows that in a book by William Paley (1743-1805) under the title of *Principles of moral and political philosophy*, which appeared in 1785, he had already discussed this concept.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

3808. SHANNON, H. A. The coming of general limited liability. *Econ. Hist.* 2(6) Jan. 1931: 267-291.—Joint-stock enterprise for trading purposes existed in England as far back as 1553, but before the legislation of 1844 and 1855, English law prohibited joint-stock enterprise for ordinary trading and manufacturing. The early corporations could be chartered only by formal application for an act or charter. The Bubble Act of 1720 prohibited unincorporated joint-stock enterprise under heavy penalty and authorized special charters of incorporation to the London Assurance and the Royal Exchange Companies. This act remained a dead letter until 1808 and in 1825 it was repealed. It was not until about 1870 that English courts perceived the difference between simple partnerships and unincorporated companies. In 1825 an act conferred greater power upon the crown in granting incorporating charters, unincorporated companies being left to the common law. The incorporating charter could prescribe individual liability on the members of the corporation. The power of the crown was further increased by the Trading Companies Act of 1834 and the Chartered Companies Act of 1837, by which the president of the Board of Trade could control general limited liability. The expense of obtaining a charter was still high and dissatisfaction with the Board's policy led to the Registration Act of 1844. In 1855, the Limited Liability Act required that companies have 15% of their nominal capital paid up, and at least 25 shareholders and 1/4 of the capital subscribed. This act was repealed in 1856, as being only an addendum to the unsatisfactory Registration Act and replaced by the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1856, by which 7 people, each holding a farthing share, could become a corporation. By 1862, 2,479 companies had registered under the 1856 Act with limited liability, a great increase over the total number of companies officially known to exist in 1844 (994). The history of company law shows a steady tendency toward government legislation and control, allowing, at the same time, sufficient pliability for large-scale finance.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

3809. WAGNER, DONALD O. British economists and the empire. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46(2) Jun. 1931: 248-276.—In the history of British imperialism economists have hitherto figured chiefly as skeptics—brakes on the chariot of expansion, critics who would sacrifice the imperial to the cosmopolitan ideal. A survey of economic writings from the time of Adam Smith shows that the current of economic opinion represented by the works of Tucker, Anderson, Bentham, and perhaps Adam Smith, which had run strongly against colonies previous to 1800 was by 1829, if not reversed, at least partly stemmed through the efforts of Torrens, Wilmot Horton, and Rooke, and the concessions of Malthus and McCulloch. Then came a new prophet of colonization in the person of Wakefield, and between 1830 and 1860 important changes took place in the attitude of the economists. The old school of anti-colonialism disappeared. About 1831 Bentham, for some time in process of conversion, appears to have finally recanted. "Wilmot-Hortonism" was to some extent merged in Wakefieldism, which attained its maximum in the 1830's and 40's and then was replaced in favor by the doctrines of the Manchester school. British policy towards India and the opinion of economists show a similarity in the

course of their development. Perhaps a few square miles of the Indian conquest should be credited to the economists.—*Eugene Staley.*

CANADA

(See also Entries 3413, 3757, 3824)

3810. McLENNAN, JOHN STEWART. *Louisbourg. Canad. Geog. J.* 3 (4) Oct. 1931: 249-269.—The author describes from contemporary documents the social and economic life of the famous fortress-town of New France on Cape Breton. The nature and extent of the trade of Louisbourg with its homeland overseas, the character and value of the fisheries, commerce between the French colony and New England, Quebec, and the West Indies are discussed. Louisbourg was, during its latter years, an international port of the first importance. It flourished because it enjoyed free trade in spite of stringent government regulations. The town was substantially built though its 4,000 inhabitants (1752) lived in close quarters within its walls.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

3811. PENDLETON, GEORGE. *Hudson's Bay Company posts. Mackenzie River-Athabasca districts. No. 3—Hudson's Hope. Beaver.* (2) Sep. 1931: 285-286.—Hudson's Hope is situated just below the canyon on the Peace River in British Columbia. The first buildings were erected in 1805 by Simon Fraser and John Stuart of the North West Company. Subsequently a post was established but was apparently abandoned, for we next find the Hudson's Bay Company in possession in the winter of 1861-62. At the present time some of the best big game hunting in Canada is to be found around Hudson's Hope, and a few miles from the post is a large deposit of high-grade anthracite coal.—*Alison Ewart.*

3812. WATSON, ROBERT. *James Douglas and Fort Victoria. Beaver.* (2) Sep. 1931: 271-275.—The province of British Columbia became part of the Do-

minion of Canada on July 20, 1871. Recently the province commemorated its diamond jubilee. As part of the celebration, a cairn was unveiled at Victoria, British Columbia, in memory of the building of Fort Victoria in 1843, and in memory of James Douglas of the Hudson's Bay Company. A few biographical notes on the life and work of this well-known fur trader are given.—*Alison Ewart.*

IRELAND

3813. FUSSELL, G. E. John Wynn Baker: an "improver" in eighteenth century Ireland. *Agric. Hist.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 151-161.—In 18th century Ireland the outstanding name identified with the progress of agriculture is John Wynn Baker (d. 1775). He settled in Ireland in 1761 after the failure of an elaborate salt brine scheme near the Severn. His publication *Some hints for the better improvement of husbandry* (Dublin, 1862), which does not seem to have survived, introduced him to the Dublin Society. It gave him a salary of £200 a year and a small grant in aid of a demonstration farm of 354 acres at Laughlinstown, 9 miles from Dublin. He described his experiments in annual reports covering 1764-1773. He also published a number of other works. In 1765 the Society granted Baker £300 to aid in establishing an implement factory which was destroyed by fire two years later. He also contributed to the *Museum Rusticum et Commerciale*, which printed some notices of his experiments. Baker's experiments and writings and Arthur Young's reactions to them are considered in detail. Baker was impatient of criticism and devoted much space in several of his prefaces to refuting the contentions of his critics. A number of them seem to have been rather petty and vindictive. The article rescues Baker from the oblivion of a brief notice in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. [Bibliography of Baker's writings.]—*Everett E. Edwards.*

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

(See also Entries 3338, 3342)

FRANCE

(See also Entries 3476, 3514, 3519, 3724, 3771, 3785, 3789, 3793, 3837, 3839, 3841, 3843, 3852, 3857, 3867, 3869, 3875-3876, 3894, 3924, 3930, 3956, 4264, 4378)

3814. BAPST, E. *Projet de mariage entre l'empereur Napoléon III et la princesse Adélaïde de Hohenlohe.* [A project of marriage between Napoleon III and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 45 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 251-269.—A marriage between Napoleon III and Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the daughter of a half sister of Queen Victoria of England, was suggested at Paris late in 1852 after Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, father of the princess, had visited the French capital and had made a favorable impression there. Negotiations for the marriage were carried on in December, 1852, and January, 1853, mainly through the initiative of Count Walewski, the French ambassador at London, and failed primarily because of the antipathy of the English queen for Napoleon III. [A long letter of Prince Hohenlohe to Count Walewski, Jan. 11, 1853, explaining very tactfully the refusal of the princess and her family to agree to the marriage, is quoted.]—*F. S. Rodkey.*

3815. BONDOIS, P.-M. *Le monopole du trafic de la glace à rafraîchir en Languedoc (1659-1775).* [The monopoly in the trade of ice for beverage purposes in Languedoc, 1659-1775.] *Ann. du Midi.* 42 (165-166) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 245-256.—The trade in ice was "farmed" as early as 1659 in Languedoc. A study of this monopoly to its close in 1775 shows that in spite of the

demand for ice the trade was stifled and mismanaged by the "farmers."—*E. J. Knapton.*

3816. BONDOIS, PAUL-M. *Le dentellier flamand Jean Pluyers et sa famille.* [The Flemish lace-maker Jean Pluyers and his family.] *Rev. du Nord.* 15 (58) May 1929: 153-157.—Biographical information about Pluyers, a specialist employed by Colbert to further the lace industry in France.—*E. J. Knapton.*

3817. BOURGIN, GEORGES. *Les préfets de Napoléon III. historiens du coup d'état.* [The prefects of Napoleon III as historians of the coup d'état.] *Rev. Hist.* 166 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 274-289.—In 1865, a comparatively obscure secondary school teacher, Eugène Ténot, published a book on *The provinces in December, 1851*; three years later appeared his second book on *Paris in December, 1851*, which attracted much notice. The author was anti-Bonapartist and charged that the repression following the *coup d'état* of 1851 had been unnecessarily harsh and out of all proportion to the provocation by republican and peasant disorder. To meet Ténot's accusations, the minister of interior instructed the prefects to investigate and to report upon them insofar as they applied to their respective departments. These reports constitute a neglected source for the history of the *coup d'état*. In general, they do little to disprove Ténot; they betray, however, a considerable fear of communism, which, since 1848, had been a lively factor in French politics. This fear was apparently to have ample justification in the Paris Commune of 1871.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

3818. CREER, LELAND HARGRAVE. *Napoleonic interests in India, 1797-1807.* *Proc. Pacific Coast*

Branch Amer. Hist. Assn. 1929: 82-93.—Napoleon's interest in India was genuine and continued. Concerned not only to destroy the power of the English and to forward his projects of world empire, but to establish a strong French colony, he set on foot plan after plan. Support was particularly offered to Sultan Tippoo of Mysore, only to see him decisively crushed by the great Lord Wellesley in 1799. In 1803 an expeditionary force of seven vessels was sent out under Decaen, quite without success; and in 1805 Napoleon planned still a greater expedition, which was to transport some 25,000 men to India. But Trafalgar prevented this, and it was only in 1807 that Napoleon could again take up the scheme, this time in the form of a Franco-Persian expedition. Soon, however, the British offensive against the French colonies was in full swing; the Ile de France (Mauritius) was taken in 1810; and Napoleon's last expedition, that to Java, was quite unable to prevent the fall of that island. Once more England's superior naval power had triumphed.—*H. D. Jordan.*

3819. FIEDLER, WERNER. *War Dreyfus unschuldig?* [Was Dreyfus innocent?] *Deutsches Volkstum.* 13 (3) Mar. 1931: 185-190.—Among the host of modern publications on the Dreyfus case new material is found only in the papers of the military attaché V. Schwartzkoppen, edited by Schwertfeger. The first part contains an account by Schwartzkoppen from the year 1903 whereas Dreyfus' arrest was made in 1894, and extends his account only as far as the year 1896. Schwartzkoppen represents Major Esterhazy as the real spy, but since a "diary" seems to be destroyed and the account itself tampered with, the whole is useless for the historian. More useful are the other documents Schwertfeger gives, yet some are only mentioned, others omitted, others printed only in abridged form. Thus the *affaire Dreyfus* still remains a mystery, until the documents of the German General Staff come to light.—*Werner Neuse.*

3820. GARNIER, A. *L'abbé Frayssinous et les conférences de Saint-Sulpice.* [The Abbé Frayssinous and his lectures at Saint Sulpice.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 20 (112) Jul. 1931: 22-34.—One indication of the revival of religious interest at Paris following the concordat of 1802 is seen in the very popular course of weekly lectures upon the principles of natural and revealed religion which the Abbé Frayssinous gave at Saint Sulpice from 1803 to 1809. He aroused the suspicions of Napoleon in 1807 for not advocating conscription, but was vindicated by Fouché. In September, 1809, the lectures were terminated by the police on the ground that they had inspired Beaumes, Noailles, and other opponents of the Napoleonic régime.—*E. J. Knapton.*

3821. HEITZ, FERNAND J. *Quelques lettres inédites de Lezay-Marnesia.* [Some unpublished letters of Lezay-Marnesia.] *Rev. d'Alsace.* 78 (513) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 486-509.—Letters written in 1814 by the prefect of the department of the Bas-Rhin to de la Salle, "commissioner of the king in the fifth military district." They have to do with appointments to offices, the awarding of decorations, and the reception of the Duc de Berry.—*Arthur McC. Wilson.*

3822. HERLAUT, Lieut.-Col. *Le conflit entre les généraux Favart, Lavalette et La Marlière, à Lille en 1793.* [The conflict between generals Favart, Lavalette, and La Marlière at Lille in 1793.] *Rev. du Nord.* 15 (58) May 1929: 97-124; (59) Aug. 1929: 201-224.—Favart was given command of Lille in March, 1793, by the provisional executive council, while Marlière was appointed to the same post by Dampierre, of the Army of the North. Friction increased when Lavalette was given a temporary command at the same place. La Marlière's arrogance, together with his reputed treachery to the republic, brought on a crisis. He was sup-

ported by Custine, who took over the Army of the North in May 1793. In the controversy which followed, La Marlière was able to rely for a time on the support of the Committee of Public Safety. But the July elections brought in a left group; Robespierre denounced La Marlière's treachery; he was imprisoned on July 31, and condemned on Nov. 26, 1793.—*E. J. Knapton.*

3823. JACOBET, H. *Un académicien toulousain du XVIII^e siècle: l'abbé Magi.* [An 18th century academician of Toulouse: the Abbé Magi.] *Ann. du Midi.* 41 (161-162) Jan.-Apr. 1929: 1-48.—The Abbé Magi gave up his clerical career in 1765. As a member of various learned societies of Toulouse and Grenade he wrote widely. He attacked Voltaire's *Dictionnaire philosophique* when it first appeared, but later was influenced by the new currents of the age, for example in his *Liberty—a moral tale* which he read in 1778 before the Académie des Jeux-Floraux. He had Jacobin sympathies, was made vice-president of his district assembly in 1792, justice of the peace in 1793, and retired to private life in 1795.—*E. J. Knapton.*

3824. LECLER, JOSEPH. *Un aspect de la politique coloniale de l'ancien régime.* Louis XIV "évêque du dehors" aux Antilles et au Canada. [An aspect of colonial policy. Louis XIV as "foreign bishop" in the Antilles and in Canada.] *Études: Rev. Cath. d'Intérêt Général.* 209 (19) Oct. 5, 1931: 31-49.—Louis XIV's Constantinian theory of his role in the church is illustrated by his colonial policy. Missionaries and explorers must go hand in hand, as is evident from a long series of orders and letters patent. Louis' interest was personal. His ideal of imposing French customs and culture on the Canadian Indians is illustrated from the instructions to Mgr. Laval. Louis was only too ready to meddle not only in the quarrels of colonial officials and the religious orders, but also in the misunderstandings between the orders themselves.—*G. G. Walsh.*

3825. LEFEBVRE, G. *La rivalité du Comité de Salut Public et du Comité de Sûreté Générale.* [The rivalry between the Committee of Public Safety and the Committee of General Security.] *Rev. Hist.* 167 (2) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 336-343.—Following the fall of Robespierre, the Thermidorians claimed that Robespierre had intended to make the new Bureau of Police his special instrument of repression and to usurp by means of it the authority of the Committee of General Security. This article presents, with some modifications, the main conclusions of a recent investigation of the subject, by a Norwegian disciple of Mathiez. Arne Ordning, in his book on the *Bureau of Police under the Committee of Public Safety*, holds that, while Robespierre, St. Juste, and Couthon did direct the activities of this bureau during the spring of 1794, the entire Committee of Public Safety was kept informed of its more important doings and must assume responsibility for it. Lefebvre, however, adds evidence to prove that the Bureau of Police reflects a general tendency on the part of Robespierre to challenge and to share, if not to take over, the police power of the Committee of General Security. Mathiez cannot hope to free Robespierre from responsibility for the Great Terror of 1794.—*Samuel Reznick.*

3826. PAS, J. de. *Débouchés fluviaux et maritimes du Bas-Artois au moyen âge et jusqu'au dix-huitième siècle.* [River and maritime outlets of Lower Artois in the middle ages and down to the 18th century.] *Rev. du Nord.* 15 (57) Feb. 1929: 5-46.—Topography was important in determining the prosperity of towns such as Saint-Omer and Gravelines. The former had charge of the harbor of Gravelines from 1441 to 1721 but failed to improve it. In the 18th century the French built a canal joining the Lys and the Aa, thereby encouraging Flemish commerce. Five documents from the archives of Saint-Omer are printed.—*E. J. Knapton.*

3827. POSENER, S. *La Révolution de Juillet et le*

département du Gard. [The July Revolution and the department of Gard.] *Mercure de France*. 221(771) Aug. 1, 1930: 607-636.—The general opinion that the provinces "did not stir" during the Revolution of 1830 is not true of the department of Gard. Religion was the basis of division into royalist and liberal groups. News of the Paris revolt caused some disturbance at Nîmes, and nine were killed during rioting on the night of Aug. 15-16. Outlying villages were soon roused by rumors that Catholics were being massacred, and further disturbances followed. Martial law restored order by Sept. 1, and proceedings were instituted against 112 people, but only 24 were committed. The religious conflict of August gradually changed to a political conflict, and the chief of the local *gendarmerie* at Nîmes reported in 1831 that "the least event would bring on civil war." It was not until 1833 that relative tranquillity was restored. The article is based largely upon police reports in the Archives Nationales.—*E. J. Knapton*.

3828. RIVERO, JEAN. L'idée laïque et la réforme scolaire (1879-1882). [The secular movement and school reform.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 148(442) Sep. 10, 1931: 367-380.—With the republican victory of 1879 in France a movement for secularization began, especially in the field of education. Up to this time education was in the hands of the church; it was optional and was based entirely on religious teachings and dogmas. For three years, 1879-1882, the republicans carried on a bitter fight against the church. The laws passed on March 28, 1882, marked their great victory, for these gave to France free, secular schools and compulsory education.—*Riva Rudy*.

3829. ROSSETTI, GENERAL. Journal, 1807-1810. *Rev. de France*. 11(20) Oct. 15, 1931: 597-629; (21) Nov. 1, 1931: 56-94; (22) Nov. 15, 1931: 240-253.—Shortly after the battle of Austerlitz Marshal Murat became impressed with the ability and courage of a young Piedmontese officer in the French army named Rossetti, and appointed him his aide-de-camp. Rossetti took part in the Spanish campaign, during which he was captured, but after two years he escaped from Gibraltar, where he had been confined, and on rejoining the service was ordered to Naples. He went through the whole of the Russian campaign and on his return was appointed governor of Naples. He used all his influence over Murat to dissuade him from deserting Napoleon. After Waterloo Rossetti lived in Paris and was reinstated in the army. His journal contains information from a new angle on the Spanish campaign, the condition of the French prisoners in the peninsula, Murat's last years, the latter's life in Naples, and his relations with his wife.—*Julian Park*.

3830. SOL, E. Une élection épiscopale dans le Lot en 1791. [An episcopal election in Lot, 1791.] *Ann. du Midi*. 42(165-166) Jan.-Apr. 1930: 236-244.—The election of Jean Danglars as "constitutional" bishop of Lot is here described.—*E. J. Knapton*.

3831. TARLÉ, E. L'union économique du continent européen sous Napoléon. [The economic union of continental Europe under Napoleon.] *Rev. Hist.* 166(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 239-255.—Delivered originally as a lecture at the university of Paris, this article, by the Russian author of a two-volume history of the Continental Blockade, presents the thesis that Napoleon's policy against England was animated by a positive conception of a Europe economically integrated and industrially self-sufficient. England in turn was afraid that French industry might ultimately profit by such a development. European industrialists, in Saxony and Belgium, as well as in France, were enthusiastic supporters of Napoleon, and promising beginnings were actually made in the development of a European network of industrial and commercial interrelations. The chief hindrances arose from the shortage of colonial materials, such as cotton, and from the mutual jealousy

between commercial and industrial interests, particularly in northern Germany and in the Netherlands. From Napoleon's time dates the modern conception of Europe as an economic whole, which was accepted even in England.—*Samuel Reznick*.

3832. UNSIGNED. Une lettre des députés de St. Domingue au roi, 29 juillet 1789. [A letter from the deputies of Santo Domingo to the king, July 29, 1789.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises*. 18(3) May 1930: 304-310.—The six deputies from Santo Domingo who were admitted to the Constituent Assembly on June 13, 1789, were the first representatives of French colonies to sit in a parliamentary assembly. Their letter to Louis XVI, which has recently been discovered in the Archives coloniales, complains that an ordinance of the governor, du Chillon, which aimed to relieve the distress of Santo Domingo colonists, has been withdrawn by order of the council of state. The deputies protest against ministerial despotism, appeal to the king as father of his subjects, complain at the recall of du Chillon, and denounce the indendant, Barbé-Marbois, as "un tyran détesté."—*E. J. Knapton*.

3833. VINCENT, J. Les vicissitudes d'une léproserie poitevine du XVe au XIXe siècle. [The vicissitudes of a Poitevan leper colony from the 15th to the 19th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 17(3-4) 1929: 330-346.—The leper colony near the town of Parthenay is known to exist as early as 1300 and was probably much older. But from 1416 it became a secular benefice and no lepers henceforth were maintained. Its future history was very litigious. Numerous feudal dues were claimed and often contested. The holding was taken over by the Knights of Mount Carmel in 1674, went to the poorhouse of Parthenay in 1693, was broken up during the Revolution, and finally absorbed by a railway company about 1894. The article is based upon the archives of Parthenay and provides much information as to land tenures in the middle and later ages.—*E. J. Knapton*.

3834. WAGON, M. Quelques additions et rectifications à l'étude de M. Victor Champier sur "Le goût français à Douai aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles." [Some additions and corrections to the studies of Victor Champier on "French culture at Douai in the 17th and 18th centuries."] *Rev. du Nord*. 16(62) May 1930: 113-123.—The author criticizes Champier, author of an article in the *Revue du Nord* (November, 1929) for excessive use of the work of Dutilhoeul entitled *Douai ancien et nouveau*, a work full of errors and without bibliography. He corrects the errors in detail and the spelling mistakes in Champier's article which none the less he recognizes as important. [See Entry 4: 3758.]—*H. Calvet*.

3835. WHELAN, BASIL. A monastic view of the Franco-German War. *Irish Ecclesiast. Rec.* 38(765) Sep. 1931: 244-254.—The St. Edmund community of The English Benedictines remained in Paris even after the French Revolution which caused the departure of St. Gregory's from Douai and St. Lawrence's from Dieulouard. In 1823, seven years after the restoration of Douai to the English, the community went to live there, where they remained until the confiscation of the property by the French government in 1903. Prior O'Gorman's letters to the present-general of the English Benedictines during the period of the Franco-German War, preserved in the archives of the Congregation, contain many allusions to the conflict. Although his council of seniors petitioned him to break up the monastery and go to England because of the frequent battles in the neighborhood of Douai, the prior persisted in his resolution.—*Benjamin N. Nelson*.

BELGIUM

(See also Entries 3745, 3758-3759, 3792, 3879, 3998)

3836. DUFOUR, RAOUL. Les parts de marais dans la région du Nord. [Marshlands in the northern area.]

Rev. du Nord. 15 (59) Aug. 1929: 244-248.—Marshlands in Flanders and Artois could be reclaimed by private enterprise and allotted to needy families as a result of letters patent of November, 1777, and a decree of the council of February, 1779. These texts, although now considered as abrogated, are at the basis of modern legal practice.—*E. J. Knapton.*

3837. HARSIN, PAUL. *La révolution belge de 1830 et l'influence française.* [The Belgian revolution of

1830 and French influence.] *Rev. d. Sci. Pol.* 53 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 256-279.—The author discusses the state of Belgian political opinion from 1815 to 1830. While French opinion and the July revolt were of the greatest importance in bringing to a head the revolution of August, 1830, yet that influence has been exaggerated inasmuch as it was not only the French and the proletarian elements but the nationalistic as well and, indeed, the national primarily that brought on the revolution.—*Adolph Stone.*

THE NETHERLANDS

(See also Entries 2132, 2232, 3764, 4462)

3838. ANTCLIFFE, HERBERT. Willem Hubert Nolens. *Month.* 158 (809) Nov. 1931: 400-407.—Mgr. Nolens had the mind of a statesman. His ideal was the application of Christian principles to national and international politics. While teaching at Rolduc Seminary the pope's *Rerum novarum* appeared and he studied this and other encyclicals on social life. While Holland is Protestant, the provinces of Limburg and North Brabant are Catholic and Nolens is largely responsible for the priests now teaching in the grade schools. As a member of the states general he laid the foundations of the work of the Catholic party. To him it was a force for Christianizing both politics and industry and not for ulterior purposes.

Among the laws for which he was responsible was that giving the state ownership of some of the coal mines in Limburg, under which the lot of the miners has grown steadily brighter without loss of profits. Nolens was one of the founders, in 1901, of the mine-workers federation and was its chief adviser. All this prepared him for subsequent service on the board of conciliation of the Commission of Enquiry into Unemployment and other work, both national and international. At the first International Labour Conference in Washington in 1918, he was largely responsible for progressive action on hours of labor, which became fundamental in international labor reform. He was often supported by Socialists. In 1915 he secured restoration of diplomatic relations between Holland and the Holy See. His social program was based on the *Rerum novarum*.—*Charles S. Macfarland.*

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 3629, 3761, 3766, 3795, 3829, 3891, 4318, 4320-4321)

3839. CAMP, FRÉDÉRIC. Des Catalans et de Napoléon. [Catalonia and Napoleon.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 20 (112) Jul. 1931: 35-43.—A brief consideration of the Napoleonic policy toward Catalonia. The author touches on the nature of Napoleonic rule in that region, the reasons for the annexation of Catalonia, the effect of the *Code Napoléon* (the influence of which was much slighter than in the other Latin countries), the causes of Napoleon's leniency toward Catalonia, the effect of Napoleon on Catalonian art and literature, and the nature of the historical problems connected with this topic.—*Adolph Stone.*

3840. HUSSEY, ROLAND D. Antecedents of the Spanish monopolistic overseas trading companies (1624-1728). *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9 (1) Feb. 1929: 1-30.—The customary European chartered company of the 16th century was not established in Spain until the 18th century. Trade with the Spanish Indies was carried on by the *Casa de Contratacion* and the *Consulado*. During the 17th century this system began to show its weakness, and several proposals were made for the establishment of great companies on the French and English models, especially by one Pereyra and by Fonseca. The government itself was favorable, and even considered companies in which foreigners held stock. But the merchants of Seville who controlled the trade with America rejected the proposals. Under Philip V, in the 18th century, three companies were set up, the first important one being the Caracas Company, because of

the desperate conditions of commerce in Venezuela.—*Max Savelle.*

3841. VIGNOLS, LÉON. L'asiento français (1701-1713) et anglais (1713-1750) et le commerce franco-espagnol vers 1700-1730. [The French asiento (1701-1713), the English asiento (1713-1750) and Franco-Spanish trade from 1700 to 1730.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 17 (3-4) 1929: 403-436.—This treatment is based largely upon the works of E. W. Dahlgren (Paris, 1909), G. Scelle (Paris, 1906) and the *Dictionnaire universel de commerce* of Savary des Bruslons (Copenhagen, 1759-1765). Dahlgren's view that the French company did not try to exercise its rights under the asiento is controverted. It tried, but suffered through bad management, limited capital, competition of contrabanders, and above all through the insistence of Louis XIV and Philip V upon using the company to supply their military and domestic needs. Louis gave the company some encouragement, but Philip ruined it by his avidity. England was eager for the asiento in order to stimulate the South Sea Company and to run a contraband trade along with it. She succeeded, in part because of her better system of government and finance. Two memoirs of 1728 from the Bibliothèque Nationale are printed. The first shows how England is saving 48% of her costs by smuggling, and urges France to ally secretly with Spain. The second proposes that Spain, with French help, should send more goods to the colonies and thus sap the English trade through Jamaica.—*E. J. Knapton.*

ITALY

(See also Entries 3409, 3411, 3482 3486, 3745-3749, 3751 3753, 3755 3756, 3786, 3797, 3829, 3876, 3880 3882, 3931, 3947, 3949)

3842. GARINO CANINA, ATTILIO. Finanza Sabauda. [The finances of Savoy.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 12 (5) May 1931: 321-334.—Describing especially the restoration of the finances of Piedmont by Emanuel Philibert; the disastrous conditions in which Savoy found itself

as a consequence of the continual warfare from the times of Charles Emanuel I and after; the efforts of Charles Albert and of Cavour for the economic and financial betterment of Savoy.—*Roberto Bachi.*

3843. MORANDI, CARLO. Alcuni aspetti del

Risorgimento come problema politico europeo. [Some aspects of the Risorgimento as a European political problem.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 48 (2) 1931: 177-207.—The Risorgimento was a European phenomenon: Italy and Europe exercised upon each other influences not always adequately appreciated. This neglect, especially in non-diplomatic matters, Morandi attempts to remedy. His article is based upon little known pamphlets in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. France wanted to smash the power of Austria and establish her own hegemony in Italy, without at the same time creating two powers along the Rhine and Alps. An Italy, like Greece, too weak to stand alone would have pleased the monarchy. Federation under the pope would have satisfied as insuring impartiality between the powers. After 1848 all realized that the Italian crisis was inevitable. Austria attempted to show that aid to Italian independence would aid the cause of revolution all over Europe which argument was used by Great Britain and France for supporting the moderate policy of Victor Emmanuel. After 1856 Italy was regarded in the West as a bulwark against excessive Austrian pretensions on the Adriatic and in the Balkans. Austria flooded Italy (likewise Germany) with her paper money, thus forcing the commercial classes to oppose any political disturbance. French and Austrian business and banking houses had become very closely allied. This explains why there was so much opposition to the war of '59 among financial circles in Paris. After 1861 conservative Europe feared that Victor Emmanuel would seize Venetia and that Garibaldi would set out for Hungary and Poland which would mean a general European war. The period following 1866 was marked by a struggle between England and France for the hegemony of Italy.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3844. **PIERI, PIERO.** *Rassegna Ferrucciana.* [Flor-entine studies.] *Riv. Storica Ital.* 48 (2) 1931: 208-220.—This review of the recent contributions to the history

of the last Florentine republic was published on the occasion of the 4th centenary of Ferruccio's heroic defense of Florence against the combined forces of the empire and the church.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3845. **VÖCHTING, FRIEDRICH.** *Eigentum und Eigentümer in der römischen Campagna.* [Property and property holders in the Roman Campagna.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (3) Sep. 1931: 375-420.—The Roman Campagna and the latifundium were for centuries inseparably linked. The great papal families, together with the nobility, which drew in the strongest elements of the bourgeoisie, concentrated into large estates the bulk of the land (17th-19th century). This process was facilitated by a long period of peace, an increasing influence of religious bodies, and the "dead hand" in landholding. By about 1870, the drawing into the aristocracy of new blood practically ceased, and the church lands were taken over by the new Italian state which enacted legislation to end the latifundium and to destroy the social and economic foundations of the patriciate. The members of the patriciate had little interest in the land except as a source of privilege and income. Nevertheless the nobility almost held its own. In 1870, its holdings composed about 51%; in 1914, they still amounted to 50%. Crown lands, holdings by the "dead hand," etc., accounted for about 10% leaving 40% as bourgeois holdings. The World War and succeeding years changed conditions profoundly. The patriciate was adversely affected by the annulment of primogeniture, monetary depreciation, high taxes, and peasant unrest. The nobility now hold about 31% of the land, the bourgeoisie about 47%. There are two new groups of landholders: the land companies and the land associations. The large estates have decreased in number since 1914; the small ones have increased. The holdings of 26-50 hectares and 100-200 hectares have made the largest gains.—*M. Hartsough.*

CENTRAL EUROPE

GERMANY

(See also Entries 3358, 3366, 3517, 3666, 3693, 3743, 3762, 3777, 3792, 3796, 3797, 3814, 3819, 3835, 3866, 3930, 4362, 4440, 4608-4609)

3846. **GACKENHOLZ, HERMANN.** *Der Kriegerst von Czernahora vom 12. Juli 1866.* [The council of war at Czernahora on July 12, 1866.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 26 (2) Jul. 1931: 332-348.—A study of other sources shows that the account in chapter 20 of Bismarck's *Gedanken und Erinnerungen* is distorted and incorrect. The principal cause of error is a more or less conscious effort to compare the situation in 1866 with that in 1870 before the bombardment of Paris. Bismarck exaggerates both his influence on the details of the military operations and his differences with Moltke.—*L. D. Steefel.*

3847. **HARTSOUGH, MILDRED L.** *Cologne, the metropolis of western Germany.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (4) Aug. 1931: 574-601.—Cologne has been one of the most important urban centers of Germany ever since Roman times. Its geographic position has always assured its political as well as economic significance. During the middle ages Cologne was one of the most important trading and financial centers in Germany. With the beginning of the modern period, however, it experienced a decline, for which changes in trade routes and discoveries in the New World are in part responsible, and also political and religious warfare. During the 19th century Cologne prospered again, jointly with its hinterland. Entrepreneurs of Cologne, especially financiers, aided in the construction of the modern transportation system in Rhineland-Westphalia, and in the

development of large-scale industry there. Though other important cities have arisen in the district, Cologne is still the leading economic and cultural center of the Lower Rhine.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

3848. **HERRMANN, OTTO.** *Friedrich der Grosse im Spiegel seines Bruders Heinrich.* [Frederick the Great as seen by his brother Henry.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 26 (2) Jul. 1, 1931: 365-379.—The opposition of Prince Henry to Frederick the Great has generally been explained on the basis of fundamental differences in strategic and political views. Such differences existed during the Seven Years War, but they may be the consequence rather than the cause of Henry's bitterness. The latter's correspondence with his younger brother, Ferdinand, is filled with derogatory expressions about the king; his picture of Frederick is distorted by hate. The explanation of this is probably to be found in the fact that Prince Henry, like the king, was by temperament a dominating personality, equally proud and ambitious but not as gifted. In the course of the war his nerves were overstrained as a result of illness, overexertion, and hardships. He resented his subordination to his brother, whom he looked upon as the author of an unjust war and consequently as responsible for his suffering.—*L. D. Steefel.*

3849. **LAUBERT, MANFRED.** *Bunsens Beziehungen zur polnischen Emigration in den Anfängen seiner Londoner Zeit.* [Bunsen's relation to the Polish émigrés in the early days of his London mission.] *Hist. Vierteljahrsschr.* 26 (3) Oct. 1, 1931: 618-632.—Few diplomatic documents in the course of Prussia's Polish policy have aroused as much attention as the memorandum sent by Bunsen to Manteuffel on March 1, 1854. In this, he

urged Prussian intervention in the Crimean War on the side of England and France, and (taking up Arnim's policy of March, 1848) the restoration of Poland as a battering ram against Russia. Galicia and possibly eastern Posen were to be united with the new Polish state. Although such thoughts were quite in the spirit of contemporary liberal ideology, the key to the problem of Bunsen's point of view is to be found in the fact that he had long been subjected to influences in that direction. Soon after he took over the Prussian legation in London, he came into contact with various Polish *émigrés*. Count Valerian Krasinski, Dr. "X," and others, supplied him with memoranda on the Polish question and with information about Polish intrigues in Posen. The ideas about the relations of Poland, Prussia, and Russia that were presented by these Poles influenced Bunsen's reports and appear, in some cases literally, in his memorandum of 1854.—*L. D. Steefel*.

3850. MEIBOOM, SIEGMUND. Bismarck und Bayern im Bundestag (1851–1859). [Bismarck and Bavaria in the Federal Diet, 1851–1859.] *Hist. Vierteljahrschr.* 26 (2) Jul. 1931: 320–331.—During the first part of his mission at Frankfurt, Bismarck, as the exponent of Prusso-Austrian harmony, found himself in opposition to the Bavarian representative, who was opposing the intervention of the diet in the constitutional affairs of the individual states. When he became the rival of the Austrian plenipotentiary, and especially during the Crimean War, he began to urge upon the government at Berlin the importance of good relations with the most important "middle state." After the Crimean War, Bismarck's distrust of Bavaria increased rapidly. To a certain extent, Beust was right when he pointed out that the "middle states" were out of harmony with Vienna as often as with Berlin. But fundamentally, the "middle states" were opposed to Prussia's claim to rank with Austria as both a German and a European great power.—*L. D. Steefel*.

3851. MISAR, WLADIMIR. Zur Erinnerung an

Alfred H. Fried! [In memory of Alfred H. Fried!] *Friedenswarte*. 31 (11) Nov. 1931: 321–325.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

3852. PÊMÉANT, GEORGES. Après Iéna. La course à la mer (du 15 octobre au 8 novembre 1806). [After Jena. The course to the sea, Oct. 15–Nov. 8, 1806.] *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 20 (112) Jul. 1931: 5–21.—An account of the flight of the German army after Jena (Oct. 15, 1806) and of the strategy of Napoleon in pursuit. Napoleon and his generals gathered the large fragments of the German forces bit by bit till the surrender of the last considerable body of troops on Nov. 8. [Map.]—*Adolph Stone*.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 3515, 3645, 3680, 3765, 3769, 3778, 3797, 3843, 3846, 3850, 3934, 4587, 4768)

3853. LUKAS, GEORG A. Der burgenländische Raum. [Burgenland.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (8) Aug. 1931: 608–618.—For 1,500 years Burgenland has been territory for German settlers, yet the country as a whole could not be kept under German influence. When colonization in northern Burgenland stopped, the Arpads of the Magyar empire called in Frankish and Swabian settlers. The swampy district, Waasen, made the Magyars stop before they reached the mountains. Owing to the dynastic influences of the Hapsburgs, Burgenland became the Alsace-Lorraine of the East. Estates and large holdings were taken over by Magyars. From 1647 to 1834 vain efforts were made by the guilds of Lower Austria to effectuate a return of the German border territory, then completely incorporated in Hungary. The sector of the town of Ödenburg cuts the country in two, but since the stronghold of the German population lies in the west that does not interfere with the unity of the whole. The fertile soil and good climate make the country an export center of agricultural products, and the "sea" of the Viennese attracts tourists. (Bibliography and map.)—*Werner Neuse*.

NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

RUSSIA

(See also Entries 3788, 3791, 3793, 3849, 3873, 4664, 4768)

3854. GAPANOVICH, J. J. Russian expansion on the Amur. *China J.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 173–182.—For a century after 1643, the date of the first expedition, bands variously led by Cossack and merchant adventurers kept pushing into the Amur country, reputed rich in furs and agricultural products which could be used in the trade with western Europe, and which contained a native population that could be taxed. The attempt to harness the conquerors' yoke on the natives, including the czar's rule, payment of taxes in furs, and a very odious trade in native girls, brought a stubborn resistance by the natives. China, with its shadowy claim of sovereignty, took a hand, and after a number of battles and sieges won a peace in 1689 in which Russia disavowed claim to most of the Amur region, but received some trade rights. It was not until the 19th century that Siberia really came to be appreciated for its mineral and agricultural resources. After 1850 a vigorous colonizing policy was adopted, scientific explorations were chartered, ports were founded on the Amur, and trade concessions were won from China.—*P. Lieff*.

3855. MIRTCHUK, I. Der Messianismus bei den Slaven. [Messianism among the Slavs.] *Jahrb. f. Kultur u. Gesch. d. Slaven.* 6 (2–3) 1930: 223–238.—Slavic messianism, the idea that the Slavic race or a particular Slavic nation is destined to bring one or another form of salvation to mankind, had its roots in the philosophy of history of Herder and Hegel. Among

the Poles, where during the 19th century the idea was greatly elaborated, the chief representatives of the messianic mission of Poland were August Cieszkowski (historical messianism), Hoene-Wronski (philosophical messianism), Andreas Towianski, and especially his pupil, the greatest literary figure of the 19th century Poland, Adam Mickiewicz. As for Russia, the messianic idea is closely connected with the Slavophil movement and the teaching of such Slavophil leaders as Khomyakov (religious) and Dostoyevsky (literary). Vladimir Solovyev also adopted the idea and made it an integral part of his philosophy of history which gives the Russian the chief role in the bringing in of the new world order. The same messianic idea is found in different variations among the Yugoslavs and other Slavic nations.—*Matthew Spinka*.

3856. PETRANI, A. Doktor nieszczęśliwych. [The physician of the unfortunates.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (184) 1929: 201–210.—The name "physician of the unfortunates" was carried by Dr. F. Joseph Haas, born 1780 in Münsterfeld near Cologne. He lived in Russia. Since 1829 he was the protector of the Russian refugees. He died in 1853.—*A. Walawender*.

3857. ROJDESTVENSKY, S., and LUBIMENKO, INNA. Contribution à l'histoire des relations commerciales franco-russes au XVIIIe siècle. [A contribution to the history of Franco-Russian commercial relations in the 18th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 17 (3–4) 1929: 363–402.—French commercial relations with Russia began in the 17th century. But attempts to break the Russian monopoly of the raw silk commerce from Astrakhan to Archangel failed. Peter the Great

was willing to open direct trade with France, but lost his hold on the Black Sea. The first French agent, de la Vie, was sent to St. Petersburg in 1715, and a consul, Ferran, went to the Crimea in 1720. Preparations in 1718 for a French company to trade with Russia, independently of the *Compagnie des Indes*, failed because of strong Anglo-Dutch rivalry and of Russian unwillingness to become a mere source of raw materials. England got valuable privileges in Russia by her commercial treaty of 1734. The authors estimate that soon England had one-half of Russia's trade, and Holland one-quarter. A French project of a commercial treaty was drawn up in 1745 and can be regarded as anticipating that secured by Ségur in 1787. Government inertia and scanty means prevented French trade from rivaling British. The article makes use of MSS in the Leningrad libraries.—*E. J. Knapton*.

POLAND

(See also Entries 3769, 3787, 3790, 3796, 3849, 3855, 4610, 4768)

3858. AJNENKIEL, EUGENJUSZ. Pierwszy bunt robotników łódzkich w r. 1861. [First rebellion of the workers of Lodz in 1861.] *Rocznik Łódzki*. 2 1931: 367-389.—Simultaneously with the development of the textile industry in Lodz the city's population was also increased by a large number of workers. Poor peasants and artisans from other regions came to Lodz to seek work. The poor weavers who were exploited, not only by the employers but also by the entrepreneurs, were in very wretched circumstances. Furthermore, economic crises frequently deprived the worker of all he had saved, especially the long continued crisis of 1840-49. The workers of Lodz rapidly became class conscious and sought amelioration of their working conditions. The first sharp conflict came in the form of a strike on Oct. 30 and 31, 1856. Zgierz and Alexandrowice, suburbs of Lodz, participated in the disturbances. The author describes the living and working conditions of the laboring class in Lodz and then deals particularly with the workers rebellion of April 20, 1861. The causes for this rebellion were economic. In the course of many disturbances factory property was destroyed and there were clashes with the Cossacks. These disturbances made a very great impression upon the officials of the city and led to the declaration of martial law.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

3859. ANDRUSZEWSKI, JÓZEF. Gwardja narodowa w Łodzi. Rok 1809-1815. [The national guard of Lodz 1809-1815.] *Rocznik Łódzki*. 2 1931: 223-242.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 3504, 3564, 3760, 3793, 3855, 3929, 3934, 4382)

3867. AURIANT. Maallem Yakoub, dit le "Général Jacob," commandant la Légion Copte (1798-1801). [Maallem Yakoub, called "General Jacob," commander of the Coptic legion (1798-1801).] *Acropole*. 6 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 137-145.—Maallem Yakoub, a Copt, served first as a guide to General Desaix in his campaign against the Mameluke beys in Upper Egypt. Proving himself capable and loyal, he became a practically indispensable factor in the French administration, becoming particularly adept and unscrupulous in collecting the impositions levied by the French. His co-religionists in Cairo tried in vain to defame him. He even succeeded in organizing a Coptic legion, of which he became commanding officer. The defeat of the French and their evacuation of Egypt spelled the ruin of his fortunes. Although urged by Turkish authorities to remain in Egypt as a

3860. BACHULSKI, ALEXY. Pierwsza przedzalnia bawełny w Łodzi Chrystjana Fryderyka Wendisch. [The first cotton spinning factory in Lodz, that of Christian Friedrich Wendisch.] *Rocznik Łódzki*. 2 1931: 279-292.—The article discusses the origin of the first cotton spinning factory in Lodz, and describes difficulties encountered in that period.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

3861. BRAUERMAN, JONAS. Samorząd Łódzki w XIX wieku (1810-1869). [The autonomy of Lodz in the 19th century (1810-1869).] *Rocznik Łódzki*. 2 1931: 243-260.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

3862. LITWIN, JÓZEF. Administracja m. Łodzi jako przedsiębiorca włókienniczy w pierwszej połowie XIX stulecia w świetle dokumentów. [The activity of Lodz in the textile industry in the first half of the 19th century in the light of the documents.] *Rocznik Łódzki*. 2 1931: 293-318.—The article describes the initiative of the public authorities of Lodz and their attempts to further the textile industry in the first half of the 19th century.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

3863. MORAWSKI, MICHAŁ. Materiały do dziejów m. Łodzi w Archiwum Akt Kapituły Katedralnej Włocławskiej. [Materials for the history of Lodz in the archives of the cathedral chapter in Włocławskiej.] *Rocznik Łódzki*. 2 1931: 1-52.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

3864. STASZEWSKI, JANUSZ. Początki przemysłu lnianego w Łodzi. Przyczynek do rozwoju miasta. [The beginnings of the flax industry in Lodz. A contribution to the growth of the city.] *Rocznik Łódzki*. 2 1931: 261-278.—The Napoleonic wars brought the economic life of the Duchy of Warsaw to a standstill, destroyed its welfare, and plunged the treasury into debt. Therefore the new government of Poland saw as its first task that of reconstructing the economic life. In these days, while Lubecki was minister of finance, the textile industry of Lodz had its beginnings. The article describes the development of the flax industry in Lodz from 1820-1830.—*Tadeusz Lutman*.

3865. STOŃSKA, CELINA. Religijność Mickiewicza. [The religion of Mickiewicz.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. 46 (181) 1929: 364-374; (182) 1929: 101-112.—*A. Walawender*.

3866. WOTSCHKE, THEODOR. Polnische und litauische Studenten in Königsberg. [Polish and Lithuanian students in Königsberg.] *Jahrb. f. Kultur u. Gesch. d. Slaven*. 6 (4) 1930: 428-447.—A study of the influence of the university of Königsberg in East Prussia upon the cultural and religious history of Poland and Lithuania. A great number of the outstanding scholars and writers of the countries mentioned were educated there.—*Matthew Spinka*.

member of the Ottoman administration, he and the Copts who had served under him, with their families, preferred to seek asylum in France. On the eve of departure Yakoub paid a ceremonial visit to the Turkish Capitan Pasha, drank a tiny cup of coffee, and died a few days later. His followers established a unique colony in the environs of Marseilles.—*H. L. Hoskins*.

3868. DAY, A. F. The re-birth of Hebrew. *Month*. 158 (809) Nov. 1931: 408-415.—The revival of Hebrew in Palestine during the last 20 years leads one to wonder why it ever ceased to be a national language. Hebrew is now the mother-tongue of all Jewish children born in Palestine during the last decade. There is a Legion for the Defense of the Language, whose slogan is "Jew, speak Hebrew." This re-birth goes beyond Palestine. Lithuania comes next and Latvia third. Some repercussion on the study of Hebrew by Gentiles may be hoped for. In Holland, secondary schools receiving public money must teach it if required.—*Charles S. Macfarland*.

3869. DEHÉRAIN, HENRI. L'exploration de la Haute-Égypte par la Commission des Sciences et Arts de l'Armée d'Orient en 1799. [The exploration of Upper Egypt by the Commission of Arts and Sciences attached to the Army of the East in 1799.] *Rev. Hist.* 166 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 256-265.—Prior to Napoleon's expedition to Egypt in 1798, the chief sources of information about Egypt were travel accounts and consular reports, particularly the *Description of Egypt* by Benoît de Maillet, consul at Cairo between 1692 and 1708. Napoleon had been made a member of the National Institute of Arts and Sciences on his return from Italy, and it was his brilliant thought to attach a commission of scientists to his Egyptian expedition. All the necessary preparations were entrusted to Berthollet, who engaged some 150 men for the purpose. They included scientists, engineers, artists, and antiquarians. At Cairo Napoleon organized them into an Institute of Egypt and assigned two palaces for their use. The first member of the commission to visit Upper Egypt was Vivant Denon, who accompanied Desaix' army of pursuit in the winter of 1798. His sketches were published in 1802 and were immediately successful. The main body of the commission carried out an elaborate program of exploration in the course of 1799. The product of their researches constitutes the most important monument of French Egyptology. It appeared as a *Description of Egypt*, in twenty volumes of text and plates, during the Restoration.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

3870. KOLMODIN, JOHANNES. The Rev. Dr. Fundgruben. *Monde Orient.* 25 (1-3) 1931: 67-80.—J. J. Morier dedicated his *Adventures of Hajji Babba of Ispahan* to the Rev. Dr. Fundgruben, chaplain to the Swedish embassy at the Ottoman Porte. This fictitious person is here identified as Rev. Dr. Gustaf Ernst Sprinchorn, actually at that post in 1805-1811.—*A. Baltzy.*

3871. "SARTEK." The passing of an empire: the fall of the Sultanate of Darfur. *Army Quart.* 21 (2) Jan. 1931: 345-355.—With the fall of El-Fasher the independent Sultanate of Darfur came under British administration. The author gives a detailed description of the expedition and the British victory.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

FAR EAST

(See also Entries 3750, 3794, 3854, 3933)

3872. HAENISCH, E. Die Rachepflicht, ein Widerstreit zwischen konfuzianischer Ethik und chinesischem Staatsgefühl. [The duty of revenge, a conflict between Confucian ethics and Chinese state sentiment.] *Z. d. Deutschen Morgenländ. Gesellsch.* 10 (1-2) 1931: 69-92.—In China, the duty of revenge caused a conflict between the regulations of the state and ethical demands. The duty of revenge was a folk-way in ancient China. It remained valid as long as the Confucian state existed. Where revenge for a father was not performed, it was an offense against filial piety. Loyalty to the ruler and filial piety were inextricably united, and the fall of the empire entailed a disintegration of family ties. A Chinese encyclopedia published in 1725, containing a large number of biographies, shows that blood revenge was fully developed at the beginning of Chinese history, and the Book of Rites quotes Confucius in support of the practice. Yet in the Chou period there were already laws punishing anyone taking revenge. The historical instances of blood revenge extend from 504 B.C. to A.D. 1925: 17 instances are given up to the end of the Sung period; there were no instances in the encyclopedia for the Mongol period, one under the Ming, and 8 under the Manchus. The cause of blood revenge was the murder of a father, the rape of a mother, or the desecration of the family graves. The duty of revenge fell on the son, and the object was the death or disgrace of the offender. The avenger was in mourning until the revenge

was accomplished. The populace was always on the side of the avenger. The opinions of four Chinese statesmen for and against this practice are quoted. The Confucian state has ceased to exist, and it is a question whether the custom will be continued.—*J. K. Shryock.*

3873. LUCARDIE, W. J. De Chineesche Ooster-spoorweg. [The Chinese Eastern Railroad.] *China.* Apr. 1931: 1-40.—The writer reviews the political and economic interests which caused the building of the Chinese Eastern Railroad and the manner in which Russia obtained more privileges for the building of the road through Manchuria and made the secret treaty with China in 1896. References are made to the most important articles of the secret treaty and to the agreement regarding the Russo-Chinese bank founded in 1896. Russia misused the articles concerning the encampment of troops for the defense of the railroad, which finally led to the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905, the treaty of Portsmouth, and various conventions before 1914. Much confusion resulted from the World War and the Russian revolution and the declarations of Karakhan in 1919 and 1920. The contradictions of these declarations regarding the Chinese as well as the bad management of the railroad was the reason that the powers discussed the railroad problem at the Washington Conference. No satisfactory solution was reached. An agreement was made in 1924 between C. T. Wang and Karakhan. This agreement was not recognized by the governor of the Three Eastern Provinces, who made a new treaty with the Soviet government several months later. Finally follows a description of the difficulties caused hereby and of the conflict in 1930.—*J. C. Lamster.*

3874. PEREZ, GILBERT S. Surcharged coins of the Philippine Islands. *Numismatist.* 44 (2) Feb. 1931: 93-96.—Proof given that coins countermarked with a crown and Y II and crown F.70 are of Philippine and not of Cuban or Porto Rican origin. These coins are popular with Philippine collectors. New counterfeits are mentioned.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

AFRICA

(See also Entries 1808, 1814, 1958, 2167-2168, 2205, 3078, 3082, 3093, 3384, 3409-3411, 3480, 3482-3486, 3754, 3763, 3786, 3841)

3875. D'ANTHOUD, M. L'expédition de Madagascar. [The Madagascar expedition.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 18 (3) May 1930: 225-278.—The journal of D'Anthouard covers the evacuation by a French force of the town of Tananarive in Madagascar and its withdrawal to Majunga during October and November, 1894. The retreat was safely effected in the face of active Malagasy opposition. [4 maps.]—*E. J. Knapton.*

3876. CESARI, CESARE. Come e perchè sbarcammo a Massaua. [How and why we landed at Massowah.] *Oltremare.* 4 (12) Dec. 1930: 508-510.—The landing of the Italian troops at Massowah in February, 1885, was not improvised as suddenly as has been generally supposed. Late in 1884 the British and Italian governments were negotiating concerning a possible Italian occupation of this region, already virtually stripped of Egyptian garrisons. When the Turks asked Granville to deny rumors about a European occupation of the Tripolitan or Red Sea coasts, the latter replied that no one had designs on Tripoli and that the Turks had made a mistake in not replacing the posts left vacant by the Egyptians along the Red Sea. In the meantime the French were trying to delay events until they could obtain from the Porte the right to garrison Massowah. It was precisely to forestall this move that the British helped the Italians get into Massowah just ahead of the French. Colonel Saletta's expedition (37 officers and 803 men), which left Naples Jan. 17 for

Assab, put into Suakim for repairs and there received orders Jan. 31 to proceed to Massowah. As Mancini later acknowledged, the strictest secrecy was maintained as to the scope of the expedition in order to give the French no just reason for stopping it.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3877. DUMBELL, STANLEY. The profits of the Guinea trade. *Econ. Hist.* 2 (6) Jan. 1931: 254-257.—The belief that the African slave trade in the 18th century returned fabulous gains to its promoters is substantiated by the researches of Garner Williams, (*History of the Liverpool privateers with an account of the Liverpool trade*, 1897). However, Williams' figures are too high, for he does not take into consideration the cost of the outfit and cargo of the ships, of items for freight, and of fluctuations in the Bahama exchange. On a basis of five voyages, making allowance for the faults of Williams' methods of computing the profits, and average net profit of more than £21 a slave was brought in. The records show that 1,819 slaves were sold after these five voyages, netting a clear profit of £39,988. The investigation of additional voyages, upon which more conclusive figures may be drawn, has already been started.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

3878. MONTEIL, CHARLES. Les empires du Mali. [The empires of Mali.] *Bull. du Comité d'Études Hist. et Sci. de l'Afrique Occidentale Française.* 12 (3-4) Jul.-Dec. 1929: 291-447.—The great empires of Africa attest to the capacity of the black peoples for political organization. The empires of Mali, notably, have played a great role up to the present in West Africa. The works of Barth, Rolfs, Binger, and especially Delafosse have described this history. The present work is an attempt to revise and add to Delafosse. The sources of historical information are (1) the oral traditions of the natives in which fact and fiction are mingled. These legends are developed by the *dyali*, a sort of archivist attached to each large family. (2) Written tradition, which has been amassed largely by Arabian writers up to the 15th century, thereafter by Islamic scribes. Later, European writers have added to the history of Mali. The word, Mali, signifies "capital" and is the district in West Africa between the watersheds of the Niger and the Senegal rivers. There have been at least three famous Mali empires with different capitals. Upon a communistic family organization, the clan of the Mali developed an absolute monarchy. Through usurpations and consolidations, the territorial extent became considerable: the empire achieved a remarkable amalgamation of races, languages, and customs. Security attracted numerous foreign traders in slaves and gold. Easily converted to Mohammedanism, the *mansas*, or rulers, became protectors and patrons of the Moslems in the Sudan. Moussa I established regular caravans to Egypt and his magnificent pilgrimage to Mecca gave to this section of Africa a legendary distinction as the Eldorado. But from this height in the 15th century, weakness among the *mansas* and dissension among the tributaries led to decline. A rival clan, the Songhai disputed their power, aliens departed, until nothing was left but a tradition of greatness. The extensive literature is traced in detail.—*Nathan Miller.*

3879. THOMSON, R. STANLEY. Léopold II et le

Congo, révélés par les notes privées de Henry S. Stanford. [Leopold II and Congo, from the private papers of Henry S. Stanford.] *Congo.* 1 (2) Feb. 1931: 167-196.—This is the publication of a series of letters now belonging to the Historical Society of Connecticut. They formerly were in the possession of the Henry S. Stanford, ambassador of the U. S. to Belgium (1861-1870). He was a friend and collaborator of Leopold II in the founding of the Independent Congo State. These letters were written to and by H. S. Sanford Bennett, Bon Greindl, H. M. Stanley, Colonel Strauch, Jules Devaux, and Ch. de Borchgrave.—*Jan Vanderheijden.*

3880. ZAGHI, CARLO. Gli studi etiopici in Italia. [Ethiopian studies in Italy.] *Oltremare.* 4 (9) Sep. 1930: 371-373.—The Catholic church and the Venetian republic both manifested considerable interest in Abyssinia during the 14th and 15th centuries. Embassies were exchanged and Italian artists decorated Abyssinian churches. In 1539 Paul II established at Rome the college of St. Stephen-of-the-Moors, which was for one and a half centuries a centre of Ethiopian studies. Interest was still further increased by the Portuguese and Jesuit penetration of Abyssinia in the early 17th century. In the 19th century Europe in general took a renewed interest in Abyssinia, manifested by revived commerce, explorations, and the appearance of a considerable literature on Abyssinian subjects. In this work Italians occupied a prominent part. Zaghi recites the major Italian contributions to Ethiopian studies, culminating in the *capolavoro* of Conti Rossini, *Storia d'Etiopia*, of which the first volume has appeared.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3881. ZAGHI, CARLO. I nostri pionieri: Pietro Sacconi. [Our pioneers: Pietro Sacconi.] *Oltremare.* 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 456-458.—Sacconi, born in 1840, was one of the first Italians to explore the regions on the African side of the Red Sea. He came to know thoroughly the whole area while on his searches for new markets. He early appreciated the advantages which would accrue to whatever nation first occupied Assab. He built up quite a considerable business in Harrar, while that city was under Egyptian rule. His last adventure (1882) consisted in an attempt to explore Ogaden, into which no European had been able to penetrate. When he was about one day's march from the Webi Shebeli, he was murdered by the Somali.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

3882. ZAGHI, CARLO. Umberto Romagnoli e la spedizione Porro. [Umberto Romagnoli and Porro's expedition.] *Oltremare.* 4 (6) Jun. 1930: 252-254.—Romagnoli and a companion, both barely 20 and equipped with nothing but immense courage, traversed the Harrar country—a feat at that time unparalleled. The emir of Harrar spared their lives because the party consisted of only two men. Otherwise they would have met the same fate as all previous and many succeeding expeditions. In 1886 Romagnoli returned to the Harrar country as a member of the party led by Count Pietro Porro. This party in its turn was assassinated by the emir's men as it was approaching Harrar. Zaghi quotes extensively from hitherto unpublished letters of Romagnoli written while he was on this ill-starred adventure. (Bibliography.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entry 3707)

3883. JANE, CECIL. The letter of Columbus announcing the success of his first voyage. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10 (1) Feb. 1930: 33-50.—The general assumption that Columbus announced his success in a letter to Luis de Santangel and Gabriel Sanchez is not susceptible either of proof or disproof, but there are good grounds for questioning the assumption. There are

eight versions of the letter, three of which are complete. The original is lost.—*Max Savelle.*

3884. STAHL, GÜNTHER. Zur Frage des Ursprungs des Tabakrauchens. [The origin of tobacco-smoking.] *Anthropos.* 26 (3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 569-582.—Considerable criticism has been aroused over Leo Wiener's theory (in *Africa and the discovery of America*)

that tobacco was introduced into America, before Columbus by Negroes and that the origin of the word and the substance itself is to be sought in Arabia and Africa. Setchell and Dixon in particular have assailed this theory. The best botanical authorities hold that many species of *nicotiana* are native to the Cordilleras. The use of the tobacco plant spread generally only after the discovery of the New World. The cigarette came from South America to the West Indies if we are to trust etymological evidence. The use of *tabaco* may be traced to the Arauaks who are chiefly responsible for the spread of its use in South America. The discoverers of America took the word for the smoking of rolls of tobacco and transferred it to the plant itself.—*Nathan Miller*.

3885. STEWART, GLENN. San Salvador Island to Cuba: a cruise in the track of Columbus. *Geog. Rev.* 21 (1) Jan. 1931: 124-130.—In order to clear up some

uncertainties concerning the route followed on the first voyage of Columbus, the author made a trip in January, 1930, from San Salvador to Cuba. His guide was Markham's translation of *The journal of Christopher Columbus* and an effort was made to check the data given there. The determination of the course presents many problems which must be solved by accurate observation on the spot, combined with comparative study of the records extant. The author was able to identify some of the islands and places noted, as well as clarify hitherto obscure references.—*Alice Brown*.

3886. STREICHER, FRITZ. La patria de Colón. [The native land of Columbus.] *Rev. Chilena (Santiago de Chile)*. 14 (121-122) May-Jun. 1930: 514-534.—In spite of much recent literature to the contrary discussing the race and origin of Columbus, the weight of the evidence still is that he was a Genoese and not a Jew.—*R. F. Nichols*.

UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 3425, 3773, 3776-3777, 3783-3784, 3795, 3798, 3801, 4303, 4361, 4496, 4587, 4736, 4768-4769)

3887. ADAMS, WINONA. (ed.). An Indian girl's story of a trading expedition to the Southwest about 1841. *Frontier*. 10 (4) May 1930: 338-351.—Catherine, the Indian girl who told this story, was the daughter of a Nez Perce woman and a half-breed father whose mother was a Mohawk and father either Scotch or French. The trip described was made by a group of Indians and traders from Pierre's Hole in Idaho to the Gulf of California and back. The roving life of the Indian and fur-trader, with its constant dangers and hardships, is depicted here in an unusual manner. Shortly after returning from this trip, Catherine married Angus McDonald. They settled near the present town of St. Ignatius, Montana, where they reared twelve children, the most notable of whom is Duncan, born in 1849, and still living in the vicinity. Catherine, like many Indian mothers, told her children many stories of adventure. A number of these Angus McDonald copied in a large ledger, which is still preserved. This story was recorded probably about 1875.—*Edward Earl Bennett*.

3888. ALBION, ROBERT G. New York port and its disappointed rivals, 1815-1860. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (4) Aug. 1931: 602-629.—In the period just before the Civil War a strong commercial rivalry existed between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. New York had the supreme combination of geographical advantages in ocean, coastwise, and inland traffic. In the decade 1815-25, New York, partly as a result of the activity of its business men, secured a lead which it has since maintained. Philadelphia and Baltimore failed to divert much of the western trade with their routes to the Ohio. Baltimore, nevertheless, experienced a notable increase in trade. During the 1840's Boston's rivalry seemed to threaten New York's leadership, but Boston's promise was short lived. New York gained an added impetus through its commanding position in trade with the South.—*Henrietta M. Larson*.

3889. ANDERSON, HENRY S. The Little Landers' land colonies: a unique agricultural experiment in California. *Agric. Hist.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 139-150.—During the westward movement of agriculture, many land colonies were founded. In California, in 1857, the irrigated colony called Anaheim was founded near the Santa Ana River, about 35 miles from Los Angeles. Its success caused others to be undertaken. The individual holdings were about 35 acres, and there was no strong social bond among the settlers. Early in the 20th century, a new plan of colonization was projected; it was begun by William E. Smythe and was known as the Little Landers' movement. The basic idea was the establishment of groups of families upon 1 to 5 acres of

land. These small farms, worked with cooperation in purchasing and marketing, were to provide a living for a family. The settlers were to be members of a well organized, compact, social group. The first colony, San Ysidro, was established in the autumn of 1908 in the Tia Juana Valley, in San Diego county. Details of this development are given. In 1918, the affairs of the colony's corporation were closed. The present settlement, prosperous largely because of its proximity of Tia Juana, has few traces of the Smythe project. Los Terrenitos, the second Little Landers' colony, founded in 1912, was in the Monta Vista Valley, about 17 miles from Los Angeles. Smythe did not profit by his errors. From 1917 onward, Los Terrenitos gradually lost its character. Most of the farms were subdivided into house lots when the district became a suburb of Los Angeles. The promotion work for the third, and last, Little Landers' colony, Hayward Heath in Alameda county, was begun in September, 1914. Some 60 families were established in the land by 1916. No land colony can succeed unless it is located upon moderately priced, fertile land, with ample irrigation. Larger holdings are more satisfactory. There is a place for quasi-Little Landers groups in suburban districts where adequate transportation facilitates the operation of the farm and permits the gaining of some outside income.—*Everett E. Edwards*.

3890. BENSON, ADOLPH B. (ed.). Fredrika Bremer's unpublished letters to the Downings. *Scandinavian Studies & Notes*. 11 (1) Feb. 1930: 1-10; (2) May 1930: 39-53; (3) Aug. 1930: 71-78; (4) Nov. 1930: 109-124; (5) Feb. 1931: 149-172; (6) May 1931: 187-205; (7) Aug. 1931: 215-228; (8) Nov. 1931: 264-274.—This collection of letters recently acquired by the Yale University Library was written by the Swedish authoress to Andrew J. Downing, the American landscape architect, and his wife, in the years from 1848 to 1856. They are interspersed with comment on life in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, South Carolina, Georgia, and various points in the middle west, and with reflections on political and literary personalities prominent in their day.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

3891. BOOZER, W. H. The origin of the dollar mark. *Numismatist*. 44 (2) Feb. 1931: 86-87.—The dollar mark probably came to us from Spain. The straight lines, symbolic of pillars of strength or sovereignty, were religious emblems in Tyrian temples and they, together with the scroll or chains binding together the earth and sea, were used by the Phoenicians as the symbol for money in their commerce. This symbol which was first a religious emblem and then a general symbol of sovereignty, finally through Tyrian enter-

prise and Spanish domination was accepted as a monetary token.—*Marie LeCocq Herold*.

3892. CABLE, FRANK T. Early history of American submarines. *Military Engin.* 23 (132) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 532-534.

3893. CORNING, HOWARD. A letter from John Griffen, Ironmaster, 1788. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (4) Aug. 1931: 687-703.—A description of improvements in the manufacture of iron in Pennsylvania from 1843 to 1878.—*Henrietta M. Larson*.

3894. CRIDLER-SEGONNE, LILIAN. Le rêve du Chevalier Alexandre Marie Quesnay de Beaurepaire. [The dream of the Chevalier Alexandre Marie Quesnay de Beaurepaire.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue.* 69 (21) Nov. 7, 1931: 651-655.—A grandson of the famous Physiocrat, born in 1755, volunteered in the American Revolution and served with Rochambeau in Virginia, 1781-82. It became his dream to found an Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts at Richmond. He wished to guide the first steps of his people from the nightmare of the war for independence to a love of intellectual pursuits, to cause them to forget the years of warfare by the study of art and literature. He also wished to honor the country of his birth, France, and the scientific achievements of his compatriots by founding an academy approved by the academies of Paris. His project won the approval of the leading citizens of Virginia, and in March, 1788, after a personal appearance and plea before the Academy of Sciences in Paris, the endorsement also of that body. The outbreak of the French Revolution, however, prevented its fulfillment. In 1917, \$800 were subscribed for the purpose of realizing Quesnay de Beaurepaire's plan, and in 1930 the academy was finally founded.—*B. J. Hovde*.

3895. FAY, BERNARD. Un fondateur de l'esprit bourgeois: Benjamin Franklin. *Rev. Hebdom.* 39 (43) Oct. 25, 1930: 432-447.—The bourgeois spirit is a product of 18th century America. Philadelphia was the center and Franklin the leader of this development. As proof of this contention Fay quotes many of the amiable but trite maxims from *Poor Richard's Almanac*.—*W. Palmer*.

3896. FISHER, CHAS. E. Locomotive building at Manchester, New Hampshire. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #26. Oct. 1931: 9-17. There have been two locomotive building concerns in Manchester, New Hampshire, the Amoskeag Company organized in 1809, and the Manchester Locomotive Works in 1853. This latter became a part of the American Locomotive Co. and was moved to Providence, R. I. Both enjoyed a high reputation, the latter company building an engine of country-wide popularity. A list of the first 100 engines built by the Manchester Locomotive Works follows.—*Marie LeCocq Herold*.

3897. FORBES, JOHN. A journal of John Forbes, May 1803. The seizure of William Augustus Bowles. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 9 (4) Apr. 1931: 279-289.—Forbes' entries in his journal, dated from May 11 to May 27, 1803, discuss the population of the Indians in that part of Florida, and the money it would require to have them seize Bowles, who sought to intrigue with them, and give him up to the authorities. Bowles informed the Indians that he had come from a great prince, King George, to preserve all the red people from having their lands taken from them as the Americans and Spaniards intended to do. The Indians pretended to be taken in, got Bowles into their hands and delivered him to Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, the Indian agent. Forbes entered high praise for the Indians for the great prudence and secrecy with which they entrapped Bowles, not having given him the slightest hint of their intentions, as well as for Colonel Hawkins for the admirable order and self-government he had developed among them.—*P. Lieff*.

3898. GATES, PAUL W. The land policy of the

Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-1870. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (4) Aug. 1931: 554-573.—One of the chief agencies in bringing about the rapid settlement of Illinois in the 1850's was the Illinois Central Railroad. The land policy of the company was designed to bring in the maximum number of settlers in order to build up freight and passenger traffic for the railroad, and at the same time help meet construction costs and running expenses of the road. The company advertised its lands very extensively through newspapers, pamphlets, and their own emigrant agents. It sold large acreages, particularly in the years 1854-57 and 1863-68. Prices secured for the land were higher in the earlier years than after 1863. The road was apparently not seriously affected by the Homestead Act. The land was sold on liberal credit terms and the company had serious difficulties with collections, many settlers and speculators having overpurchased. By 1868 the large land sales of the road came to an end, and after 1870 the land-colonization methods used by the Illinois Central were employed by the trans-Mississippi railroads.—*Henrietta M. Larson*.

3899. HACKER, LOUIS M. Mr. Madison's War. *Amer. Mercury.* 24 (95) Nov. 1931: 335-344.—The writers of history text books should revise their accounts of the War of 1812. The old summary of causes for the war—violation of neutral maritime rights, impressment of American seamen, and English incendiarism on the Canadian border—have been shown to be of doubtful validity. The modern student of the "War of Clay, Grundy & Company" should look for causes in the jingoism of the light-hearted young men in control of the government at that time, in the demand by the West and South for the acquisition of Canada and the Floridas, and in the wish of Madison to be reelected president and of Monroe to succeed him in that office.—*Florence E. Smith*.

3900. HARDY, OSGOOD. Agricultural changes in California, 1860-1890. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 216-230.—The "gold decade" of California history was important also for the discovery of other natural wealth, largely agricultural. First the cattle industry was developed. The great drought of 1863-64 put an end to cattle raising as a distinctive industry. Cattle raising came to be associated with other branches of agriculture. This gave a great impetus to dairying. By 1900 approximately one-fourth of the cattle were milch cows. Sheep raising reached its height in 1874 when the number was estimated at 7,000,000. During the next two decades the sheep industry declined. In the 70's California turned to grain. The census of 1890 showed California the second greatest wheat-producing state. Since 1860, the state has led in the output of barley. The decline of wheat raising, the constant influx of population, and the consequent break-up of the large holdings turned the state to intensive agriculture. The transcontinental railroads and the refrigerator cars opened the eastern markets to deciduous and citrus fruits from California. The grape was the first to be stimulated. By the late 80's about 150,000 acres had been planted to some 120,000,000 vines, half of which were in bearing. The value of California wines rose from \$600,000 in 1880 to \$1,700,000 in 1890, and to nearly \$4,000,000 in 1900. The wine industry was eclipsed by the drying of grapes to make raisins. In 1872, 6 tons of raisins were produced; in 1900, 47,000 tons. During the same period, horticulture also developed enormously. Whereas in 1880 the 2,400,000 apple trees were more than all the other temperate fruit trees combined, in 1900 they numbered less than 3,000,000 as against 686,000 cherry, 7,472,000 peach and nectarine, 4,244,000 apricot, 2,512,000 pear, and 9,823,000 plum and prune trees. In 1900 California was producing 23% of the nation's canned fruits and vegetables, 65% of the prunes and plums, and 95% of the apricots. From 1880 to 1900

the number of canning factories increased from 12 to 136. The development of the dried fruit industry was even greater. The temperate fruit industry was surpassed by that of semi-tropic fruits. Of these the citrus fruits were most important. The modern orange industry began in 1877. At the same time the Washington or Bahia navel orange was introduced. By 1900, 5,500,000 trees were in bearing. The last agricultural crop to be undertaken successfully was sugar beets. By 1899, the state was producing $\frac{1}{3}$ of the nation's crop. In the 30 years under review numerous experiments were made which failed, e.g., the production of silk and tobacco, and the growing of eucalyptus trees.—*Everett E. Edwards.*

3901. HYDE, HENRY M. The man who made Washington. *Amer. Mercury*. 24(95) Nov. 1931: 312–322.—Few who see the bronze statue of Alexander Shepherd in Washington, D. C., know that he was the reckless, unscrupulous politician who, by spending and wasting \$30,000,000 of public money, rescued the city of Washington from "a swampy village about to drown in its own muck" and shamed congress into maintaining the seat of government in decency, dignity, and beauty. The story of this era of graft (which may be read in the three volumes containing the testimony before a joint committee of congress headed by Senator Allison of Iowa) parallels that of Boss Tweed in New York, but not even the congressional committee could prove that Shepherd had been dishonest. The city of Washington to-day owes much of its beauty and grandeur to his efforts.—*Florence E. Smith.*

3902. JERNEGAN, MARCUS WILSON. Compulsory and free education for apprentices and poor children in colonial New England. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(3) Sep. 1931: 411–425.—This article is from a forthcoming book entitled *Laboring and dependent classes in colonial America, 1607–1783; with special reference to the economic, educational, and social significance of slaves, servants, apprentices and poor folks*. Compulsory education in the home, or in the home of the masters in case of apprenticeship, with penalties for neglect, preceded by two centuries the idea of compulsory school attendance at public expense. New England laws cared for three classes of children, apprentices, children of the poor, and those of ignorant parents. It also required the towns to pay for the schooling of those whose parents were poor, even in cases where the child was apprenticed. Early New England laws compelled the establishment of schools but did not make attendance compulsory prior to the Revolution. In Massachusetts all children were required to learn to read down to 1695. There is a similarity with the English laws regarding apprentices, but there is also, in Massachusetts, an advance upon the English law especially the law of 1642 which provided for reading, learning the catechism, and learning a trade, and the general law to 1642 requiring all children to read and the town to provide the school. The duty of enforcement rested with the selectmen. During the 18th century the idea of the establishment of compulsory schools and compulsory education, though not compulsory attendance upon the schools, was well established. The idea of free schools for the poor also made rapid progress. The article applies to Massachusetts and Connecticut, rather than all New England.—*H. G. Plum.*

3903. KREPS, THEODORE J. Vicissitudes of the American potash industry. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3(4) Aug. 1931: 630–666.—Potash is important both to agriculture and manufacture. In colonial days the South had but little success in making potash because of the nature of its timber and its lack of skilled labor. The North did somewhat better, but the industry had to be stimulated by government aid. In the early part of the 19th century the export of potash flourished without outside assistance. The manufacture, itself, moved westward, particularly to districts where the timber yielded

a large amount of potash. The industry began to decline about 1850, due to a combination of new factors among which the coming of railroads was the most striking. As the American industry declined, the German came to the front. But since 1915 the industry has again developed in America, though on a different and broader basis.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

3904. McMURTIE, DOUGLAS C. Pioneer printing of Kansas. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1(1) Nov. 1931: 3–16.—The first printing press in Kansas was set up by Jotham Meeker, a printer-missionary, in 1834 at the Baptist Shawnee Mission to print small books and hymns, selections from the Bible and other religious books which were translated into various Indian languages by Meeker and other missionaries. Although the orthography devised by Meeker was rather arbitrary in its method of assigning letters of the alphabet to sounds found in Indian speech, the system seemed to work well with those Indians who would learn to read. About 90 booklets were printed, among them being the *Siwinoe Kesibwi* or *Shawnee Sun*, the first newspaper printed in Kansas. Other missionaries began to print in the Indian languages and several presses were set up. By 1854, however, settlers came to Kansas and the first newspaper in English, the *Kansas Weekly Herald*, was published at Leavenworth. Soon many newspapers partisan to slavery or free soil were published, eight presses being set up in the area of the present Doniphan county between 1857 and 1859.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

3905. MALIN, JAMES C. Notes on historical literature of the range cattle industry. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1(1) Nov. 1931: 74–76.—For 25 years the present wheat fields of western Kansas were the home of a high grade cattle business but there are little or no basic records available about this industry at this time, although such work is under way.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

3906. MALIN, JAMES C. Was Governor John A. Martin a prohibitionist? *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1(1) Nov. 1931: 63–73.—John A. Martin, editor of the *Atchinson Champion*, was openly opposed to prohibition but in 1884, shortly before the meeting of the nominating convention, he endorsed prohibition because, as he said, the amendment had been adopted by a majority of the voters and upheld by the court as legal. In his first message to the legislature he asked for certain adjustments in enforcement which would make it less obnoxious and more effective. He seemed anxious to eliminate the evil influence of liquor from politics, for he said liquor was fighting not prohibition but all regulation. His idea may have been that since the liquor interests were definitely allied with the Democratic party and were in the minority, prohibition was the stand for the Republican party [4 letters].—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

3907. MOORE, WALDO C. The Washington House token. *Numismatist.* 44(2) Feb. 1931: 99–100.—The Washington House token was a token the size of a one-cent piece. Because of the scarcity of small change during the Civil War period, it was issued by Charles McCarthy, proprietor of the famous tavern, Washington House, in Urbana, Ohio. These tokens are very rare but two varieties are known.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

3908. MORROW, RISING L. A conflict between the commercial interests of the United States and its foreign policy. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 10(1) Feb. 1930: 2–13.—There are two trends in American foreign interests in the late 19th century, commercial expansion and the beginnings of imperialism, and the growing sentiment against foreign interference on the American continent. A conflict of these two interests took place on the Mosquito coast in 1893–4, when, in connection with the war between Nicaragua and Honduras, Nicaraguan troops occupied Mosquito coast territory, practically a protectorate of Great Britain. British marines were landed to support the Mosquitos and had the sympathy of the Americans there. The sentiment in the United

States regarded the landing of British troops as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Cleveland shared this attitude: Baker, the American minister, was reprimanded for interfering with Nicaragua's sovereignty over the territory. Americans participated in the restoration of the Mosquitos, but a farce plebiscite, favored by the United States, returned the Mosquito coast to Nicaragua, in spite of the protests of Americans there. England was eliminated by a note from the American state department.—*Max Savelle*.

3909. SCHELL, HERBERT S. Drought and agriculture in eastern South Dakota during the eighteen nineties. *Agric. Hist.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 162-180.—Eastern South Dakota is subject to a relatively low range of rainfall: about 22 inches annually. Frequent interruptions in precipitation have presented dire consequences to agriculture. A rapid rate of evaporation, high summer temperatures, and persistent winds intensify this tendency. A distinction is made between the older settlements in the southeastern and eastern portions during the 1860's and 1870's, and those made during the boom period from 1879 to 1886; by the time of the drought the farming of the former was diversified while that of the latter was small grain, notably wheat. The first indication of a diminishing rainfall occurred in 1885. By 1887 and 1888 the drought became more intensive and assumed a most serious form in 1889. By 1896 the period of protracted drought was broken. The droughts of 1889 and 1894 provoked efforts to alleviate suffering among the farmers by furnishing seed grain, money, and supplies, etc. The farmers tried the professional rain-makers. Greater attention was given to irrigation by utilizing the artesian waters. The state legislature, in 1890, enacted two significant measures. One defined the rights and liabilities of persons and corporations constructing artesian wells for purposes of power and irrigation; the other provided for a state engineer of irrigation. In 1891 the Melville law authorized townships to sink artesian wells. In 1893 similar authority was given to counties. An amendment to the state constitution in 1896 extended the limit of public indebtedness for providing water for irrigation. All of this was a reflection of the popular interest in irrigation. A serious obstacle was the relatively high cost of well construction; deep wells cost from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Some of the wells soon declined through a diminution of pressure, faulty construction, or stoppage by sand. Farmers using artesian water usually knew very little about irrigation, often flooding fields excessively or applying water that was too cold. At times the soil became covered with mineral matter that injured the crops. Furthermore, only in the James Valley was the topography favorable to intensive irrigation. In 1900, about 5,000 acres, were being irrigated. In 1897, the legislature, responsive to the waning interest in irrigation, abolished the office of state engineer of irrigation and created a sub-experiment station at Highmore in Hyde County, to experiment with drought resisting forage plants. Real estate boomers and speculators furnished much of the driving force behind the irrigation movement. It never received the full support of South Dakotans. Crop diversification was the chief means used for improving farming conditions. The readjustments in this direction are considered in detail.—*Everett E. Edwards*.

3910. SMITH, WALDO E. L. French missionaries and the Pontiac conspiracy, 1761-63. *Canad. J. Relig. Thought.* 8 (4) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 285-291.—The correspondence between General Amherst, governor of New York, and General Gage, stationed at Montreal, indicates that the British authorities were certain that the French were at the bottom of the Pontiac conspiracy and that the Jesuit priests were active agents in provoking violence. These suspicions are belied by the behavior of the missionaries when the war broke out.—*Benjamin N. Nelson*.

3911. STEWART, WATT. The South American commission. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9 (1) Feb. 1929: 31-59.—Monroe sent a commission to South America to investigate conditions after the invasion of Chile by José de San Martín. His reasons were American sympathy for the Spanish-American colonies, the desire for information, political and economic, about these states, and an excuse for delay in recognizing the revolted colonies. Rodney, Graham, and Bland, instructed to secure information about the form of government, military forces, possible commercial relations, ports, etc., made three separate reports, all of them disagreeing with each other. Bland's was the best. The United States recognized the revolted Spanish colonies three and a half years later, but the commission probably had little influence in the matter. It did stimulate much newspaper comment and public interest.—*Max Savelle*.

3912. SWINDLER, HENRY O. The last stroke of a master. *Amer. Mercury.* 18 (71) Nov. 1929: 321-330.—The campaign of Lieutenant General Jubal A. Early in the summer of 1864, in an attempt to capture the capital at Washington, has received too little attention. During this campaign occurred the only engagement ever fought in the District of Columbia, at Fort Stevens. There the president of the United States was under the fire of the enemy. The situation was full of danger for the Federal Union, but it was Lee's last attempt to seize the initiative—"the last stroke of a master."—*Florence E. Smith*.

3913. UNSIGNED. A British invasion of Florida in 1788. *Florida Hist. Soc. Quart.* 10 (2) Oct. 1931: 79-85.—A transcript of a document in the Florida and Louisiana Papers, Archivo Nacional, Havana, Cuba, gives the substance of a voluntary declaration made by sundry British adventurers, headed by William Bowles, in a plundering expedition against East Florida. The expedition was backed by two merchants in New Providence, one a member of the council; and, as "understood and believed" by the declarants, was countenanced and abetted by the governor of the Bahamas, Lord Dunmore. Two vessels were fitted out, and men were recruited by promises of good pay or a speculator's share of the booty expected, thus attracting a motley band of deserting sailors, debtors, criminals, and convicts released for the purpose with official connivance. On arrival at the river St. Johns, the commander was unable to plunder their objective, the Indian store of Panton Leslie & Co., because it was garrisoned. One vessel returned for assistance. The declarants state that viewing the various "wicked actions and designs," which till then they had not been aware of, they determined to desert.—*P. Loeff*.

3914. WETTEREAU, JAMES O. Letters from two business men to Alexander Hamilton on federal fiscal policy, November, 1879. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (4) Aug. 1931: 667-686.—Two letters, one written by William Bingham of Philadelphia and the other by Stephen Higginson of Boston, are reproduced in full. The first gives observations and suggestions in regard to the public debt. Bingham urges the complete satisfaction of the expectations of the public security holders and gives English policies as the safest to imitate. Virtually all the measures later proposed by Hamilton are here recommended. The letter from Higginson is on the same subject, though he proposes it from another angle.—*Henrietta M. Larson*.

3915. WHITING, M. A. Fifty years of Pullman travel. *Stone & Webster J.* 48 (12) Dec. 1931: 835-841.

3916. WITHINGTON, SIDNEY. Pioneer experience in electric traction and the New Haven Railroad. *Railway & Locomotive Hist. Soc. Bull.* #26. Oct. 1931: 25-32.—Much of the early electric traction experience in New England is connected with the New Haven Railroad. The first installation of electric power was the Ansonia, Derby and Birmingham Electric Line, opened

in May 1888, with a motor arrangement for single direction, making a turn at each end of the trip necessary. The first application of electric power to steam railroads was made on June 30, 1895 by the New Haven Railroad. Developments in the motors, use of the "trolley" and the third rail are discussed. The most notable accomplishment in electric traction was the electrification between New York and New Haven in 1907, using the "single-phase" system.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

3917. WYMAN, WALKER. Freight: a big business on the Santa Fe Trail. *Kansas Hist. Quart.* 1 (1) Nov. 1931: 17-28.—In the 1850's overland freighting became a great business, employing much capital and many men and animals until in 1866 the Kansas Pacific railroad was built. Although Indians and abolitionists

sometimes attacked the wagon trains and some lives were lost in severe snow storms, the trips were usually safely made, taking manufactured products, such as calico, shoes, stockings, flour, and implements to Mexico, New Mexico, etc. and returning to Ft. Leavenworth with wool. A serious difficulty was the high death rate among the animals, especially from epidemic disease. During the time of the Indian Wars, the trains had to arm for defense and no train with less than 100 men was allowed to set out for the Santa Fe. The trains were remarkable, each wagon team consisting of ten yokes of fine oxen, selected and arranged by color. After the railroad came the industry of supplying the traders with cattle, which had enriched the country adjacent to the Missouri, decreased 41%.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 3439, 3642, 3798, 3824, 3832, 3840, 3884, 3908, 3911)

3918. DORCASBERRO de GARAGORRI, CARLOS. Le Collège de las Viscainas à Mexico. [The Basque College in Mexico.] *Rev. Internat. d. Études Basques.* 20 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1929: 516-528.—The college and royal asylum of Saint Ignatius of Loyola is one of the finest examples of colonial style in America. The college was founded in 1732, during the period of Mexico's greatest prosperity by the Basque society of Nuestra Señora de Aranzazu in spite of considerable financial and political difficulties.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

3919. EDWARDS, ALBERTO. Un capítulo de historia de Chile. [A chapter of Chilean history.] *Rev. Chilena (Santiago de Chile).* 14 (119-120) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 200-257; (121-122) May-Jun. 1930: 416-467; (123-124) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 577-634.—Chapters from the author's history of the administration of Manuel Montt, 1851-1861, describing the ecclesiastical controversy and the Liberal-Conservative fusion which marked the years 1856-1858, the revolution of 1859, and the last years of the rule of Montt, 1859-1861.—*R. F. Nichols.*

3920. LANNING, TATE. Las universidades coloniales de Hispano-América en el desarrollo cultural y político del Nuevo Mundo. [The colonial universities of Hispanic America in the cultural and political development of the New World.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Córdoba.* 18 (5-6) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 7-20.—The Anglo-Northamerican-Elizabethan tradition of the cultural superiority of the Anglo-Saxons in America fails to take into account the cultural factors in the Spanish colonization. The religious schools and universities built in America upon the model of the university of Salamanca antedated by nearly a century the foundation of Harvard University. Their curricula included ecclesiastical subjects, law, and, later, medicine and letters. The Spanish American universities, despite the fact that the Inquisition was established here, felt the danger of heresy less keenly than did those of the mother country. Consequently, there slowly developed a liberal tradition. During the 18th century there was an impulse toward industrial arts and fine arts. There has always been a close contact between the university and the life of society. In Hispano-America, the word academic signified, then, as now, public spirit.—*Max Saville.*

3921. LECUNA, VICENTE (ed.). Colonel Miguel Sagarzazu. *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 13 (51) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 352-365; 14 (53) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 58-72.—Eighteen documents written by Col. Miguel Sagarzazu to his sons to inform them of the true facts concerning his public career are here reproduced. Col. Sagarzazu began his military career at the age of 17, when he joined the ranks of Miranda, and fought in a hundred battles. He always remained faithful to Bolívar

and to Vargas. He did not fully trust Páez or Monagas. He belonged to that numerous group of leaders of second rank who loved Bolívar, but who after his death were unable to find a leader. Sagarzazu was born at Cagua in 1795 and died Dec. 1, 1862. [Portrait of Sagarzazu surrounded by facsimiles of his medals. In the Jan.-Mar. 1931 installment are documents relating to the last days of the Liberator, services in Boyacá and Cundinamarca; life in exile at Curaçao; return to Caracas; service under Dr. Vargas during the Reform Revolution; unwilling service under Guzmán Blanco and José Tadeo Monagas; and appointment as director of the Academy of Mathematics.]—*A. Hasbrouck.*

3922. MARTINEZ BAEZ, ANTONIO. El ejido en la legislación de la época colonial. [The "common land" in colonial legislation.] *Univ. de Mexico, Rev. Mensual.* 2 (8) Jun. 1931: 112-117.—*R. F. Nichols.*

3923. PONS, FRANCISCO de. Viaje a la parte oriental de tierra firme. [Voyage to the eastern part of the mainland.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas).* 13 (51) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 366-437; 14 (53) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 73-115.—This ends the translation into Spanish of the well known French work by de Pons. Chap. 10 deals with the cities of the captaincy general of Caracas and especially with the city of Caracas, its buildings, its amusements, and its people. Chap. 11 describes the province of Guayana and the Orinoco river. (Photographs of colonial residences in Caracas.)—*A. Hasbrouck.*

3924. RYDJORD, JOHN. The French Revolution and Mexico. *Hisp.-Amer. Hist. Rev.* 9 (1) Feb. 1929: 60-98.—The influence of the French Revolution was felt in Mexico first through the infiltration of French literature, despite the efforts of the Inquisition. In the Nootka Sound controversy, Miranda proposed that Mexico side with Great Britain, with the purpose of achieving independence afterward. The Spanish government appealed to France on the basis of the Family Compact, but fearing Spain as a possible support for a royal restoration, France made so many reservations that Spain compromised with England. Miranda also negotiated with France for aid in the liberation of Mexico. The government, and especially the Gironde and Dumouriez, considered it, but Miranda, wavering, discouraged the project, and France, preoccupied with Europe, gave up the scheme. The Genet mission to the United States had the added aim of stirring up revolutionary sentiment in Louisiana and Mexico. It was even considered possible to separate the western states and join them with Louisiana in a new republic under French protection. G. R. Clarke, O'Fallon, Wilkinson, and Tom Paine were interested, and this group was supported by Mary Wollstonecraft, Gilbert Imlay, and others. French agents were sent to Mexico and incurred the prosecution of the government. After the end of the Franco-Spanish war (1795) the danger of French schemes in Mexico was over, but French ideas survived

and played an important part in the later revolt of Mexico.—*Max Savelle*.

3925. SALGADO GÓMEZ, DAVID. *La Odisea del Libertador en 1830*. [The last journey of the Liberator in 1830.] *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas)*. 13 (51) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 344-351.—Some time before the election of Joaquín Mosquera as president of Colombia, Bolívar resolved to go to Europe, never to return. On April 27, 1830 he submitted his resignation to congress. Then he withdrew to the house of his friend, Gen. Herrán, where crowds of friends and admirers came to protest against his retirement. On May 8 he left Bogotá, never to return. He sailed from Honda with his staff in a large river chaman. Bolívar planned to sail directly to Europe; for this reason he sent to the mint his silver table service (which brought him a bare 2,500 pesos), sold all his personal possessions (from which he realized only 17,000 pesos), and ordered his agent in Caracas to sell his rich copper mines in Aroa. The health of the Liberator was not good. On arrival at Turbaco he suffered a collapse. While waiting for a ship at Cartagena, his health received a further setback on hearing of the serious events in Venezuela and of the assassination of Marshal Sucre. Since the British warship on which Bolívar expected to sail was not available, he drove to Baranquilla and from there to Sabanilla. At last he found rest at the invitation of its owner, the Spaniard Joaquín de Mier y Benites, in the country house known as San Pedro Alejandrino. Bolívar's condition now became so critical that the French doctor, Alejandro Prospero Reverend, and later the American naval surgeon, Dr. Night, were called in to attend him. They found him in an advanced stage of consumption. A few days later the Liberator breathed his last.—*A. Hasbrouck*.

3926. SILVA, J. FRANCISCO V. *Federalismo del norte y centro en 1820*. [Federalism of the north and center in 1820.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Córdoba*. 18 (5-6) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 135-295.—Documents relative to the famous republic of Tucumán and the federalism centering about it in 1820 and 1821; the federalism of Colonel Aráoz.—*Max Savelle*.

3927. UNSIGNED. General José de la Cruz Paredes. *Bol. de la Acad. Nacional de la Hist. (Caracas)*. 13 (51) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 316-334; 14 (53) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 42-47.—The public career of Gen. José de la Cruz Paredes is set forth in a series of documents submitted by himself in 1876 to the congress of Colombia in order to obtain rank and pay for his military services for the cause of the independence and for the establishment of the civil and political institutions of Venezuela between 1830 and 1869. This document is followed by others in which 25 superannuated heroes of the War for Independence appeal for further reward, and the final decree of congress, dated Bogotá, May 10, 1872, granting the former general the rank of colonel in active service with salary appertaining to that rank (full page portrait of Gen. José de la Cruz Paredes). In the Jan.-Mar. and Apr.-Jun., 1931 numbers appear a dozen more justificatory documents.—*A. Hasbrouck*.

3928. WHORF, B. L. The reign of Huemac. *Amer. Anthropol.* 31 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 667-684.—The body of this article is a translation of the above reign from the *Annals of Quauhtitlan*. Huemac was a Toltec ruler in Tollan, who acceded to the throne in 1098 A.D. There was no glory in the reign but rather tragedy. The record is one of reverses, defections, backslidings, and terrible deeds. Between the lines one reads of an heroic but losing struggle of the ruler against the forces of evil with which he was surrounded. He was endeavoring to save some last remnant of country, culture, and religion. The tale ends in gloom and the monarch's suicide. [Aztec text and English translation.]—*E. D. Harvey*.

THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 3769, 3792, 3794, 4576)

3929. CUNLIFFE-OWEN, F. The entry of Turkey into the War. The action of H. M. Embassy. *Natl. Rev. (London)*. 97 (585) Nov. 1931: 611-622.—With Germany dominating Turkish affairs, it was only a question of expediency when Turkey would enter the War. This occurred after the German repulse at the Marne. The unwillingness of the sultan and the grand vizier to permit a breach with England appears to have been genuine, but they were figureheads in the pro-German Young Turk ministry. H. M. ambassador, Sir Louis Mallet's, conduct of the negotiations was commendable throughout, as he maintained neutrality as long as possible. His excusable ignorance of the secret treaty between Germany and Turkey of Aug. 2, 1914, which would have necessitated an immediate rupture of relations, proved advantageous in providing an essential communication with Russia for some months, and permitting the transportation of nearly all the Indian troops through the Suez Canal by Lord Kitchener.—*P. Lief*.

3930. FARAMOND, AMIRAL de. Les responsabilités de l'Allemagne. [The responsibilities of Germany.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 45 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 270-293.—A reaffirmation of Germany's sole responsibility for the World War with a statement in conclusion that it perhaps would have been wise "not to pronounce the *mot de culpabilité*" in a treaty which victory gave the allies the right to impose.—*F. S. Rodkey*.

3931. HERRE, PAUL. Antonio Salandra und Italiens Eintritt in den Weltkrieg. [Antonio Salandra and Italy's entry into the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 969-990.—The second volume of Salandra's memoirs treats the period from the declaration of neutrality by Italy to the time of her entry into the conflict. It throws little light upon the important period it covers. At those points where Salandra could be expected to make original contributions (Italy's bickering with the allies) he is silent.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

3932. ROLOFF, GUSTAV. König Georg von England und der Ausbruch des Weltkrieges. [King George of England and the outbreak of the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 927-938.—King George, so far as post-war publications show, played a very subordinate role in the foreign policy of Great Britain in pre-war days. Such statements as were made by him to Prince Henry of Prussia and such of his efforts to promote mediation as are recorded point to the conclusion that he was fundamentally misinformed by Grey about the situation in the July crisis of 1914.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

3933. UNSIGNED. Japan und der Kriegsausbruch 1914. [Japan and the beginning of the war, 1914.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (11) Nov. 1931: 1074-1081.—A German translation of the speeches made Aug. 4, 1914 in the Japanese parliament which deliberated on the Japanese entry into the war against Germany.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann*.

3934. WEGERER, ALFRED von. Der ehemalige serbische Kriegsminister über den Ausbruch des Weltkrieges. [The former Serbian minister of war on the beginning of the World War.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 990-998.—Dušan Stefanović, Serbian minister of war in 1914, has recently published reminiscences from the year 1914 in the Belgrade paper *Politika*. He maintains that the Serbian army was hopelessly exhausted and unprepared for a war in 1914 and hence Serbia could not have wanted a war. He and the other members of the Pašić government were completely taken by surprise by the news of the murder of the

archduke. Pašić had said nothing to the cabinet of a conspiracy and after the murder was unaware of any danger of war. These efforts do not clear the Serbian

cabinet of the charges made by Jovanovic in 1914 that the cabinet knew beforehand of the plot to murder the archduke.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 3809, 4038, 4055, 4138, 4237, 4254, 4297-4299, 4592, 4739, 4753, 4773)

3935. ABRAMSON, A. VICTOR. Advertising and economic theory: a criticism. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (4) Dec. 1931: 685-690.—Reply to article by Mr. Stocking. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* Mar. 1931: 43-55. (See Entry 3: 9494.)

3936. ALSBERG, CARL L. Economic aspects of adulteration and imitation. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (1) Nov. 1931: 1-33.—The reaction of a genuine good to the competition of a falsified one may be that it is displaced, that both remain in use, that the falsified disappears, that the demand for both falls, or that the demand for both increases. Which result will appear depends on the degree of substitutability of the one for the other and upon the consumer's knowledge or ignorance of the nature of both commodities. Further circumstances which influence this competition are the conditions of producer's cost, the degree of monopoly and the elasticity of supply. Legal enactments may greatly modify the competition through labelling and grading. While many instances of falsification introduce considerable waste into the national economy, generalization is dangerous. Unfair competition often appears. Many new commodities begin their careers as imitations of more expensive goods, and prove to be acceptable substitutes. Government interference has appeared in a limited class of commodities. The costs of such action are high, and furthermore it tends to crystalize trade practices, to discourage inventiveness and to delay the introduction of meritorious substances. Further extension of this general type of legislation should consider carefully all economic implications in each case.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

3937. BLOCH, VICTOR. Zur Methode und Problemstellung der Zinstheorie. [On the method and formulation of interest theory.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (4) Oct. 1931: 504-523.—In an effort to develop a basis for a unified explanation of interest which would embrace cases of "zero" and "negative" interest the author takes the "need-stream" as the fundamental, to which the "income-stream" is adjusted through "intertemporal transfers" or exchanges, for which interest is paid. This leads him to criticize Böhm-Bawerk's dualistic explanation of interest and to differ with Irving Fisher's emphasis on the primacy of the "income stream."—*Archibald M. McIsaac.*

3938. CADY, GEORGE JOHNSON. The early American reaction to the theory of Malthus. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (5) Oct. 1931: 601-632.—This survey of American economic theorizing regarding Malthusianism which is limited to the period prior to 1840, reveals a frequent misunderstanding of Malthus' position, with the result that attempted criticisms were often quite oblique attacks. The majority of writers surveyed saw no applicability of Malthusianism fears to the American situation, the writers being optimistic of productive increase in American agriculture. On the other hand, proponents of Malthus, few in number, generally made no advance over Malthus' own statement: Periodical material on both sides is particularly worth consideration, especially that of Tasistro, who "displayed a bet-

ter understanding of the nature and function of the device of abstraction than any of the men toward whom attention has been directed in the course of this study."—*A. H. Cole.*

3939. CANNAN, EDWIN. Population and production. *Nature (London)*. 128 (3233) Oct. 17, 1931: 658-661.—The attitude of contemporary economists toward the economic problems raised by population growth is very different from that of British economists of a century ago. We no longer fear excessively rapid population growth or a deficiency of agricultural supplies. Mill's fear that an increasing proportion of the annual product of industry would go to the class of landlords now seems strange. As early as 1895 in the *Economic Journal* the author predicted that the population of England and Wales would have only a trifling increase after 1941. In the *Fortnightly Rev.* for Mar., 1902 the author showed that the number of children resulting from each marriage was falling steadily and rapidly. The approach toward a stationary population, a consequence of birth control, will require a greater contribution of commodities from the lighter, elaborative industries and a relatively smaller contribution from the staple or heavy industries. The need for insisting on the desirability of savings will become less pressing. Society will already have provided for a major portion of its equipment. Increasing civilization has made the aggregate share of property grow faster than that of labor. This tendency will not be reversed or intensified by a cessation of the growth of population. The sharp distinction in theory between the wage-earner and the capitalist will disappear, since the division of income is no longer between two classes (property and non-property owning) composed of different individuals, but between two sources of income largely possessed by the same individuals. Thus, in distribution, emphasis on the old categories of land, capital, and labor is rapidly becoming obsolete. A stationary or declining population will not rid us from the unemployment problem. The working population can never become too great for the demand for its products taken as a whole.—*Norman E. Himes.*

3940. COMMONS, JOHN R. Institutional economics. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (4) Dec. 1931: 648-657.—An institution is defined as collective action in control, liberation, and expansion of individual action. Its forms are unorganized custom and organized going concerns. The individual action is participation in bargaining, managing, and rationing transactions, which are the ultimate units of economic activity. The control by custom or concerns consists in working rules which govern more or less what the individual can, must, or may do or not do. These are choices, resolved into performance, forbearance or avoidance while participating in transactions. The working rule of the Supreme Court is due process of law. The universal principles, that is, similarities of cause, effect, or purpose, discoverable in all transactions, are scarcity, efficiency, futurity, working rules, and limiting factors under volitional control. These reveal themselves in a negotiational, or behavioristic, psychology of persuasion and coercion in bargaining transactions, command and obedience in managerial transactions, argument and pleading in rationing transactions. Transactions determine legal control, while the classical and hedonic economics was concerned with physical control. Legal control is future physical con-

trol. The three social relations implicit in transactions are conflict, dependence and order. Social philosophies differ economically according to the kind of transactions which they place uppermost.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

3941. DAS-GUPTA, AMIYAKUMAR. The theory of increasing returns under competitive conditions. *Indian J. Econ.* 12 (44) Jul. 1931: 63-72.—An analysis, along Marshallian lines, of the problem of competitive equilibrium in industries of increasing returns.—*Malcolm H. Bryan.*

3942. FURLAN, V. Die Lehre vom wirtschaftlichen Gleichgewicht. [The doctrine of economic equilibrium.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 183 (1) 1931: 43-72.—The doctrine of economic equilibrium, grounded upon a particular set of premises, is concerned with the development of a scheme relating to the activities of an abstract "economic man." Its goal is the erection of a closed, logical system of economics. It is an economic mechanics. But the significance of such a scheme must lie in a successive approach to the economics of real men. This has been realized to only a limited extent. The doctrine is capable of further important development, particularly by means of a comprehension of elements related to space, biometrics, and economic organization. The most important task is to effect by quantitative means a closer approach to economic reality.—*C. T. Schmidt.*

3943. HALBWACHS, MAURICE. L'oeuvre scientifique de quelques économistes étrangers: 6. Friedrich von Gottl-Ottlilienfeld. [The scientific contribution of certain foreign economists: 6. Friedrich von Gottl-Ottlilienfeld.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 37-60.—According to Gottl-Ottlilienfeld important aspects of the so-called value phenomena are concealed by the terms used and by the manner of stating the problem. Objects do not have value but economic dimension, which has its origin in the beginning of exchange and in the earliest use of money. At first exchanges take place between paired goods according to customary ratios, then with the rise of professional traders, objects acquire an economic dimension of which the non-trading consuming groups (households, etc.) become gradually conscious. An economic dimension represents an object's power to acquire the disposal of (*Verfügungsmacht*) all other objects taken together. It arises empirically from past experience and is only determinable in relation to all other objects. The marginal utility concept is invalid because it inverts the real order of events, since the use to which an object is put depends upon the price paid and not *vice versa*. The Marxian-classical labor theory of value is equally invalid because based on a crypto-economic dimension. Halbwachs identifies series of prices with patterns of collective economic memory. They are socially, not individually, determined. It is futile to model economics on physico-mathematical sciences, for it can only advance through observation and experience.—*W. Jaffé.*

3944. HOMAN, PAUL T. Herbert Joseph Davenport. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (4) Dec. 1931: 696-700.

3945. MISES, LUDWIG. Vom Weg der subjektivistischen Wertlehre. [The theory of subjective value.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 183 (1) 1931: 73-94.—The classical definition of the economic behavior was not rejected by the subjective school but extended to include all conscious behavior. This extension of the definition permits the retention of all the fundamental categories of catallactics (value, wealth, exchange, price, cost), for the subjective national economy of the present time is built not on the ruins but on the foundations of the classical system. Owing to the narrowness of their definition of "economic behavior," the classics have overlooked the time-factor in production, both in the time-preference and the time-lag aspects. The classical and the present economic laws are ideal laws;

the fact that various "frictions" seem to distort their workings does not invalidate these laws, though it decreases their practical significance. The attitude of the classical and of the present economic theory to governmental interference is essentially the same.—*J. W. Boldyreff.*

3946. JOHNSON, EDGAR A. J. L'économie synthétique de Hume. [Hume's synthetic economy.] *Rev. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 19 (3) 1931: 225-243.—Hume's merit lies not only in his novel economic ideas, but even more in his systematization of fragmentary mercantilistic doctrines. In sharing the mercantilistic enthusiasm for the merchant, Hume shows the relation between the intensification of the merchant's activity and the increase of savings, the fall of interest rates, the decline of profits, the increase in trade, and the welfare of the nation. His repudiation of chrysodemism was only partial, for he expatiated on the temporary stimulating influence of monetary inflation on industrial production. Thus the short period effects of increases in precious metals were desirable, and even the long period effects, though indifferent from an economic point of view, were such as to aid the sovereign in the collection of taxes and in financing wars. Like the mercantilists Hume stressed the importance to the nation of manufactures and the arts. His toleration of innocent luxuries was based on the stimulating effect of this type of consumption on industry. Hume agreed that low interest rates were beneficial, but he went further and examined the relation of interest rates to economic motives and institutions. In his concept of the state, in his denunciation of public debts, in his paradoxical attitude towards trade restrictions, in his study of the effects of taxes on wages, Hume adopted the current mercantilistic point of view, but he then proceeded to synthesize his reasoning into a consistent body of thought.—*W. Jaffé.*

3947. MARCONCINI, FEDERICO. Momento mercantile settecentesco. La "Dissertazione sopra il commercio" di Gerolamo Belloni, banchiere romano. [Eighteenth century mercantilism. The "Essay on Commerce" of Gerolamo Belloni, Roman banker.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 2 (2) Mar. 1931: 143-180; (3-4) May-Jul. 1931: 393-416.—Belloni was one of the clearest exponents, as well as one of the most temperate supporters, of mercantilism. Belloni's work represents in the Pontifical State an effort to realize a well-knit national economy.—*Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.*

3948. MERTENS, H. Die Enzyklika "Quadragesimo anno." Ein Beitrag zum Thema: Kirche und Faschismus. I. [The Encyclical "Quadragesimo anno." A contribution on the subject of Church and Fascism. I.] *Arbeit.* 8 (9) Sep. 1931: 653-668.—The Encyclical *Quadragesimo anno* must be understood in connection with the *Rerum novarum* of Leo XIII, published forty years ago in an attempt to reconcile the liberal and conservative divisions of the Catholic social movement, and with post-war Catholic social developments. In the new Encyclical, Pius XI maintains the right to private property, to which, however, he attributes a social as well as an individual function, but he does not accept collective ownership, thus leaving the relations between capital and labor in this respect as they already exist. His arrangement of society into occupational classes (*berufständische Ordnung*) is akin to the Fascist corporative state.—*M. E. Liddall.*

3949. MICHELS, ROBERT. Zum Einfluss der klassischen italienischen Nationalökonomie auf die Dogmengeschichte. [The influence of Italian classical economics on the history of economic thought.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (2) Aug. 1931: 161-191.—Italian scholarship exercised a strong influence in Europe during the golden age of development of economic theory—the 18th century. The

most important factor in spreading knowledge of Italian achievements in the field of economics was the publication in 1802-1818, by Pietro Custodi, of *Raccolta degli economisti classici italiani*, a collection of fifty works by Italian scholars. In 1829, Pecchio published his *Storia della economia pubblica* which was based largely on the *Raccolta*. Italian works now came to be much better known abroad, being commented upon by such writers as Jean Baptiste Say, Blanqui, Rau, Knies, List, Roscher, and Marx. Some, especially in France, looked on Ortes as the originator of the Malthusian doctrine. List thought Serra superior to Adam Smith. In England, MacCulloch and Ingram especially stressed the work of the Italians. The Italian scholars, especially Broggia and Belloni, did much to free mercantilism of its stress on metals. They also emphasized the importance, in monetary theory, of the rapidity of circulation. In 1769, Carli made a clear statement of the doctrine of balance of payments, in contrast to the balance of trade. The Italians helped to lead the way to the subjective theory of value, and to the marginal theory—cf. Davanzati and Galiani. Genovesi and Verri used mathematical formulas in the expression of their doctrines. Classical socialism was brilliantly represented in Italy. Pecchio has been acclaimed a forerunner of Marx. The Italians fell into four local groups: (1) Neapolitan—Serra, Genovesi, Intieri, Galiani, and Palmieri; (2) Tuscan—Bandini, Fabbroni; (3) Lombard—Beccaria, Verri, and Carli; (4) Venetian—Ortes. The first group was philosophical; the third juridical and practical; Ortes was an individualist.—*Mildred Hartsough*.

3950. GOTTLOTTILILIENFELD, FRIEDRICH. Meine "Ablehnung der Wertlehre." [My rejection of the theory of value.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 183 (1) 1931: 133-146.—A brief statement of his attitude to the theory of value.—*J. W. Boldyreff*.

3951. MORGENSTERN, OSKAR. Die drei Grundtypen der Theorie des subjektiven Wertes. [The three fundamental types of the theory of subjective value.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 183 (1) 1931: 1-42.—The Austrian School, the Lausanne School, and the Anglo-American School are generally regarded as the three fundamental variations of the theory of subjective value. However, if one takes the pains to translate the formulation and the terminology of each of the three into those of the others, he very quickly discovers them to be quite identical.—*J. W. Boldyreff*.

3952. OPPENHEIMER, FRANZ. Die ökonomische Theorie des Wertes. [The economic theory of value.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 183 (1) 1931: 147-176.—Agreement on theory presupposes agreement on method. The method of the classicists is deductive, depends on the principle that every man buys cheapest and sells dearest, and is static, with the question of how the equilibrium is maintained as the central question. The historical school lost sight of value. The marginal utility school is important chiefly in that it restores theory to its proper importance, its introduction of psychology being irrelevant. But the classicists fail to recognize our economic organization as an historical stage, derived from a previous stage and not entirely from the working of economic law. The resulting order is not purely the outcome of competition, but contains private land-holdings. From these survivals of feudalism arise the class of propertyless wage-workers and the fact of profits (static profits). The author refers to his *Wert und Kapitalprofit* for a full discussion of his synthesis of static theory which he briefly sets forth with mathematical symbols in this article, and claims that his approach greatly clarifies questions such as the nature of capital ("capital and productive goods, while different in substance, are equal in worth"), of normal capital, of normal profits, of monopoly.—*C. Eliot*.

3953. PARSONS, TALCOTT. Wants and activities in Marshall. *Quart. J. of Econ.* 46 (1) Nov. 1931: 101-140.—Alfred Marshall's economic theory is examined for the purpose of testing the criticism that orthodox theory is "a small complex of abstract theoretical problems." Such examination discloses two strands of Marshallian thought: one is the "study of wealth," and the other is a "study of man." The former, and more widely known aspect, deals with the process of want satisfaction, while the latter deals with the process of character development through economic activities. It is with this latter aspect that most of the article deals. The conclusion is reached that while both of the constituent elements in Marshall's thought are theoretical, the element dealing with the "study of man" is directed to a broad rather than a narrow problem.—*H. La Rue Frain*.

3954. SÉE, HENRI. Zur Rolle des Finanzkapitalismus im Zeitalter des "Hochkapitalismus." [The role of financial capitalism in the modern capitalistic period.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (2) Apr. 1931: 561-573.—The development of modern capitalism is more clearly understood if emphasis is placed upon its commercial and, especially, its financial aspects, rather than upon its industrial manifestations. Marx overlooked the importance of the role of financial capitalism, because he wrote at a time marked by rapidly maturing industrialism. During the whole period of early capitalism there was no industrial system such as we know. The "industrial revolution," which finally led to the outstanding prominence of industrial features of capitalism, was consequent to the rise of commercialism. Industrial organization and technique have been important factors, but money and credit from the beginning have been the life-blood in the capitalistic development. They impelled the process that has made for the depersonalized and internationalized modern capitalism, characterized peculiarly by the profit-seeking joint-stock company. The influence of financial capitalism is still spreading—as marked by the increasing concentration of banking, the growth of consumer financing by means of installment credits, the broadening of security speculation. It is enmeshed with the mechanization and specialization of agriculture. Financial capitalism has played the leading role in the expansion of colonial empires and in the economic evolution of countries poor in capital. The continuing flow of capital to such regions explains the persistence of capitalism, and indicates that its end is by no means near.—*C. T. Schmidt*.

3955. VLEUGELS, WILHELM. Zur Verteidigung der Wertlehre. [In defense of value theory.] *Schr. d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 183 (1) 1931: 251-274.—This criticism of the thinking upon which much criticism of value-theory is based points out that much apparent criticism (e.g. that by Cassel) recognizes the concept of value though disagreeing with the present use of the term. Cassel and Liefmann misinterpret the subjective (marginal utility) value theory. Dietzel, while evading the word value, is for all practical purposes a marginal utility theorist. Tugan accepts marginal utility theory for prices of goods but not for shares in distribution, which distinction rests on a misunderstanding. In general, the concept can be successfully avoided in describing the interdependence of prices. How an equilibrium is produced, the mechanism that permits its smooth course,—for these questions the concept of value is necessary.—*C. Eliot*.

3956. WARE, NORMAN J. The Physiocrats. A study in economic rationalization. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (4) Dec. 1931: 607-619.—An attempt to show how the first "school" of economists created a complex system of socio-political thought to meet the agricultural problem of eighteenth century France and to serve the interests of a new class of commoner landowners. This new class emerged from the French bureaucracy, aping

the nobility they superseded, but retaining their bourgeois ideas of profit-making. Their economic doctrines of free trade, the single tax, and the sole productivity of agriculture are re-interpreted in the light of the above analysis. The argument is that their system of thought was not the product of "pure" or even "academic" reasoning but of class interest, which they conscientiously regarded as the interest of the nation as a whole.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

3957. ZWIEDINECK-SÜDENHORST, OTTO von. Die Arbeitslosigkeit und das Gesetz der zeitlichen Einkommenfolge. [Unemployment and the law of income sequence.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (2) Oct. 1931: 361-386.—The article criticizes Landauer's theory that buying power is synonymous with national income and that national income is the total annual labor product. As they are the same, the annual labor product cannot become too large for the buying power. This concept places all economic relations upon the basis of commodities and leaves out the important part played by money. Money and goods constitute the same current reciprocally releasing each other. In omitting money from a consideration of buying power in economic relations one loses sight of the time element, which furnishes the clue to the unemployment problem. Goods produced in one period are not purchased by the income of the same period. The regularity in a productive process by which the wage-income earned cannot any more become demand for its labor product, because the income is spent before the product is offered on the market, may be designated as the law of income sequence. That situation gives rise to catastrophe in case unfavorable markets actuate producers to curtail output. The destiny of a product is not determined by the wages paid during the period which produced the product, nor by the relation of the various kinds of income, but by the formation of buying power in the succeeding time period when this product reaches the market, and when the parties contend for their share in the profits of a product coming from a former period. If under these circumstances marketability of the product becomes unfavorable, the number of laborers is reduced, unemployment sets in, demand falls off, further production is curtailed and things go from bad to worse. The more time intervenes between the period of a labor product and the period of the income which is to buy it, the longer the effect may be postponed, but it must set in sooner or later.—*A. E. Janzen.*

ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See Entries 3358, 3366, 3486, 3541, 3577, 3691, 3695, 3705, 3708-3709, 3713, 3726, 3739, 3790, 3800-3805, 3808-3809, 3811, 3813, 3815-3816, 3826, 3831, 3833, 3836, 3838, 3840-3842, 3845, 3847, 3857-3858, 3860, 3862, 3864, 3874, 3877, 3888-3889, 3891, 3893, 3896, 3898, 3900, 3903, 3905, 3907, 3909, 3914-3917, 3922, 3947, 4135, 4739)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 3294-3298, 3306, 3317, 3349, 3356-3357, 3359, 3385, 3391, 3402, 3417, 3427, 3430, 3436, 3440, 3446, 4246, 4354, 4437, 4589-4590, 4621, 4669)

3958. BRADLEY, J. R. Fuel and power in Latin America. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #126. 1931: pp. 130.

3959. CANDÈS, R. La situation économique de la Nouvelle-Calédonie pendant l'année 1928. [The eco-

nomic situation of New Caledonia during 1928.] *Océanie Française.* 25 (110) Sep.-Oct. 1929: 102-107; (111) Nov.-Dec. 1929: 129-138.

3960. CHASE, STUART. Men without machines. I. Mountain village. II. Their food and drink. III. Their shelter, clothing, health. IV. Field and workshop. V. The basic pattern. *New Repub.* 67 (863) Jun. 17, 1931: 114-117; (864) Jun. 24, 1931: 143-146; (865) Jul. 1, 1931: 175-177; (866) Jul. 8, 1931: 202-205; (867) Jul. 15, 1931: 231-233. (Tepoztlan, Mexico.)

3961. GIRAULT, A. Les colonies et l'Afrique du Nord. [The (French) colonies and North Africa (in 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 1021-1037.—*W. Jaffé.*

3962. HUBER, ERNST RUDOLF. Das Deutsche Reich als Wirtschaftsstaat. [Germany as an economic state.] *Recht u. Staat in Gesch. u. Gegenwart.* (85) 1931: pp. 35.

3963. KINGSBURY, SUSAN M.; NEWCOMER, MABEL; HOOVER, CALVIN B.; FAIRCHILD, MILDRED; BROWN, WILLIAM ADAMS, Jr.; HAENSEL, PAUL. The Russian economic situation. *Amer. Econ. Rev. (Suppl.)* 21 (1) Mar. 1931: 37-53.—Susan M. Kingsbury.—The majority of factories in Russia are old and sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory. Sanitation and ventilation in new factories is good. Old factories are to be torn down and replaced. Factories are headed by a director, usually a Communist, who is assisted by a technical director. The director is appointed by the trust, with the consent of the trade union, upon nomination by the executive committee of the Party. The interests of the workers are represented by the *fabkom*, the members of which head various committees specializing in special phases of the worker's activities. Piece rate wages are in effect. Wages vary according to skill and responsibility, but the maximum wage and salary is not large. There is an elaborate system of social insurance which is paid for by the industries themselves. Ten per cent of profits are devoted to the welfare of the workers of the factory earning them. Mildred Fairchild.—There is a great dearth of skilled labor and of trained engineers and technicians in Soviet Russia. Considerable numbers of foreign engineers and technicians have been hired. Main reliance must be upon the training of workers and engineers from Russian industry itself. Training is carried on in factory schools, in the Central Labor Institute, and in other institutes. Calvin B. Hoover.—Soviet Russia has achieved an impressive degree of economic success, but individual liberty is greatly restricted. Mabel Newcomer.—Capital for construction of Soviet enterprises comes from government grants and from bank loans. Once in operation the industry may support itself or may have to continue to accept state aid. Industries are expected to develop a surplus. The net contributions of industry were sufficient in 1929-30 to meet about two-fifths of the national industrialization program. The remainder was met from taxes and loans. Currency in circulation increased 70% in 1929-30. William Adams Brown, Jr.—The new "credit reform" in Soviet Russia has three important aspects: (1) The elimination of unnecessary duplication in financing the production and distribution of goods; (2) The simplification and centralization of financial planning; (3) The establishment of accounting control and audit over the operations of all state enterprises. The inauguration of the credit reform was facilitated by the reorganization of industry into combinations which were made up of the already existing trusts. Each of the combinations and special enterprises together with the railroads and cooperative organizations is given a definite credit with the State Bank. Each of these organizations has a single current account which is debited or credited according to payments made to it or costs incurred. The State Bank be-

came the cashier of the whole of Russia. The other banks of Russia became planning organizations and distributors of credits and not banks properly so-called. The system of credit control is intimately connected with the whole plan of fixing prices as well as with the accumulation of capital, the redistribution of profits of individual industries and the system of audit and control of industry. Paul Haensel.—Soviet industrial progress has been made possible by an exploitation of the worker which would not be permitted by the labor unions of capitalistic countries. Management is undemocratic; workmen are not allowed to leave their factories, as a rule; forced labor exists. Food conditions are bad. The situation is strained, there is enormous waste, poor quality of production, and inefficiency in execution of the five year plan.—C. B. Hoover.

3964. UNSIGNED. Bibliography: Commerce, economic conditions, finances, industries, labor and industrial relations, population, resources (natural), transportation. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 158 Nov. 1931: 266-269. (Australia.)

3965. VANNUTELLI, CESARE. Alcuni aspetti della Russia sovietica attraverso recenti pubblicazioni. [Certain aspects of Soviet Russia in recent publications.] *Nuovi Problemi di Pol., Storia ed Economia.* 1931: 79.

3966. WALKER, P. H. Some aspects of the present economic position. *Accountant.* 85 (2969) Oct. 31, 1931: 577-582.—The present crisis in England's finances is a part of the world-wide economic upset. Specifically it can be attributed to a growing lack of confidence in England's ability to pay. This, in turn, was brought about by several factors: (1) failure of British politicians to realize the gravity of a non-balancing budget; (2) excess of national expenditures over earnings, for a number of years; (3) gradual reversal of balance of trade; (4) collapse of German and Austrian credit, depriving Britain of repayment of short-term loans; (5) a large number of defaults of bond interest and principal on English foreign loans, resulting in serious reduction of national income.—H. F. Taggart.

3967. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. Deutschlands Wirtschaft in ihrer inneren und äusseren Verflechtung. [German economic life and its internal and foreign relationships.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19 (3) 1929: 392-420.

LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

GENERAL

(See also Entries 3294, 3301, 3313, 3371, 3382, 3389, 3399, 3403-3404, 3406, 3408, 3418, 3426, 3491, 4132, 4194, 4253, 4257, 4269-4270, 4493, 4507, 4633, 4636, 4638)

3968. ÉBNER, EUGEN. Az olasz mezőgazdaság és a fascista program. [Italian agriculture and the Fascist program.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 4 (5) May 1931: 169-180.—A much discussed question of present day economic life is the "battle of grain," i.e., the agricultural reforms of the Italian Fascist government. After the war Italy was unable to subsist without grain imports, but at the same time great areas of land remained unused. The government issued decrees designed to increase production, to improve the use made of the products and to advance the physical well-being of the population. The state granted long-term credits to the farmer and often footed a high percentage of the expenses. The results of the latest harvests, and of the exports, and the fact that unemployment is not increasing show that the Italian government is working in the right direction.—Georg Zádov.

3969. KLEINHANS, D. R. The significance of the film for agriculture in Germany. *Internat. Rev. Educ. Cinematography.* 3 (10) Oct. 1931: 931-934.

3970. MINDERHOUD, G. Over landbouwcrises. [Agricultural crises.] *De Economist.* 79 (11) Nov. 1930: 785-790.—Reply to article by J. Westerdijk. (See Entries 3: 17264 and 4: 3972.)

3971. WALKER, A. L.; BERRY, L. N.; ANDERSON, E. E. New Mexico egg storage studies. *New Mexico Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #195. May 1931: pp. 25. Part II. (Part I See entry 2: 10395.)

3972. WESTERDIJK, J. Nog enkele opmerkingen over de huidige landbouwcrisis. [The present agricultural crisis.] *De Economist.* 79 (11) Nov. 1930: 791-802. (Rejoinder: Entry 4: 3970.)

LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 3315, 3329, 3353, 3367, 3388, 3419, 3422, 3427-3428, 3709, 3717, 3804, 3833, 3836, 3845, 3889, 3898, 3900, 3905, 3909, 3922, 4255)

3973. ELLIS, WILLARD D. Problems of financing land reclamation. *Agric. Engin.* 12 (5) May 1931: 167-168.—A certain amount of speculation has surrounded irrigation and drainage district obligations and makes pertinent a consideration of some of their financial problems. Among the suggestions advanced are: more careful selection by bankers of the bonds of irrigation and drainage districts; release of the good land in a project if a settlement must be made with creditors; refunding of issues at convenient times at lower rates of interest; greater flexibility in sinking funds to permit larger assessments in better years; spread of the costs of the districts over wider areas which are in a measure benefited through the development; development of central agencies with revolving funds to aid solvent districts during periods of stress; provision for temporary loans rather than an increase of federal aid.—Helen C. Monchow.

3974. HILL, E. B., and AYLESWORTH, P. F. Shifts in farm land utilization in Michigan. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station (Michigan State College Agric. & Applied Sci.) Quart. Bull.* 14 (2) Nov. 1931: 96-100.—The 1930 census shows a reduction of land area in farms, 70% of which is non-tillable and 30% is in tillable land.

3975. HUTCHINS, WELLS A. Irrigation districts, their organization, operation and financing. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #254. Jun. 1931: pp. 93.—This bulletin discusses the attributes of the irrigation district, the present status of the movement, reasons for success or failure, management, finances, assessments, bonds, indebtedness to the United States not covered by bonds, warrants and notes, state supervision, investment of state funds in irrigation-district securities, relations with the United States, and other salient features. (Short list of literature cited.)—Caroline B. Sherman.

3976. NÉMETH, JOSEF. Jugoszlávia birtokreformja és mezőgazdasága. [Land reform and agriculture in Yugoslavia.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 4 (6-7) Jun.-Jul. 1931: 217-229.—There are considerable differences in methods of cultivation and in crop yields between the regions formerly a part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and those in the original Kingdom of Serbia. The average is very much lower in the original kingdom. The effect of land reform on production in agriculture is very bad, for now there are no models of farming methods such as those formerly afforded by the large estates. The redistribution of the land has also affected live stock breeding unfavorably.—Rudolf Nötel.

3977. STAUBER, B. R. The farm real estate situation, 1930-31. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Cir.* #209. Dec. 1931:

pp. 68.—Outstanding features of the farm real estate situation for 1930–31 have been a general and definite writing down of farm land values, a substantial increase in the number of distress sales, a decrease in the number of voluntary transactions, a tendency for farms in strong hands to be withheld from the market at present prices, and an apparent increase in the demand for farms to rent. Most of the unfavorable developments may be definitely associated with the drastically reduced agricultural incomes, due in part to the drought, but primarily to the decreasing level of prices and the declining ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

3978. VANTSÓ, JULIUS. Az eladósodott kisbirtokok kérdése. [The problem of the small mortgaged landholdings.] *Mezőgazdasági Közöny.* 4(8–9) Aug.–Sep. 1931: 289–294.—The author considers recent legislative measures to be adverse to the interests of the small farmers. He criticizes the introduction of the gold pengő: the small farmer has to pay his debts in gold pengő, whereas he receives only "cash" pengő for his products. He also is hard hit by tax increases. In case of forced sale the farms do not even bring enough to satisfy claims of creditors. One solution of the problem would be to give the insolvent debtor the right to have sequestration executed on his property under the administration of a credit cooperative. This would do away with forced sales, while the creditors' interest would be protected by the credit cooperative. In case of a sequestration of a whole village an opportunity might arise to increase production by unified methods and advantageous reforms.—*Emmerich Zaitschek.*

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 3303, 3368, 3381, 3383, 3386, 3390, 3394, 3407, 3420, 3423, 3447, 3705, 3976, 3996, 4012, 4107, 4265–4266, 4372, 4506)

3979. ARCARI, PAOLA-MARIA. Zuccheri e protezione. [Sugar and protection.] *Vita Ital.* 19(222) Sep. 1931: 287–301.—A study of the conditions of the sugar industry and the effects of the protective tariffs on that industry in Italy.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3980. AUGÉ-LARIBÉ, MICHEL. La production agricole. [Agricultural production (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45(3) May–Jun. 1931: 671–690.—*W. Jaffé.*

3981. BOOTH, J. F. The purchase of apples by consumers in Montreal and Toronto. *Econ. Annalist.* 1(11) Nov. 1931: 1–4.

3982. DRAZDZYŃSKI, TADEUSZ. Cukier trzcinowy a buracz. [Cane and beet sugar.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 14(5) May 1931: 152–161.—A survey of development of these two kinds of sugar and of the international conferences tending to regulate their production.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3983. ENFIELD, R. R. The world's wheat situation. *Econ. J.* 41(164) Dec. 1931: 550–565.—Notwithstanding the great increase in production in the United States, Canada, Argentine and Australia, world supplies, excluding Russia, have not in any post-war year reached a point as high as the line of pre-war trend projected into the post-war period. In the years 1919–1922 it fell considerably below it. Trend alone considered, the really striking feature of this comparison is not the expansion of production after the war, but the sudden set-back to production caused by the war. This does not deny that production in the post-war period has out-run demand, but, having regard to the course of prices, it suggests that the chief effect of the war was to bring about a profound disturbance in the normal growth of demand. Furthermore, new seed varieties and mechanization of wheat production have opened new areas in the United States, Canada and Australia that other-

wise would have been too dry for wheat production. Fewer persons are needed to tend this larger area, and animals, as a source of power, are disappearing. A philosophy which has coupled production improvements with living standards has made this possible in the newer wheat areas, while the peasant philosophy of Europe has prevented such changes in production methods. Russia has also abandoned her peasant philosophy and is increasing production more and more each year. Russian increases combined with the output of the United States, Canada and Australia, all low-cost wheat producing areas, suggests that wheat prices will continue low for some time to come.—*Henry Keller, Jr.*

3984. EZEKIEL, MORDECAI. Das Problem der landwirtschaftlichen Überproduktion in den Vereinigten Staaten. [The problem of agricultural overproduction in the U. S.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (10) Mar. 1931: 451–460.

3985. GLIWIC, HIPOLIT. Cukier w ekonomice. [The economic importance of sugar.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 14(5) May 1931: 149–151.—The value of the production of sugar amounts to an annual average of 10.8 milliard gold francs and is thus higher than that of cotton, iron, etc. On the international market sugar occupies the seventh place in the order of the importance of the principal products. Sugar which still in the 16th and 17th century was a luxury is now a very common article largely consumed. The consumption of sugar can serve to indicate the level of well-being of a country. The sugar industry is at present in a very unfavorable situation which will be improved only by a general world convention.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3986. IWASIEWICZ, JAN. Stan cukrownictwa w Polsce i cukier w eksporcie polskim. [The situation of the sugar industry in Poland and the part of sugar in Polish exports.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 14(5) May 1931: 172–177.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3987. JOUVE, G. Quelques aspects de la crise agraire allemande. [Some aspects of the German agrarian crisis.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149(443) Oct. 10, 1931: 75–82.—To solve the agricultural problem Germany will have to turn its attention from outlet markets to production.—*Lina Kahn.*

3988. PHILIPPI, MARIE. Der Stand der Eierstandardisierung. [Egg standardization.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (9) Feb. 1931: 422–436.

3989. PRZYKOWSKI, MIECZYŚLAW. Zasięwy i zbiory w roku 1929/30. [Cultivated areas and crops in Poland in 1929–30.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 8(2) 1931: 413–458.—Detailed tables with French headings containing data on the different agricultural products in Poland covering all the districts of the country.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3990. SACHS, KAROL. Kryzys w przemyśle cukrowniczym światowym i próby jego sanacji. [The crisis in the world sugar industry and measures for its improvement.] *Przegląd Polityczny.* 14(5) May 1931: 162–171.—*O. Eisenberg.*

3991. UNSIGNED. The statistical basis for the rise in wheat prices—world supplies smaller. *Annalist.* 38(982) Nov. 13, 1931: 787–788.

3992. WEIJER, G. A. P. The world's staples. IX. Rubber. *Index. (Svenska Handelsbanken).* 6(71) Nov. 1931: 251–272.

3993. WEYER, G. A. P. Het rapport van de Commissie voor het Rubbervraagstuk. [The report of the Committee on the rubber problem.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 16(815) Aug. 1931: 712–716.—The capital invested in the European rubber estates in the Dutch East Indies has been estimated at 609 millions of guilders, that of the native industry at 300 millions of guilders. The author is of opinion that the last mentioned figure is much too high. The possible production of estate rubber for 1935 is estimated at 230,000 tons; the much

higher production per ha. as a consequence of the selection is not discussed in detail; the cost price per kg. is calculated at 50 cents if 425 kg. per ha. is produced, but a part of these 230,000 tons will be produced at a lower cost price. The author calculates the cost price at 33 cents when 1000 kg. per ha. is produced. He thinks it useless to base conclusions about the future situation on the average cost price. The decrease of the rubber price is the consequence of the unfavorable relation between production and consumption. The committee does not take sufficiently into consideration the influence of consumption on price. The author is of opinion that the conclusion of the committee that the rubber crisis is not primarily a consequence of the world crisis, is incorrect. The balance cannot be restored by cooperation between producers and consumers. If production were restricted to 75% of that of 1929, in general the Dutch East Indian estates, which have a high possible production in future years, would have to restrict 45% in 1932, the estates in Malacca 24%, and those in Ceylon 33%.—*Cecile Rothe.*

3994. WILBRANDT, HANS. Der Stand der deutschen Zuckerwirtschaft. [The position of the German sugar industry.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (5) Oct. 1931: 203-215.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 3447, 3968, 4108, 4316, 4368)

3995. UNSIGNED. The cotton policy of the Soviets. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (91) Jul. 1931: 545-551.—By the five year plan it is expected that the USSR will be freed from dependence on America and Egypt for cotton. The plan will require the collectivization of large areas and the displacement of food crops by cotton. One result will be the subjection of the Uzbeks, etc., to the will of Moscow.—*Charles A. Timm.*

3996. UNSIGNED. The Java sugar industry and the Chadbourne plan. *Rotterdamsche Bankvereening, Mo. Rev.* 12 (9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 253-260.—Chadbourne suggested the plan which was adopted in 1931 by representatives of the sugar industry of Cuba, Java, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Belgium. The plan is that these countries must not put on the market certain quantities of their accumulated stock of sugar and must engage to export only certain quotas; these percentages and quotas taking into account special conditions in the countries. Java sugar is unprotected, even in the Netherlands, but Java uses scientific plantation methods and has improved her cane sorts, thus greatly reducing production costs. In spite of the plan there has been no improvement in prices but this may be due to general economic conditions and so Java will not renounce the Chadbourne Plan.—*Marie LeCoq Herold.*

FORESTRY

(See also Entries 3318-3319, 3333, 3336, 3338, 3370, 3379-3380, 3414, 3416, 3424, 3435, 4046, 4122, 4397, 4521-4522)

3997. CAVERHILL, P. Z. Forestry and lumbering in British Columbia. *J. Forestry.* 29 (7) Nov. 1931: 1067-1074.—The problems of overproduction in the West Coast lumber industry apply equally to British Columbia. To remedy them the provincial government has instituted a seven-point plan: (1) Increase of timber license tenure from 21 years to one renewable in perpetuity in order to reduce liquidation, (2) stabilization of maximum annual license fees until 1954 at 22 cents per acre on the coast and 16 cents in the interior, (3) unified forest protection under government control, (4) cooperative trade extension, (5) detailed timber survey, (6) expansion of products and silvicultural research, and (7) reservation as provincial forests of non-

agricultural areas and artificial restocking of denuded areas.—*Bernard Frank.*

3998. GOBLET d'ALVIELLA, F. Cent ans de vie forestière 1830-1930. [One hundred years of forestry, 1830-1930.] *Bull. Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique.* 38 (9) Sep. 1931: 365-378.—Under Austrian, French, and Dutch rule the Belgian forests were much reduced in area and quality, and the abuse was continued after independence was attained. The forest code of 1854 left owners free to destroy their forests. The State Forest Service was transferred from the Treasury to the Agricultural Department in 1884, and was made an autonomous department in 1888. The state forest research institute was established in 1896 and the state forest school at Gembloux was reorganized in 1897. In 1893 the Superior Council of Forests was created, as a permanent council of forest owners and technical foresters, to advise regarding the afforestation of idle land, promotion of silviculture, and management of state forests. The Société Centrale Forestière was also founded in 1893. Finally, the law of 1921 forbids owners to devastate their forests. Modern silviculture aims at lengthening rotations, converting the former coppice stands into high forest, introduction of suitable exotics, substitution of conifers for hardwoods on many sites, and use of natural rather than artificial reproduction.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

3999. MacDANIELS, E. H. Forest fire damage appraisal. *J. Forestry.* 29 (7) Nov. 1931: 1034-1041.—The determination of fire losses in young timber is characterized by bias and lack of scientific precision. Standardized appraisals based on easily determinable field factors and employing the futurity discount principle are needed. The plan adopted by the Western Forestry and Conservation Association considers the following factors: site quality, rotation, stumpage price, yield, age class, accessibility, severity of burn, density, and carrying cost. Empirical standards are constructed for each factor, and simple field methods for obtaining them worked out. Values are based on current stumpage prices. The straight line method is rejected because it is inapplicable to the younger age classes and neglects interest in carrying costs. Instead, final values are computed from a table of average expectation values for each age class and species. While the system is admittedly inadequate it is flexible and allows a more consistent and less partial appraisal of fire damage.—*Bernard Frank.*

4000. NORCROSS, T. W., and GREFE, R. F. Transportation planning to meet hour-control requirements. *J. Forestry.* 29 (7) Nov. 1931: 1019-1033.—Proper proportioning of men, roads, and trails to secure maximum coverage of fire hazard areas at minimum time and cost is essential to fire control. This is best achieved through transportation planning. First, the allowable variation from 100% coverage is determined with the object of constructing a system that will meet the stipulated travel-time requirements at least cost. Tables, graphs, and maps are prepared showing unit costs of various types of roads and the most efficient distances between firemen. Second, the location, cost, speed capacities, etc., of existing roads and trails are ascertained. Base and overlay maps are then prepared from which travel-time and coverage are deduced for all parts of the given area. The plan is equally applicable wherever elapsed time is a large factor, and where maximum efficiency of limited transportation expenditures is imperative. (6 charts.)—*Bernard Frank.*

4001. OSTWALD, E. Zur Kritik der Kriegerschen Messziffer der wirtschaftlichen Leistungsfähigkeit des Waldes. [Criticism of Krieger's index of the economic productivity of the forest.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82 (9) Sep. 1931: 609-623.—Krieger is wrong in basing his index on the value of the yield, without deducting

costs of management, and also in not allowing for the possibility of increasing returns through improvements.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

4002. STEER, HENRY B. Stumpage and log prices for the calendar year 1929. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Stat. Bull.* #36. Nov. 1931: pp. 60.

4003. STEINRÜCK. Das Verfahren der Messung der wirtschaftlichen Leistungsfähigkeit des Waldes im Dienste der Forsteinrichtung. [Measurement of the economic productive capacity of the forest and its application in forest regulation.] *Z. f. Forst- u. Jagdwesen.* 63 (9) Sep. 1931: 530-540; (10) Oct. 1931: 574-589.—This is a defense of Krieger's method of using the capitalized value of the present values of future yields (expressed in "taxmarks") as an index of productive capacity of a forest. He uses this index for evaluating the results of different methods of regulation and in the formulation of management plans. Sustained yield is based on values rather than on volume of timber.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

4004. THORELL, ERIK. Les forêts de la Suède. [The forests of Sweden.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 69 (7) Jul. 1931: 541-552.—Describes methods employed in the recently completed survey of Swedish forests, and summarizes the results. (Illustrated.)—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 1697, 1700, 2988, 3000, 3316, 3400)

4005. EICHELBAUM, EBERHARD. Die Reichstatistik über das Fangergebnis der deutschen Seefischerei. [Government statistics on the catch of the German sea fisheries.] *Conseil Permanent Internat. p. l'Exploration de la Mer, Rapports et Procès-Verbaux d. Réunions.* 63 Dec. 1929: pp. 50.—(English summary.)

4006. O'CALLAGHAN, MARTIN. Whaling: a modern industry. *Current Hist.* 35 (2) Nov. 1931: 244-248.

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 4047, 4236, 4501, 4510)

4007. FRAIGNEAU, ANDRÉ. Les industries extractives. [The extractive industries (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 712-727.—*W. Jaffé.*

4008. LANNEFORS, NILS A. Perspectivas que ofrece la industria del plomo en la Argentina. [Future of the lead industry in Argentina.] *Rev. de Econ. Argentina.* 27 (160) Oct. 1931: 271-278.

4009. LAUFENBURGER, HENRY. Les industries métallurgiques et mécaniques. [The metallurgical industries and the metal trades (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 728-749.—*W. Jaffé.*

4010. UNSIGNED. Le pétrole. [Petroleum (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 868-878.—*W. Jaffé.*

4011. UNSIGNED. The situation of the petroleum industry. *Rotterdamsche Bankvereening, Mo. Rev.* 12 (8) Aug. 1931: 225-231.—Statistics given show why the fall of prices in the petroleum industry has been so very great and indicate that the profits of most petroleum companies in 1931 will prove even less than in 1930, causing reduction or omission of dividends even by large American companies. An improvement in this condition can come only by mutual understanding and cooperation in the petroleum industry.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 3381, 3541, 3691, 3790, 3801, 3816, 3860, 3862, 3864, 3893, 3903, 4049, 4088, 4091, 4110, 4199, 4220, 4228, 4230, 4251, 4291, 4437, 4651)

4012. ARNOLD, LIONEL K. Agricultural wastes in industry. *J. Chem. Educ.* 8 (12) Dec. 1931: 2311-2324.—Millions of tons of agricultural wastes such as cornstalks, corncobs, straws, and hulls which are made up largely of cellulose, lignins, and pentosans are produced annually. These are well segregated, readily collected, and suitable for many purposes as a raw material in place of wood. Insulating board and paper are made from cornstalks and straw. Maizolith and pressed board have been made experimentally from cornstalks. Corncobs have been used experimentally in the production of furfural, charcoal, acetic acid, methanal, acetone, tar, oxalic acid and xylose. Furfural is being produced from oat hulls and used in a variety of industrial products. Cornstalks and sewage have been used in the production of illuminating gas.—*J. Chem. Educ.*

4013. BUTORAC, JOSIP. The manufacture and consumption of iron in Yugoslavia. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6 (9) Sep. 1931: 182-187.—*A. Vidaković.*

4014. CATIN, R. Les industries textiles. [The textile industries (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 750-771.—*W. Jaffé.*

4015. CHÜDEN, H. Zur Lage der deutschen Zuckerwirtschaft. [The position of the German sugar industry.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 15 (10) Oct. 1931: 595-599.

4016. EPSTEIN, RALPH C. Profits and the size of firm in the automobile industry, 1919-27. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (4) Dec. 1931: 636-647.—Between 1919 and 1927, there were 16 automobile manufacturing companies which engaged continuously in business, participated in no important mergers, and published financial reports for all years of the period. These 16 concerns are studied in order to ascertain the relationships between size of invested capital, rate of net profits to capital, stability of this rate from year to year. Little evidence is found to indicate that large invested capitals and high earnings rates accompany one another, or that large capitals and high stability of earnings are associated. Substantial correlation is, however, seen to exist between high earnings rates and relatively stable earnings rates from year to year. Probably the reason for the absence of any general correspondence between the size of firm and its rate of earnings lies in the fact that in the automobile industry no competitive prices, in any orthodox economic sense, can be said to prevail. Yet the industry is beyond question one in which the keenest of competition exists between producers.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

4017. HAY, WILLIAM WREN. The expansion of the rayon industry—aspects of its future development. *Annalist.* 28 (986) Dec. 11, 1931: 949.

4018. HILLMANN, WALTER. Die deutsche Landmaschinen-Industrie. [The German agricultural machinery industry.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 15 (10) Oct. 1931: 577-588.

4019. JASNY, N. Struktur der deutschen Mühlenindustrie. [Structure of the German milling industry.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (10) Mar. 1931: 461-473.

4020. JÉRAMEC, P. La production industrielle. [Industrial production (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 691-709.—*W. Jaffé.*

4021. KAISER, HANS. Die Kunstseide. Ein Aktivum der deutschen Handelsbilanz? [Artificial silk: An asset in the German trade balance?] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 15 (10) Oct. 1931: 619-623.

4022. KNÖPP, HANS. Eine statistische Erhebung über Handwerksbetriebe. [A statistical investigation of handicraft industries.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19(3) 1929: 421-433.—The investigation covers six suburbs of Frankfurt-am-Main with a population of about 76,000 which is considered as fairly representative, since in three large scale dye-works are operating, one is the residential district for the laboring population, and in two the population is mainly agricultural. It is noted that 7.35% of the population is actually engaged in handicrafts, as against 5% for the entire country (census of 1925). Seven major classes of handicrafts are listed, and the importance of each analyzed on the basis of number of "industries" in each class, and the total number of employed. Thus, e.g. tailoring, dressmaking, etc., represent 30% of the total number of industries, but with only 13% of the number of workers, as against percentages of 17 and 43 for the building industry. It is noted further that in those industries where the use of machines is limited the number of workers is high, while those occupations are most frequent which cater more or less directly to the consumer. On the other hand, the average number of customers is lower in such occupations, since the service is individual and satisfaction depends upon quality. Thus, the tailoring industry has an average of only 610 customers, as against 3,840 for the printing industry. The analysis further investigates the size of the various establishments, and gives information on the proportions of apprentices, skilled and unskilled labor engaged, including the owner, the percentages being 17.7%, 44.3%, 16.7% and 21.3%. In regard to the age of the owners of the various establishments, it is found that the various age groups form a regular curve, with the most frequent number of establishments, the owner of which is between 51 and 55, as the center. Where the labor is not particularly exacting, more owners of a mature age are found.—C. D. Bremer.

4023. LHOMME, JEAN. Les industries chimiques. [The chemical industries (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45(3) May-Jun. 1931: 772-781.—W. Jaffé.

4024. MARX, ERNST, and ELBERFELD, W. Die deutsche Eisen- und Stahlwaren-Industrie und ihre Beziehungen zum Binnenmarkt. [The German iron and steel goods industry and its relations to the domestic market.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 15(10) Oct. 1931: 599-605.

4025. MICANEL, EDGAR. Les industries de la houille blanche. [The hydro-electric power industries (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45(3) May-Jun. 1931: 812-850.—W. Jaffé.

4026. NATHAN, ROGER. L'industrie automobile. [The automobile industry (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45(3) May-Jun. 1931: 851-867.—W. Jaffé.

4027. PARRAVANO, NICOLA. L'alcool carburante. [Fuel alcohol.] *Nuova Antologia.* 279(1428) Sep. 16, 1931: 223-237.

4028. POTUT, GEORGES. Les industries électriques. [The electrical industries (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45(3) May-Jun. 1931: 782-811.—W. Jaffé.

4029. SAUER, ALFRED. Die deutsche Lederindustrie im Kampf um den Binnenmarkt. [The German leather industry in the domestic market.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 15(10) Oct. 1931: 614-617.

4030. UNSIGNED. The development of Soviet industry. *Econ. Rev. Soviet Union.* 6(24) Dec. 15, 1931: 555-559.

4031. UNSIGNED. Elapsed time in building construction. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33(5) Nov. 1931: 15-24.—About 1% of building permits issued are allowed to lapse, these representing about 2.2% of the estimated cost of the buildings covered by all permits, according

to a study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 10 cities and covering all permits for new buildings issued in 1929 except those for private garages, sheds, stables, and barns. This study also showed that the average time elapsing between the issuance of the permit and the beginning of work was 6.6 days.—*Monthly Labor Rev.*

4032. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung in der papiererzeugenden Industrie. [Principal results of the official wage census in the paper producing industries.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11(13) May 5, 1931: II 237-242. (Germany.)

4033. WOLF, HOWARD. The rubber barons fight to the death. *Amer. Mercury.* 23(90) Jun. 1931: 129-143.—Although its sales for the last decade aggregated ten billion dollars, the American rubber industry earned, on the average, less than 1% on its invested capital. The reasons are: (1) continually diminishing sales prices, (2) continually increasing durability of the product, (3) overproduction, (4) unfavorable bulk sales contracts, (5) lack of control over raw material prices.—O. Helmuth Werner.

4034. WUSSOW, M. von. Die Entwicklung der deutschen Papier-, Pappen-, Zellstoff- und Holzstoffindustrie in der Nachkriegszeit. [The development of German paper, pasteboard, cellulose, and woodpulp industry in the post war period.] *Deutschlands Erneuerung.* 15(10) Oct. 1931: 617-619.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 3815, 3840, 4016, 4173, 4176-4177, 4189, 4196, 4254, 4278, 4326, 4334, 4336, 4338-4339, 4500, 4502, 4504, 4507, 4511, 4746-4747, 4749-4750)

4035. GRAHAM, DAVID. Research expenditures and their effect on the General Electric Company. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 118-126.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

4036. KEARNS, JOHN W. Upset prices in corporate reorganization. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26(3) Nov. 1931: 325-328.—The practice, by a court decreeing a foreclosure sale of property, of establishing an upset price, long regarded as necessary to protect parties having an interest in the property subordinate to the lien being foreclosed, is fast being discarded as a result of the growing tendency for all decrees of foreclosure and sale to reserve to the court the right to reject any and all bids.—Ben W. Lewis.

4037. LAIDLER, HARRY W. The growth of American monopolies. *Current Hist.* 35(2) Nov. 1931: 204-209.—Some interesting facts about the growth of definite American monopolies—chains which care for about one-fifth of the retail business of the nation, great banks which have grown beyond the wildest dreams of their founders, the House of Morgan, public utilities, the Bell Telephone system, the Radio Corporation of America, etc. including monopolies in manufacture and even in natural resources. Monopoly tends to stabilize prices but not employment, but these private monopolies may point the way to public monopoly since the Port Authority of New York has shown that red tape may be eliminated from a community industry.—Marie LeCocq Herold.

4038. LEWISOHN, SAM A. Russia—the industrial laboratory. *Pol. Sci. Quart.* 46(1) Mar. 1931: 41-50.—Russia presents the conditions of a controlled experiment in that the USSR has the paraphernalia of capitalism—corporations, trusts, syndicates, a commodity exchange—stripped of what was supposed to be

the chief dynamic of capitalism, the profit motive. The forms are capitalist but the spirit is communist. Particularly in the field of management the Russian experiment offers interesting data. Observation by the writer and pronouncements of Russian leaders confirm the conclusion that the problem of management, the securing of an adequate industrial production, is as much an administrative as an economic problem. Both management and labor behave very much the same under non-private profit as under a private profit system. Russian experience shows that the abolition of the system of private profit will not solve all the problems of the relations between employer and employees. It brings us to the paradoxical conclusion that there can be a "labor problem" where there is no conflict between capital and labor.—*Eugene Staley.*

4039. MEANS, GARDINER. The separation of ownership and control in American industry. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (1) Nov. 1931: 68-100.—The usual distinction between ownership and management is not adequate under the corporate system. Ownership must be divided into the functions of interest and power. These two elements do not necessarily lie in the same hands. Control definitely lies in the hands of those with power. Defining control as the ability to select the directors, five major types appear,—control through almost complete ownership, majority control, control through a legal device without majority ownership, minority control, and management control through the proxy committee. An examination of the 200 largest corporations at the end of 1929 indicates that ultimate control appeared to be as follows: private ownership, 6% of companies; majority ownership, 5; minority control, 23; legal device, 21; management control, 44. That 65% of the companies and 80% of their combined wealth should be controlled either by the management or by a legal device involving a small proportion of ownership indicates the degree to which ownership and control have become separated. As the factory system divorced control from labor so the corporate system is divorcing control from ownership. Economic theory must shift its emphasis from analysis in terms of competition to analysis in terms of control.—*Willard L. Thorp.*

4040. NÖLLE. Qualitätssteigerungen durch Valorisierung. [Increasing quality through valorization.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtschaft.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 111-117.—Instead of the destruction of the excess commodities produced there is a movement to discourage through legislation the production of those of poorer quality by requiring the use of only first rate materials, by restricting credit in cases of concerns engaged in the manufacture of poorer grades, by increasing tariffs on such articles, and by prohibiting exports. But the field is so large and this solution so debated that few results have so far been observed.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

4041. OETTINGER, J. S. The standing receiver—a major step in bankruptcy reform. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 109-117.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4042. POLAKOV, WALTER. How efficient are the Russians? *Harpers Magazine.* 163 (979) Dec. 1931: 37-47.—In seeking to achieve economic self-sufficiency, Russia progresses with the help of a system of national planning. Yet, within each industry the inner self-discipline is wanting; for, workers coming from the peasantry, skilled workers are lacking and executives are overburdened with work. Each factory competes in the endeavor for efficiency with its neighbor. Pecuniary gain means little to the individual. The state cares for him during sickness and in old age. His incentive for advancement lies in the social position he occupies. A school is attached to every factory, and those who show fitness for executive positions are sent to one of the Red academies. Workers' inventions are recognized and rewarded generously, and able workers advance to higher

positions. Russia strives for the highest possible welfare of all her people, but generations will pass before she will be in a position to compete in the world markets.—*O. Helmut Werner.*

4043. STAMP, L. D. The geographical approach to the study of some business problems. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 69-77.—A proper—i.e. "causal" geographical study of business throws light on (1) the extension of existing businesses, (2) the establishment of new businesses, (3) the investment of capital, and (4) communications and the centrality of markets. Such an approach is in part economic, but whereas the economist analyzes the existing economic development, tracing its development and so determining possible trends, the geographer, by a study of physical settings, analyzes potentialities.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4044. SWOPE, GERARD. A plan for stabilization of industry. *Elec. World.* 98 (12) Sep. 19, 1931: 496-498.—Organized industry should take the lead in formulating plans to stabilize industry, thus stabilizing employment to give the worker regularity and continuity of employment and, when this is impractical, unemployment insurance should be provided. This stabilization may be effected through trade associations consisting of industrial and commercial companies with fifty or more employees doing an interstate business. These associations may outline trade practices, promote standard accounting and cost systems, prescribe forms for reports to stockholders, collect and distribute information on the state of the business within their jurisdictions. A federal supervisory body should supervise these companies and associations in the interests of the public and to promote cooperation with the Internal Revenue Department. For the protection of employees four plans are outlined in detail: a workmen's compensation act; life and disability insurance; pensions; and unemployment insurance.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

4045. UNSIGNED. Plan for stabilization of industry by president of the General Electric Co. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (5) Nov. 1931: 45-52.

ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 4173, 4290, 4504, 4515)

4046. AHLEFF, K. Die Praxis der dynamischen Erfolgsrechnung in der Forstwirtschaft. [Dynamic accounting for forestry.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (9) Sep. 1931: 480-487.—This is an attempt to develop a system of accounting for forestry enterprises. In striking a balance it is necessary to set up the value of the forest capital at the beginning and end of the period. According to the static theory this depends upon the volume and quality of timber on the ground; the dynamic theory bases capital value on the expected future income, which depends not only on the timber capital but also upon its rate of growth and its availability as determined by arrangement of age-classes, etc.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

4047. BULLINGTON, J. A. Cost accounting for coal mines. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 13 Nov. 1, 1931: 293-301.—*J. C. Gibson.*

4048. CLARK, J. F., and NOBLE, H. J. Inventory control as used by Taylor Instrument Companies of Rochester, N. Y. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 13 Sep. 15, 1931: 91-110.—The inventory control outlined is used in a diversified and extensive business of a technical nature involving over 8,000 different catalogued items of product.—*J. C. Gibson.*

4049. DAVIES, N. H. Sales accounting practice, old and new, in the gas industry. *Accountant.* 85 (2963) Sep. 19, 1931: 395-397; (2964) Sep. 26, 1931: 440-443.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4050. EVELEIGH, C. F., and WAYMIRE, J. O. Distribution cost accounting. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 13 Sep. 1, 1931: 1-16.—The statistical approach to the problem of distribution costs in a large concern manufacturing pharmaceutical supplies is outlined. Sales effort is classified into promotional and sales calls. Orders are sorted according to the number of different items listed. The number of times a given product classification is reported as sold is counted for each group. Individual and group frequencies are computed. An index of required sales effort is then established and costs are allocated to the products on the basis of frequency of promotional activity as listed on salesmen's reports, number of packages handled by the shipping department, advertising space, and other mathematical and accounting facts rather than guesswork.—*J. C. Gibson.*

4051. FINLAYSON, M. The departmental accounts of a large store. *Accountants' J.* 49(582) Oct. 1931: 419-427.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4052. FISKE, W. P. Accounting for unused facilities. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 13 Nov. 15, 1931: 355-369.—Any approach to the problem of accounting for idle time must be based upon its various causes, which may be roughly classified into three main groups, production, administrative, and economic. Accounting for idle time helps to place responsibility. In a case where consolidation resulted in unused capacity, the costs were accumulated in a special account, unused facilities—carrying charges, and reported on the statements as a non-operating expense, deducted from operating profits.—*J. C. Gibson.*

4053. GEIER, GEORGE J., and MAUTNER, OSCAR. Systems audit and installation. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3(10) Oct. 1931: 19-27.—Before the installation of any system, a thorough and complete in-depth investigation should be made into all the facts concerning the organization. A questionnaire should be made out for the purpose of securing complete information regarding the character of the organization with particular emphasis upon legal aspects and powers of different controlling individuals, operations, present accounting organization and technique, purchases, stores, marketing, credits, and such other items as may be peculiar to the particular type of business for which the system is intended.—*L. O. Foster.*

4054. HURDMAN, FREDERICK H. Relation of client and accountant. *J. Accountancy.* 52(4) Oct. 1931: 297-304.—Professional ethics requires that the accountant maintain independence from client. The Companies Act, 1929, Great Britain, prohibits director or officer of a company acting as its auditor.

4055. LORENTZ, ST. Der Kostenbegriff. [The concept of cost.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtschaft.* 8(1) Jan. 1931: 27-46; (2) Feb. 1931: 82-100.—The whole question of costs brings us into the field of the dual function of money. It is necessary to differentiate between expenditure considered from the point of view of quantity and of value. The latter relates to purchasing power and its medium, money, the former, to production economics.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

4056. METZGER, A. Mechanical cost accounting for color printing. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 13 Oct. 15, 1931: 225-239.—*J. C. Gibson.*

4057. MUELLER, W. E. Cost accounting for a fleet of delivery trucks. *N. A. C. A. Bull.* 13 Oct. 15, 1931: 242-250.—An explanation of the system used by a large newspaper publishing company is given together with illustrations of the forms required.—*J. C. Gibson.*

4058. SCHOURP, PAUL D. La educación comercial en Alemania para contadores profesionales. [Commercial education for professional accountants in Germany.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 7(3) Sep. 1931: 101-108.

4059. SMITH, S. A. Valuations of the assets of public companies. *Accountant.* 85(2967) Oct. 17, 1931: 517-525.—Valuations are necessary for the preparation of accounts and income tax returns and highly desirable for prospectuses and mergers. Accountants' valuations of fixed assets are usually on the basis of cost less depreciation. For nearly all purposes such a method of valuation is unsatisfactory. Much more desirable is the appraiser's formula of value to a going concern. For special purposes market value, value to a particular owner, scrap value, and forced sale value may be important. Special methods of valuation are required for each type of asset, such as plant and machinery, goodwill, land, etc. In accounting for fixed assets, depreciation must be calculated and considered among the expenses. The ideal method for doing this would be by frequent periodic valuations. Since such a procedure is generally impractical, however, various formulas have been developed, such as the reducing balance formula, the straight-line formula, and the annuity formula, for determining the annual charges. The rates dictated by experience for various assets are often higher than the rates allowable for income tax purposes. These latter rates are in many cases relics of pre-war or even Victorian days when competition was less severe and obsolescence not the factor in plant value which it now is.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4060. SMITH, WILLIAM A. An operating budget for every bank. A suggested ratio form that would enable every bank to check its results with every other bank of comparable size in its own district. *Bankers Mag.* (N. Y.) 123(6) Dec. 1931: 755-760.

4061. UNSIGNED. Buying your own stock. *Haskins & Sells Bull.* 14(4) Oct. 1931: 1-4.—Two theories exist with respect to the nature of transactions by a corporation in its own stock. One may be called the "commodity" theory, whereby it is held that the shares of stock are commodities which may be carried as assets when owned by the issuing corporation and from dealings in which ordinary profits may be made. Logic and legal decisions serve to invalidate this theory, however, and strengthen the "capital stock adjustment" theory, according to which all dealings in its own stock by a corporation are adjustments of its capital. From this it follows that shares owned by the issuer should show on the balance sheet as adjustments of capital, and not as assets. Furthermore, in view of the general provision that a corporation can acquire its own stock only out of surplus, it is desirable, when stock is acquired, to earmark a sufficient amount of surplus as being invested in the company's own stock, and not available for dividends.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4062. WILLARD, CARL G. How to increase the usefulness of the accountant in the public utility industry. *N. E. L. A. Bull.* 18(11) Nov. 1931: 734-736.—*R. R. Shaw.*

4063. WYATT, EUGENE C. Modern methods of control and operation in handling securities in the trust department. *Trust Companies.* 53(4) Oct. 1931: 459-463.—Advantages of the double entry system of control.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION GENERAL

(See also Entries 3443, 3802, 3917, 4441,
4444, 4452, 4457, 4464, 4472)

4064. PERROUX, FRANÇOIS. Les chemins de fer et autres modes de transports. [Railways and other means of transport (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45(3) May-Jun. 1931: 969-1007.—*W. Jaffé.*

4065. PIGLI, MARIO. Les voies de communication aux colonies italiennes. [Communication and transportation in the Italian colonies.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (3) Sep. 1931: 565-590.—A description of roads, railroads, air transport, and port facilities in Eritrea, Somaliland, Libya, and in the Dodecanese Islands.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

RAILROADS

(See also Entries 3312, 3334, 3800, 3873, 3896, 3898, 3915-3916, 4064, 4077, 4324, 4478, 4483)

4066. DANIELS, W. M. Railroad unification in New England in relation to the four-party plan. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 8-14.—Because of the difficulties placed in the way of railroad unification by the Transportation Act of 1920, the realization of the aims of that act, particularly in New England, is difficult. One faction, centering in Providence, favors the acquisition of the New Haven line by the Pennsylvania, and of the Boston and Maine by the Chesapeake & Ohio; a larger faction advocates the creation of a New England district within which a self-sufficient unification can take place after the stock holdings of the Pennsylvania in the New Haven line have been reduced.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4067. FAIR, M. L. The unification of railroad terminals. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 85-96.—Terminal unification will be difficult to accomplish because of the divergent interests of privately and publicly owned railroads. Railroads controlling terminal facilities enjoy a competitive advantage which they will be unwilling to relinquish. Many of the more or less non-competitive operations are now cooperatively conducted. But the services in which the carrier comes into contact with the shipper will be difficult to unify. A sound program for future action must (1) clarify terminal districts so as to allow due recognition to the different competitive conditions brought about by the nature and volume of traffic, (2) allow competitive terminal facilities for districts served by not more than three trunk-line carriers, and (3) encourage consolidation in the congested terminals.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4068. LABORDE, FERNAND. Le rôle économique du chemin de fer transsaharien. [Economic significance of the trans-Saharan railway.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (3) Sep. 1931: 535-564.—Recent proposals to construct a N-S trans-Saharan railway having its terminus in Algeria are unsound from an economic point of view. An E-W line terminating at the Gulf of Guinea would offer cheaper freight rates to nearly all the important ports of Europe and America. It would be more advantageous for the economic development of the entire region; however, it does not offer the military and political advantages of the N-S line.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

4069. MANNER, F. Der organisatorische Aufbau der schweizerischer Bundesbahnen. [The organization of the Swiss federal railways.] *Schweiz. Zentralbl. f. Staats- u. Gemeinde-Verwaltung.* 32(19) Oct. 1, 1931: 449-456.

4070. STÜRZENACKER, WALTER. Vom Bau der transpersischen Bahn. [The building of the Trans-Persian Railway.] *Bau-Ingenieur-Z. f. d. gesamte Bauwesen.* 12(43) Oct. 23, 1931: 759-764.—After the World War Persia possessed only two short lines built near its frontiers by the Russians and English during the war. Under the rule of Reza Shah Paklevi, the country has entered upon a new era of economic development. To date, commodities are transported by mules or camels. Since the World War the motor truck and aeroplane are beginning to play an important part. The northern part forms the main subject of the article.

(14 illustrations and 1 map showing planned lines and those completed.)—*H. J. Donker.*

4071. TURMANN, M. Chemin de fer et automobiles. Concurrence ou collaboration? Ce qui est fait en Suisse. [Railways or automobiles. Competition or collaboration? What is done in Switzerland.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 10(40) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 337-350.—The Swiss railways, while claiming greater equality of treatment with automobile traffic, have adopted the method of collaboration. By agreement with the federal automobile postal service which opens up traffic with places distant from the railway, direct services have been arranged for journeys by rail and automobile, and through tickets can be obtained at certain stations in France, Germany, and England. In 1926 an auxiliary automobile service was organized by the federal railways for the collection and delivery of goods, which is now being extended to places where no railway exists.—*M. E. Liddall.*

4072. UNSIGNED. Four-system plan submitted to I.C.C. *Railway Age.* 91(15) Oct. 10, 1931: 549-552.—(Outline of plan submitted by eastern railroads, under the consolidation provisions of the Transportation Act, designed to group the major lines of the East into four great systems.) The New York Central will receive the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the New York, Ontario & Western. The Pennsylvania will receive the Norfolk & Western, and the Wabash. The Baltimore & Ohio will receive the Reading, the Western Maryland, the Ann Arbor, and the Chicago & Alton. The Chesapeake & Ohio—Nickel Plate will receive the Pere Marquette, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie. The Delaware & Hudson and the Virginian will be jointly allocated. Many smaller railways are assigned to one of the four systems, or to two or more of the systems jointly. Hearings on the plan will be held in 1932.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4073. UNSIGNED. Car-lot shipments of fruits and vegetables from stations in the United States for the calendar years 1928 and 1929. *U. S. Dept. Agric. Stat. Bull.* #35. Oct. 1931: pp. 152.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4074. VALET, RENÉ. Le chemin de fer transsaharien. [The trans-Saharan railroad.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (3) Sep. 1931: 487-534.—After sketching the history of various proposals for a railway from the Mediterranean southward through the Sahara, the author describes possible routes and the special difficulties of construction in the desert, estimates cost of construction at three billion francs, and concludes that such a road could be operated profitably and that it would materially assist the economic development of Africa.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

STREET RAILWAYS

(See also Entries 4442, 4467, 4474, 4480, 4495, 4519)

4075. UNSIGNED. The elevated railway condemnation case—another analysis of the property interests involved. *Yale Law J.* 40(8) Jun. 1931: 1309-1315.—An analysis of the New York elevated railway litigation concluding that the railway company has no just claim against the abutting owners. The community is destroying the property; the community should pay the full amount—an amount based, however, on the value of the property destroyed, not on the value of the special benefit to the abutting owners. "After the court has valued the elevated structure and the franchise [including the privilege as against each abutting owner, obtained by condemnation, and costing some \$200,000], there is no other property left to be valued. To value anything further is to give double compensation for the same thing or to give compensation for something the company never owned." The problem of assessment of abutting owners by the community for the benefits attributable to the new improvement should not be

confused with the problem of compensating the railway company for property taken for a public purpose.—*Ben W. Lewis.*

MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 3409, 4071, 4107, 4331, 4436, 4440, 4442, 4460, 4463, 4465, 4467, 4469, 4478, 4480, 4486, 4488, 4517)

4076. KILLICK, VICTOR W. Some primary causes of automobile accidents. *S. A. E. Journal.* 29 (6) Dec. 1931: 470-473.

4077. TURNEY, J. R. The motor truck—a threat and an opportunity. *Railway Age.* 91 (19) Nov. 7, 1931: 701-704.—A railway official analyzes rail and truck competition. Motor trucks menace railway supremacy in the field of transporting merchandise goods, giving overnight service within a range of 350 mi. Railways must revise their whole method of less-than-carload ratemaking.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4078. UNSIGNED. Kraftverkehrsrecht in Jugoslawien. [Motor vehicle law in Yugoslavia.] *Reichsbahn.* (48) Nov. 25, 1931: 1086-1088.—The Yugoslavian act of December 1930, relating to motor vehicle transportation is discussed and commented upon. Formerly it was very easy to obtain concessions for the operation of motor bus lines, which consequently increased rapidly much to the disadvantage of the railways. Public motor vehicles must meet special obligations with regard to the conveyance of mail and passenger traffic, pay taxes, and contribute an important share in the maintenance of the roads, and guarantee insurance for passengers and goods, and they are subject to restrictions as to rates and operation.—*H. J. Donker.*

4079. VALET, RENÉ. Les communications sahariennes; le milieu économique saharien; l'automobile et l'avion. [Methods of communication in the Sahara; economic conditions in the Sahara: (1) transportation by automobile and airplane.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (2) Aug. 1931: 291-334.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 3302, 3311, 3337, 3340, 3343, 3347, 3360, 3415, 3826, 4460, 4463, 4465, 4474, 4488, 4563)

4080. FENCHEL, L. Die Krise im nordatlantischen Passagierverkehr. [The crisis in North Atlantic passenger service.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (42) Oct. 16, 1931: 1736-1739.

4081. MARCHEGAY, JACQUES. La marine marchande et les ports. [The merchant marine and the ports (of France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 1008-1020.—*W. Jaffé*

4082. NICKELL, L. P., and ABERNATHY, W. S. Inland-waterway freight transportation lines in the United States. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce. Domestic Commerce Ser.* #32. 1930: pp. 147.—A statistical analysis of the inland waterway companies of the U. S. excluding the Great Lakes. The equipment of 200 common, 98 contract, and 187 private carriers is described and ownership accounted for. The value of 4,500 barges and 1,300 propelling units is placed at \$150,000,000. (A detailed study of inland carriers by water).—*A. K. Henry.*

4083. PAWLOWSKI, AUGUSTE. La réception et l'emmagasinage des hydrocarbures dans les ports de la France métropolitaine. [The receipt and storage of petroleum oils at the metropolitan ports of France.] *Navigation du Rhin.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 361-382.—France is not a petroleum producing country and must import large quantities of crude and refined oils annually to care for her needs. The World War brought out forcibly

the lack of an adequate number of tank steamers and also the meagerness of storage facilities at the principal receiving ports. Great progress in relieving this situation has been accomplished since the close of the war. The ports of Dunkerque, Havre, Rouen, Cherbourg, Brest, and others of lesser importance are now equipped with storage and unloading facilities capable of handling the large quantities of oil. These facilities must be enlarged to care for increasing future needs.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

4084. RAUDRON, CLAUDE. Le matériel fluvial pour le transport des produits pétroliers. [River equipment for the transportation of petroleum products.] *Navigation du Rhin.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 383-400.—A census of petroleum-carrying boats on the inland waterways of France in 1926 showed 130 units. A census of 1930 showed an increase of nearly 150%, or 290 units. Many improvements in design and power of the newer boats are apparent. The cost of transportation, computed on a typical trip between Rouen and Paris, a distance of 240 km., is given as 0.04 francs per ton-kilometer (equivalent to about 2 mills per ton-mile). This cost is exclusive of construction, maintenance, and repair expenses in connection with the waterway over which these boats operate.—*J. H. Parmelee.*

AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 3434, 4079, 4123, 4478, 4532)

4085. BLUM, ELISABETH. A repülőgép jelentősége a közgazdasági életben. [The importance of the airplane for business.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76 (5) May 1931: 363-389.—The aeroplane is still much less safe than the railroad and schedules are still imperfect. The greatest advantage of the aeroplane is speed but it is not suitable for transporting bulk, and operating expenses are high. Passenger rates must approximate those of first class railroads yet a deficit ensues, which must be covered either by government subsidy or by other additional earnings. The latter can be achieved only by vigorous promotion of airmail.—*Adam Schmidt.*

4086. BURTT, ROBERT M. Preparing for the private plane market. *Aviation.* 29 (6) Dec. 1930: 343-345.—On January 1, 1930, there were about 2,000 planes in the privately owned class, and 1,510 private owners who flew their own ships. The public needs a ship with a landing speed of not more than 20 mi. p. h., which need not have a top speed of over 40 or 45 mi. p. h.—*Thayer White.*

4087. MANNING, LEROY. Touring Europe by private plane. *Aviation.* 30 (4) Apr. 1931: 232-235.—The American pilot starting across Europe, flying a privately owned machine, encounters a barrage of official red tape such as preparing five log books, a triplique for customs requirements, a passenger and baggage list, two copies of the air navigation report, and three copies of the manifest of cargo, etc.—*Thayer White.*

4088. SEARS, MASON. The autogiro, a revolution in the aviation industry. *Harvard Business School Alumni Assn. Bull.* 7 (6) Jul. 1, 1931: 299-304.—The claim that the autogiro will effect a revolution in the aviation industry is based upon the great increase in safety of flying which this machine has brought about and upon the greater ease of handling. These two factors have put the autogiro within the financial reach of the average man with the average skill and made it available for use over shorter distances and in congested areas.—*Helen C. Monchow.*

4089. UNSIGNED. Air transport progress. *Aviation.* 30 (1) Jan. 1931: 18-21.—Although practically every air transport operator in U. S. operated at a loss during 1930, unless supported by mail contracts, air transportation made its greatest strides towards stability during that period. There was a continuous growth

in traffic, rates have been stabilized (about six to eight cents a mile), schedules were speeded up, and lines merged to such an extent that by 1931, about 90% of our air transport operations were in the hands of four large groups. These mergers were due in large part to the enactment of the Watres Bill by Congress. This act made direct financial aid available to passenger lines during a most trying period, and assured the continuance and expansion of the major air passenger services. It provides for minimum rate schedules of 55 cents per mi., under certain conditions, to a maximum of \$1.25 per mi. On all new routes, space for passengers must be provided. The short-haul lines established during 1930 have been very successful, the New York-Philadelphia-Washington Airways (Ludington lines) in particular, with its hourly schedule. It is now the most heavily traveled airline in the world. The average round trips per day over scheduled air routes increased from 2.3 in 1929 to 3.6 in 1930, total miles scheduled daily increased from 39,060 in 1928 and 87,684 in 1929, to 123,771 in 1930, total miles flown from 10,000,000 in 1928 and 25,000,000 in 1929 to about 43,000,000 in 1930.—*Thayer White.*

COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 3325, 3438, 3442, 3446, 3577, 3840-3841, 3847, 3857, 3877, 3888, 3979, 3985-3986, 4021, 4024, 4029, 4111, 4368, 4525, 4535, 4544, 4550, 4566, 4571, 4573, 4580, 4582, 4585-4587, 4589)

4090. BOSE, S. C. The vicissitudes of Indo-Chinese commerce since 1875. *Indian J. Econ.* 12 (44) Jul. 1931: 48-62.—In 1875 China occupied second place (13%) in India's foreign trade, England being first. The importance of the China trade has declined steadily, until in 1929-30 it was only 3.8%. Exports to China at present are 80% of the total trade, but, relatively, imports from India are growing much more rapidly than exports to India. Taking 100 for 1875 as the base, the exports to India have advanced to only 150, while imports increased to 317, due principally to importation of cotton goods and yarn. Silk is the most important commodity obtained from China (50%), but Japan is proving a formidable rival. Java sugar has superseded that from China. In 1875, opium contributed nearly 90% of India's exports to China. In 1895-96, the value of cotton goods for the first time passed that of opium. After 1920, the manufacture of cotton cloth grew rapidly in China, importation of cloth declined, and that of raw cotton increased. At present raw cotton contributes the bulk of India's export trade with China. No great trade between the two countries can be expected, since both are industrially backward, and produce principally raw products which compete for foreign markets.—*R. P. Brooks.*

4091. CZENNER, JENO. Világkrisis és idegenforgalom. [Tourist trade and world crisis.] *Magyar Szemle.* 13 (50) Oct. 1931: 153-158.—The number of English tourists in central Europe has decreased by 40% since the War. When in midseason the German banks were temporarily closed, a panic resulted from false rumors that travellers' checks would not be honored. Later the flow of tourists, though of smaller size, returned to the usual channels. To a large extent that was due to the increased publicity undertaken by Czechoslovakia, Austria, Germany, and Hungary, which countries realized that only by cooperation would it be possible to keep the tourist trade on its former scale in spite of the depression. The Germans, for instance, succeeded in making Munich a tourist's head-

quarters, which fact was of the greatest importance for Hungary because through Vienna, Hungary could now be included in the English Tours.—*Helmuth Tausz.*

4092. DOSKOCZ, MICHAŁ. Składy wolnocłowe na polskim obszarze celnym. [The free ports in the Polish custom districts.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny.* 8 (3) 1931: 823-832.—[Analysis of the movement of goods in the Polish free ports, in 1930.]—*O. Eisenberg.*

4093. DUPONT, J. L'accord austro-allemand et ses repercussions sur l'économie européenne. [The Austro-German (customs) agreement and its repercussions in European economics.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-3 (2) Aug. 1931: 243-290.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

4094. KISS, DESIDER. Az orosz dumping. [Russian dumping.] *Külgügyi Szemle.* 8 (3) Jul. 1931: 306-319.—The exports of the Soviet-Union are equal to two-thirds of those of Russia in 1913. Exports of industrial products already exceed those of the imperial Russia. Russia's part in the world's international trade does not as yet exceed 1.5%, but it has an extraordinarily great influence upon the price formation of certain commodities and upon market conditions. This is due not only to the quantities and the prices of the exported goods, but also to political and to psychological circumstances: e.g. the unexpected appearance of the dumped goods on the market and the suggestive figures of the five year plan. The dumping interferes with the interests of the industrial states of Europe and America mainly in the Asiatic markets; it may become harmful for the agricultural states of south and eastern Europe, if the dumping should be continued after the completion of the five year plan.—*Rudolf Nötel.*

4095. LEE, B. Y. Anti-Japanese boycott and Japanese cotton mills in China. *China Critic.* 4 (47) Nov. 19, 1931: 1123-1125.

4096. MEYNIAL, PIERRE. La balance des comptes. [The balance of payments (of France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 509-521.—*W. Jaffé.*

4097. NAUDIN, JEAN. Les accords commerciaux et la politique douanière. [Commercial treaties and the tariff policy (of France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 956-968.—*W. Jaffé.*

4098. OLIVIER, MAURICE. Le commerce extérieur. [Foreign trade (of France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 919-955.—*W. Jaffé.*

4099. PIPPING, HUGO E. Inmalning och inblandning. [Grinding together and mixing.] *Nya Argus.* 24 (15) Sep. 1931: 192-194.—The opening of the Riksdag has brought to light the serious proposal to the effect that for every grinding of foreign grain there should also be a proportionate grinding of grain raised in Finland. Other countries have adopted this scheme of favoring their home industries. There is no valid argument against Finland's adopting the policy.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

4100. THOMAS, RICHARD W. Government control of foreign exchange abroad hampers American trade. *Annalist.* 38 (984) Nov. 27, 1931: 869-871; 902.

4101. UNSIGNED. Foreign Trade of USSR. *Birmingham Bur. Research on Russian Econ. Conditions, Russian Dept., Univ. Birmingham, (England).* Memorandum #2. Jul. 1931: pp. 24.—The foreign trade of Russia is a state monopoly, organized by various import and export syndicates under the direction of the People's Trade Commissariat. This makes possible (1) the sale of exports abroad at a loss with a view to obtaining goods for the completion of the five year plan, etc., and (2) the protection of state industries against effective competition from abroad. Tables are given showing in detail the nature of imports and exports. Exports of agricultural produce are less than before the war, but industrial exports are increasing, and exceed pre-war figures. Imports of consumption goods are less

than in 1913, though those of machinery and equipment are increasing. The five year plan requires greater export development in the immediate future, largely, of foodstuffs. If this is not possible, the debit balance of trade will have to increase to a higher level than at present. The geographical direction of Soviet trade is determined by three considerations (1) credit facilities, (2) avoidance of intermediary markets, and (3) desire to strengthen the political and economic position in a given country or market. Exports, according to value, go chiefly to Great Britain (20.7%) and Germany (19.8%), while imports come chiefly from the U. S. (24.9%) and Germany (23.7%). Detailed figures are given for a number of markets.—*C. D. Campbell.*

4102. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Getreidebilanz. [The German grain balance.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* 2 (5) Oct. 1931: 189-202.

4103. UNSIGNED. De positie der theemarkt. [The position of the tea market.] *Indische Mercur.* 54 (43) Oct. 1931: 924-925.—The position of the tea market. is not much worse in 1931 than in 1930 when the restriction scheme was in force. The export from India has decreased somewhat, that from Ceylon and the Dutch East Indies has increased. The European import has remained nearly steady. Java has exported a greater quantity than usually to Australia, because it could not buy the expensive Ceylon tea. It is problematic whether the campaign of the Indian and Ceylon producers for the consumption of empire tea will alter the position of the Dutch East Indian tea on the London market. The difference between the wholesale price and the retail price of tea is too great.—*Cecile Rothe.*

4104. UNSIGNED. De werelduitvoer van grammofoons en platen en de invoer in Ned.-Indië. [The world export of gramophones and records and the import in the Dutch East Indies.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel (Buitenzorg).* 21 (32) Aug. 1931: 282-284.—The value of the world export of gramophones and records has decreased from 1929 to 1930 by 40%. The value of the gramophones and records imported into Java amounted to 2,963,000 guilders in 1929 and 2,033,000 guilders in 1930. The most important countries of origin are Germany and England.—*Cecile Rothe.*

4105. WHELDEN, C. H., Jr. Changes in our foreign trade show the country nears economic maturity. *Annalist.* 38 (981) Nov. 6, 1931: 749-750.

4106. ZICHY-CIKANN, MAURUS von. Lengyelország mezőgazdasági kivitele. [The agricultural exports of Poland.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 26 (4-5) Apr.-May 1931: 185-191.—Agricultural exports amount to about 59.4% of the total exports. The variety of Poland's agricultural regions, the fact that Russia is closed, unsatisfactory relations with Germany, and other disturbing influences interfere with Poland's foreign trade. Negotiations with Germany, begun in March, 1930, have resulted in a mutual scrapping of import and export duties. The government has founded a syndicate controlling the exports, in order to prevent injury by unscrupulous brokers and agents. A conciliatory economic policy pursued in recent years assures to Poland the goodwill of neighboring states. The present crisis is due to influences from the outside world.—*Ladislav Reitzer.*

1931: pp. 88.—Motor truck transportation of fruits and vegetables has become increasingly important. This bulletin compares the quantity shipped by motor truck with that shipped by rail and boat; discusses the trade and operating practices of the various kinds of truckmen; discusses the economic aspects including effect upon production, distribution, and transportation; describes regional motor-truck markets, wholesale roadside markets, and the adaptability of certain products to motor-truck transportation. The industry in selected producing areas and city markets is discussed.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

4108. HULL, J. T. Canada's wheat pool situation. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 149-150.

4109. McNAIR, M. P. Trends in large-scale retailing. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 30-39.—The movement toward large scale retailing from shopkeeping is analogous to the movement of industry from its handicraft phase toward mass production. In the developments of the last two years, with the increase in size of department stores and the growth of chain systems, a major step has been taken toward mass distribution; a growth toward what may crudely be termed scientific method in retailing has appeared; and established channels of distribution have broken down. Because of its unwieldy organization, department store costs have increased steadily during the last ten years, and department stores may face a period of gradual but disastrous decline. The more efficiently organized chain companies, are, particularly in the food field, distributing merchandise at a markedly lower price than alternate systems, and are apparently going to increase in scope and importance. Chain department stores are too new to allow any definite prophesy, yet their outlook does not seem favorable. Types of retailing apparently go through a three phase evolution: (1) At the outset, they make a low-price appeal; (2) then they trade up on the quality of merchandise they handle; (3) finally, they drift into a phase of competition in services of all kinds. Chains are still in the first stage while department stores have reached the final stage.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4110. SWENSRUD, S. A. Distribution problems of the oil industry. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (4) Jul. 1931: 389-399; 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 78-84.—The pressure of over production of crude oil, coupled with the higher yield of modern cracking methods of crude oil refining and a slowing down of the rate of increase in gasoline consumption has forced the oil industry to face a highly competitive market. With the high degree of integration, this condition has brought about an undue amount of duplication of facilities, a widening of the retailer's margin to care for the increased unit costs, and a narrowing or complete disappearance of the margin of the basic supplying company. Unless the oil producing states find a way to restrict drilling and to curtail exhaustion of present producing fields, there will be a continued increase in marketing costs with sporadic but ruinous price wars. (See Entry 4: 2597.)—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4111. WEDDIGEN, HANS. Absatzwege der deutschen Buttereinfuhr. [Distribution of German butter imports.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (11) Apr. 1931: 549-555.

4112. WESTERFIELD, RAY B. The rise of the chain store. *Current Hist.* 35 (3) Dec. 1931: 359-366.

MARKETING

(See also Entries 3368, 3935-3936, 3981, 4037, 4050-4051, 4292, 4296, 4316, 4651)

4107. EDWARDS, BRICE, and PARK, J. W. The marketing and distribution of fruits and vegetables by motor truck. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Tech. Bull.* #272. Oct.

STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 4176, 4178)

4113. BERLE, A. A., Jr. Liability for stock market manipulation. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (2) Feb. 1931: 261

279.—It seems to be an established rule of law that the knowing publisher of false information is liable in an action of fraud to anyone who relies on it, or, probably, even to anyone who acts to his loss in the open market on a false valuation as a result of such statement. "Washed" sale is presumably actionable at common law, condemned by statute in some cases, and privately regulated. A "short" sale, however, is distinguished in that the seller has actually given title and his commitment represents an actual appraisal. American law does not impose any liability upon buyer or seller for arranging his transactions as to inflate or depress the price of stock. In England, however, it has been held that where a syndicate, by purchase, has indicated an apparent appraisal of stock which does not really exist, in order that others may appraise it at that price, the scheme partakes of the nature of a conspiracy to induce others to act on a false assumption. In view of the interpretation given the Martin Act of New York, which permits the Attorney General to enjoin operations by individuals who are engaged in "fraudulent sale of securities," the American law may be changing. "Pegging" stock would seem to be an interference with a free market. The "affiliate," a subsidiary entity, is employed by corporations to-day to affect open market valuations. Official manipulation, through the affiliate, though not *ultra vires*, would seem to constitute artificial appraisal. Financially speaking, entrance into the market by a corporation would seem dangerous as contrary to the welfare of its stockholders. On the other hand, it is urged that the price and liquidity of the stock should be established by the corporation and not by a speculative market. Disclosure seems to be the answer. If the investor is aware that the market price represents operations of the corporation itself, he is given a better chance to make a reasonable appraisal.—*H. Bacus*.

4114. DESSIRIER, JEAN. La bourse des valeurs. [The stock exchange in France, 1930.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 597-640.—*W. Jaffé*.

4115. NAUCK, ERICH. Die heutige Organisation der Pariser Börse. [The present organization of the Paris Bourse.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 8(3) Mar. 1931: 213-221.—*W. Hausdorfer*.

4116. PATTERSON, EDWIN W. Hedging and wagering on produce exchange. *Yale Law J.* 40(6) Apr. 1931: 843-884.—Futures trading as at present maintained upon organized commodity markets, is most frequently justified on the ground that it affords desirable hedging facilities. Assuming that hedging is a desirable practice, the question may be raised, "How can futures transactions made for this purpose be freed from the possibility of being interpreted as wagering transactions?" The usual test of whether a future trade or series of future trades constitute wagering is that of intent to deliver. It is difficult to see wherein the hedger "ever intends to make or take delivery." For this reason it seems desirable that the courts should look beyond "mutual intention" and inquire whether the practice serves a useful business need. "All futures transactions by persons (including corporations) whose business involves actual handing of cash grain should be treated as presumptively valid even though made with a mutual intention not to deliver. This presumption would be overcome by proof that, to the knowledge of the broker, the hedger had engaged in futures transactions far in excess of his normal requirements for hedging purposes."—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

4117. UNSIGNED. Purchase of an exchange seat by the exchange. *Yale Law J.* 40(6) Apr. 1931: 989-990.—The question of the power of a membership corporation to buy in its memberships was recently raised when the New York Hide Exchange purchased one of its seats to peg the price of the seats. While some question may be raised in such an action by a stock

corporation if the funds used are from the company's capital, there seems to be no logical objection when such action is taken by a membership corporation since its charter powers are broad (N. Y. State) in the control of its membership.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL

PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 3695, 4485)

4118. DE MIRIMONDE, A. P. Les assurances. [Insurance (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 659-670.—*W. Jaffé*.

4119. FRISCH, FRANZ. Die Stornoverhältnisse in Österreich und in Ungarn vor dem Kriege. (1876-1900.) [The lapsing of life insurance policies in Austria and Hungary before the war. (1876-1900).] *Versicherungs-Archiv.* 2 (5) Nov. 1931: 22-52.—Probabilities of lapsing by age at entrance and duration of policy, on the basis of Austrian and Hungarian data.

4120. HAASEN, HERBERT. Das private Versicherungswesen im Jahre 1930. [Private insurance in 1930.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 135 (5) Nov. 1931: 716-734.

4121. HALLEN, JOHN E. Insurable interest in life insurance. *Texas Law Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 333-351.—The Texas Supreme Court has not only been inconsistent in its reliance upon incentive to destroy life as a basis for requiring insurable interest in insurance policies, but its decisions do not entirely eliminate such incentive. The author suggests that Texas Supreme Court follow example of the U. S. Supreme Court by examining reasons for insurable interest and make prohibition of wagering the basis for determination. Insurance is generally recognized today as property and should be freely disposable as such.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

4122. MAMMEN, FRANZ von. Die staatliche Waldbrandversicherung in Bayern. [State forest fire insurance in Bavaria.] *Tharandter Forstl. Jahrb.* 82 (9) Sep. 1931: 632-661.—Since 1926 the Bavarian state insurance office has written fire insurance on forests of communes, associations, and individuals who are members of the Bavarian Association of Forest Owners. An owner is required to insure all of his forest property under 60 yrs. old, must abide by specified rules in the use of fire in or near his forest, and must file a detailed map and description of the forest and its surroundings. Special provisions protect the interests of mortgagees with the result that insured forests are readily accepted as security for loans. Rates, varying with age and composition of the stand and with the factors of hazard, are much lower than those charged by the private insurance companies. The base rate ranges from 5 pf. per 1,000 RM. for old hardwoods to 40 pf. for young conifers. At the end of 1929 the insured area was 52,920 ha., valued at 95,797,000 RM. Since the organization came through the bad fire years 1928-1929 without resort to extra assessments, its success is considered assured.—*W. N. Sparhawk*.

4123. RICHARDSON, CHAS. F. B. Aviation risks in relation to life assurance. *Trans. Facul. Actuaries, in Scotland.* 13(124) 1931: 419-456. (Discussion 457-475.)—This paper gives a résumé, with statistics, of the development and extent of aviation in its various branches, principally in Great Britain, up to the present time. It goes on to analyze the risk incurred in each, and to discuss principles of assessment of the risk and methods of calculating extra premiums. Available statistics on accidents and casualties are summarized

as well as the methods of handling such risks by the British insurance companies.—*James S. Elston.*

4124. UNSIGNED. Liability of insurance companies to settle. *Yale Law J.* 40 (6) Apr. 1931: 979-984.—Companies usually have the duty of defending a suit against an insured, including exclusive control of the action and the privilege of settling. There is a conflict as to the extent and the legal basis of the underwriter's duty to protect the interests of the insured where a refusal of the underwriter to accept a proffered settlement within the face of the policy has been followed by a judgment greatly in excess of the policy. One line of cases holds that the underwriter is not held to an absolute duty to accept a compromise within the face of the policy. The contract of the parties must measure the liability in the absence of fraud or bad faith. Another line holds that the company has the duty to use care, is liable for negligent handling and is under duty to settle if such a course be prudent. A third line holds that company as agent of the insured must conform to the standard of good faith and that prudence is a part of good faith. The latter view, like the first, is derived largely from the contract itself.—*W. H. Wandel.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 4234, 4248, 4462)

4125. CARROLL, MOLLIE RAY. Unemployment insurance by industry? Some suggestions from Germany. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21 (3) Sep. 1931: 319-323.—European experiments both in unemployment insurance and in voluntary plans for unemployment alike antedate ours by decades. In Germany the Zeiss Firm's plan is so complete that it is accepted by the government in lieu of its unemployment insurance act. Specifically, every worker laid off because of shortage of work, if employed for six months, receives dismissal wage. The amount increases as the term of employment lengthens—for three years service the dismissal wage covers six months wages. Up to 12 or 15 years of service, the sum due makes a lay off too expensive. Workers are kept on and some work is found for them. In this Zeiss Firm experience over a long period of time all conditions for adequate voluntary unemployment compensation by industry are met. But is only a rare instance. Voluntary unemployment insurance by industry does not reveal itself as an acceptable solution. Feudalistic protection for those coming within the scope of an industry with an intelligent program cannot be accepted in place of a basic idea that recognizes the scope of the whole scheme of industrial relations and an underlying philosophy of the position of labor in the entire process of production.—*G. G. Groat.*

4126. CARROLL, MOLLIE RAY. Unemployment insurance by industry: some suggestions from Germany. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 258-263.—European experiments in private unemployment insurance antedate American experiments by decades. German trade union unemployment compensation is far more comprehensive and complete than that found in other countries. The significance of the Zeiss plan for unemployment insurance is understandable only in the light of Ernst Abbe's concept of social organization of the entire firm. The plan provides for basic wage rates for each operation, with higher rates for overtime. It allows 12 holidays on pay each year and for a vacation varying from one to three weeks in accordance with length of service. Vacation pay is 30% in excess of the basic wage. It provides health insurance, and grants invalidity and old age pensions, the amount of the latter varying with age in service. The unemployment insurance, or dismissal compensation plan, is in accordance with the entire scheme and point of view of the foundation. This is

provided for by a reserve set aside at the end of each business year.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4127. O'HARA, J. L. Unemployment insurance: The government's contribution. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 252-257.—The contribution of the federal government to unemployment insurance might be: (1) the collection of facts for use in rate setting; (2) promotion of plans of unemployment insurance covering entire industries; (3) furnishing temporary contingent reserve funds to insurance carriers coextensive with the several industries accepting the plan; and (4) development and administration of a system of employment exchanges as an integral part of the program. The contribution of state governments might include (1) regulation of the several insurance carriers developed for the purpose of handling unemployment insurance, and (2) adjudicating disputes arising over claims in the various state jurisdictions.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4128. PORTE, M. La mutualité et les assurances sociales. [Mutual benefit societies and social insurance (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 1069-1085.—*W. Jaffé.*

4129. RADVÁNSKY, ANTON. Az angol munkanélküliség elleni biztosítás válsága. [The crisis of unemployment insurance in Great Britain.] *Magyar Szemle.* 13 (49) Sep.-Dec. 1931: 15-23.—*Géza Soos.*

4130. RAWICZ, ERWIN. Umfang und Struktur der berufsbüchlichen Arbeitslosigkeit in der Arbeitslosenversicherung. [Scope and structure of customary occupational unemployment in unemployment insurance.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11 (21) Jul. 25, 1931: II 392-401.

4131. UNSIGNED. Changes in the estimated numbers insured against unemployment, 1923-1931. *Ministry Labour Gaz.* 39 (11) Nov. 1931: 414-417.

4132. VOS, J. de. Opzet en werking van de stichting het "Algemeen Landbouw Pensioenfonds." [Plan and working of the foundation the "General Agricultural Pension Fund" in the Dutch Indies.] *Bergcultures.* 5 (32) Aug. 1931: 858-867.—The system of the newly instituted General Agricultural Pension Fund in Java is as follows: the agricultural employer is obliged to pay a contribution to an amount of 10% of the salary of the employee to the fund in order to assure him a pension; this contribution may not be deducted from the salary. The employee has to pay 5% of his salary for a capital insurance in behalf of his family and relations; this insurance remains on the same terms after he is no longer employed with estate work. The different systems of this capital or savings insurance are discussed.—*Cecile Rothe.*

MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

MONEY

(See also Entries 3713, 3891, 3907, 4186, 4188)

4133. ANDERSON, GEORGE E. The profit in National Bank note circulation. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (2) Aug. 1931: 83-84, 116-117.—Prestige and advertising value of currency issues are regarded as an important factor in maintaining volume. The U. S. consols of 1930 upon which this currency rests, were given on indeterminate maturity, but they will undoubtedly be allowed to run indefinitely for reasons of expediency and economy.

4134. ARZET, R. Die Verlagerung der Geld- und Kapitalmärkte. [The shifts in relative position of the money and capital markets.] *Betriebswirtschaftl.* 24 (11) Nov. 1931: 320-325.

4135. BRESCIANI TURRONI, COSTANTINO. Le vicende del marco tedesco. [The vicissitudes of the German mark.] *Ann. di Econ.* 7 (1-2) Sep. 1931: pp. 596.—Several articles published by Bresciani in dif-

ferent reviews between 1923 and 1929 are published together in this volume and condensed in an introduction on the causes and effects of the depreciation of the German mark. It was generally maintained that depreciation was caused by the disequilibrium of the budget and it was considered useless to attempt any stabilization so long as that which was believed to be the principal cause of this disequilibrium (i.e., reparations) still existed. But the mark lost its value principally because of the continual issue of paper money to cover the losses in the government balance of accounts. Nevertheless the exchange often dropped independently of the amount of paper money in circulation (sale of marks on a large scale against foreign currencies and merchandise, which indirectly was the cause of an unforeseen lack of means to effect payments). If when this occurred the Reichsbank had not been in such a hurry to increase its issues of paper money, these depressions in the exchange would have been only transitory. The small influence of the unfavorable commercial balance over the devaluation of the mark is also shown by the fact that this unfavorable balance was particularly serious during the first six months of 1924, when the stabilization of the mark was taking place. For the workman and the middle classes the stabilization proved very beneficial. The total revenue of the German population has increased from 50 billion marks in 1925 to 70 billions in 1929, and the industries have gone through a vast process of reorganization, mainly with the help of the 16 billion gold marks borrowed abroad between 1924 and 1928. Bresciani finally examines the experiences of Germany to test the quantity theory of money, and reaches a conclusion confirming the value of this theory as an instrument for the interpretation of concrete facts. Later chapters analyze: the quotation rates of exchange of the mark and price fluctuations from 1914 to 1923; variations between the "domestic value" and "foreign value" of the German mark; some methodological questions on figuring the depreciation of the German mark; government budget, inflation, depreciation of the mark; some relations between the total value and amount of paper currency in circulation; influence of the depreciation of the mark on the economic output; depreciation of the mark and Germany's foreign trade; setting the prices of industrial stocks during the period of inflation of the paper currency; social influence of inflation; currency reform of November 1923; the monetary stabilization crisis; the distribution of income and inheritance in Germany after 1913.—*Roberto Bachi*.

4136. ELLSWORTH, D. W. Seasonally adjusted daily averages the best guide to money in circulation. *Annalist*. 38 (984) Nov. 27, 1931: 867-868.

4137. ELSTER, KARL. Das dritte Planjahr der Sowjetunion—1931—auf den Gebieten der Finanzen und der Währung. [The third year of the USSR five year plan in the field of finance and currency.] *Vierteljahrschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht*. 5 (2) 1931: 383-396.

4138. HAYEK, F. A. von. Reflections on the pure theory of money of Mr. J. M. Keynes. *Economica*. (33) Aug. 1931: 270-295.—Treating the rate of interest and its relation to saving and investment as the central problem of monetary theory is a new approach for Keynes, but sound. Keynes' inconsistent use of terms produces obscurity, which makes it hard to follow his reasoning. For example, the concept of entrepreneur's profits, as defined, is bewildering. His concept of investment is ambiguous. It is impossible to understand what is meant by "the money rate of efficiency earnings of the factors of production." A clear and definite theory of capital and saving is not presented. The separation of the process of the reproduction of old capital from the addition of new capital is peculiar and confusing. Keynes, while attempting to incorporate certain of Wicksell's ideas into his own system, ignores completely

the general theoretical basis of Wicksell's theory.—*Charles S. Tippetts*.

4139. KEMMERER, EDWIN WALTER. Stabilization of the currency in Peru. *Bull. Pan. Amer. Union*. 65 (11) Nov. 1931: 1155-1172.—A discussion of the reasons for recommending that, on the desirable resumption of the gold standard in Peru, the Peruvian currency be stabilized at 28 cents in gold, which is the present *status quo* and seven-tenths of the present legal gold standard *sol*.—*Bertram Benedict*.

4140. LAWRENCE, JOSEPH STAGG. Mexico tries managed currency. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (3) Sep. 1931: 153-154, 173.—The new law represents no immediate abandonment of gold standard, but fore-shadows an attempt to maintain the silver peso on a parity with former gold peso.

4141. MARGET, ARTHUR W. Leon Walras and the "cash balance approach" to the problem of the value of money. *J. Pol. Econ.* 39 (5) Oct. 1931: 569-600.—Leon Walras first attacked the problem of the value of money through an equation of exchange of the type made popular in recent years by Irving Fisher. He later abandoned this approach to the problem and developed a "cash balance" theory in the exposition of which he used an equation virtually identical with that of J. M. Keynes. Later writers have, however, almost unanimously either ignored or misunderstood Walras' contributions to monetary theory.—*Ralph H. Farmer*.

4142. NOGARO, BERTRAND. La question de l'or devant la Société des Nations. [The gold question before the League of Nations.] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-36.—The methods used by the Gold Delegation of the League of Nations, and the very terms of the problem which they undertook to solve, viz. the relation between the present depression in prices and the production of gold in the present and near future, are based upon the dubious hypothesis of a causal nexus between prices and the fluctuating gold supply. Cassel's argument that the production of gold and commercial transactions from 1850 to 1910 must have both increased at the same average pace of roughly 3% per annum because the price level at the beginning and close of this period were the same is untenable, since it takes no account either of changes in the velocity of circulation of money, or of new means of payments developed, or of the fact that though the price levels were the same in 1827 and 1877, the average rate of increase in the supply of gold was 2.2%. Moreover, general price movements upwards or downwards do not necessarily result solely from monetary causes: they may result from disequibrated supply affecting a large number of basic commodities. Partial overproduction may be extensive enough to be tantamount to general overproduction. Monetary measures affecting all prices equally would not be a cure say for the wheat crisis, for wheat fails to find a market not because of want of money, but because of the want of appetite.—*W. Jaffé and Léon Goldenberg*.

4143. ROBERTS, GEORGE E. Gold and the depression. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3 (10) Oct. 1931: 9-18.—An abnormal distribution of gold may exert an influence similar to scarcity upon prices and industry. But it is an erroneous conception of the use of gold in the modern exchanges to speak of the entire body of world trade or world credit as resting upon, or depending upon, the gold reserves. Normal trade is an exchange of goods and services. Recent disturbances have not been the fault of the gold standard but the inevitable result of certain policies. A world monetary and banking system is in the process of forming as a natural result of the growing volume of international trade and financial transactions.—*L. O. Foster*.

4144. UNSIGNED. The Niemeyer report. *Canterbury Chamber Commerce Bull.* (81) Oct. 1931: pp. 3.—Report of Sir Otto Niemeyer on Banking and Currency

recommends (1) the establishment of a Central Bank for New Zealand (2) the adoption of the sterling exchange standard already in use.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4145. UNSIGNED. Le marché monétaire et les changes. [The money market and foreign exchanges (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 562-583.—*W. Jaffé.*

4146. WHITEHEAD, T. H. World monetary measure essential. *United Empire.* 22 (10) Oct. 1931: 567-568.—An international conference should be held to restore bimetallism.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

4147. YOUNG, JOHN PARKE. The Shanghai tael. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (4) Dec. 1931: 682-684.

BANKING

(See also Entries 3708, 4060, 4063, 4133, 4170, 4180, 4503, 4560)

4148. ALBIG, W. ESPEY. Savings total \$28,214,907,000. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (5) Nov. 1931: 325-326, 329-330.

4149. BURRIS, EUGENE H. Do bank secondary reserve theories need revising? *Bankers Mag. (N. Y.).* 123 (6) Dec. 1931: 735-741.

4150. CARTINHOOR, GAINES T. How stands branch banking? *Burroughs Clearing House.* 16 (3) Dec. 1931: 22-26.

4151. DEFOSSE, G. La concentration bancaire en France et les fluctuations des dépôts en banque au cours de ces dernières années. [Banking concentration in France and the fluctuations of bank deposits in recent years.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 10 (40) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 420-424.—A short study of the influence of stabilization, the Wall St. crisis, and economic depression on the banking situation in France from 1926 to 1930.—*M. E. Liddall.*

4152. FERRISS, HENRY T. The President's address to the 1931 convention. A brief history of the association, a résumé of the year, and an appraisal of Association membership. *Investment Banking.* 11 (1) Nov. 25, 1931: 5-13.

4153. GOLD, ERNST-ADOLF. Die Bankinsolvenzen seit der Stabilisierung und ihre Ursachen. [Bank failures since the stabilization of the Reichsmark, and their causes.] *Z. f. Handelswissenschaftl. Forsch.* 25 (9) Sep. 1931: 450-471.—The causes of failure are classified as follows: (1) general economic conditions, including specific causes, such as the loss of business by the private banks to the large banks, and the decrease in security and foreign bill dealings after the inflation; (2) injudicious banking and mismanagement. An analysis of 81 failures out of a total of 128 in 1929 shows that only in 13 cases were general economic conditions the cause. Failures increased in 1924 owing to deflation, speculation in francs and restriction of credit. Belated effects of inflation, overproduction, and lack of foreign capital account for the increase in late 1925, and 1926. Confidence in the Reichsmark was lost by 1929, due to fear that the reparations negotiations would be broken off, which prevented the import of French capital after American capital was withdrawn in response to the high call rate in New York. Credit was restricted, the exchange rate fell, and the treasury showed a large deficit. The expectation that the Young Plan would set things right was not realized, the failure of the second largest insurance company causing complete loss of confidence. Bank failures in all parts of the country followed (partly due to the existence of interlocking interests), while runs caused chains of failures in the same city. End-of-the-month restriction of credit as a cause of failure is shown by the fact that 67.5% of the failures in 1929 occurred during the second half of each month, of which 36% during the last week. Within the category "injudicious banking and mismanagement"

are listed and illustrated the following detailed causes: (1) too large deposits as compared with capital investment; (2) non-liquidity (large loans to, and large deposits by a small number of customers, lack of diversification); (3) unsound credits (insufficient collateral, ignoring of personal element); (4) unsound participations (e.g. by an agricultural credit bank in industrial enterprises); (5) failure of security issues; (6) unsuccessful speculation. Speculation and speculation by officers and employees were in many cases contributory causes, while many private banks failed because the owner made large withdrawals for personal and family use, by his mode of living temporarily creating the impression that his institution was prosperous.—*C. D. Bremer.*

4154. HOLZMANN, HUGO. Die Währungsstabilisierung und Notenbankreform in Jugoslawien. Monetary stabilization and reform of the Central Bank in Yugoslavia. *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Öster. Banken u. Bankiers.* 13 (9-10) Nov. 1931: 265-271.—There has been great geographical inequality in the distribution of credit, and an insufficiency in the total volume of credit, granted by the national bank. The legal stabilization of 1931, and unfavorable economic conditions, have intensified this situation. The basis of the recent changes in the statutes of the bank is that its primary duty is the protection of the currency, and that the furnishing of private credits is of secondary importance.—*F. W. Fetter.*

4155. HUTCHINGS, F. W. Rescuing business and industrial concerns from financial breakers. *Trust Companies.* 53 (3) Sep. 1931: 291-295.—The industrial division as a successful development in banking and trust company service.

4156. KILBORNE, R. D. The first year of the Bank for International Settlements. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 54-61.—A summary of the results of the first year's operation of the Bank for International Settlements.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4157. LANSBURGH, ALFRED. Bankaufsicht. [Banking supervision.] *Die Bank.* (33) Aug. 15, 1931: 1099-1106.—The recent financial crisis in Germany and the closing of the banks has again brought to the foreground the question of bank supervision. There are a number of evils in the present banking system in Germany but these cannot be remedied by the creation of an advisory council or supervising body. German banks have never set up sufficient cash reserves for their liabilities. They have always depended upon the Reichsbank for cash reserves, thus shifting the demand for large amounts of cash to the central bank often jeopardizing the latter's rediscount policy. This false policy on part of the German banks however, is not responsible for the closing of the banks. No matter how large their reserves might have been they would not have been in position to meet the demand for cash arising out of a general distrust in political stability. Lansburgh denies that a supervising council could remedy any of the existing evils, since (1) the only people competent to execute the tasks of such a body would have to be recruited from bankers, and (2) there is great variety of opinion as to what would constitute proper banking policies under certain conditions. The remedy is to impose legal restrictions and to enforce these measures through the discount policy of the Reichsbank.—*S. Flink.*

4158. LORIOT, JEAN. Les banques. [Banks (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 584-596.—*W. Jaffé.*

4159. MIGOYA, ELISEO. Les caisses d'épargne espagnoles. [The Spanish savings banks.] *Épargne du Monde.* 5 (10) 1930: 547-553.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

4160. MYS, A. C. Les caisses d'épargne néerlandaises. [The Dutch savings banks.] *Épargne du Monde.* 5 (11) 1930: 679.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

4161. PASVOLSKY, LEO. B. I. S. assets cut by currency crises: plans for international clearing. *Analyst*. 38 (983) Nov. 20, 1931: 831-832.

4162. STEVENS, EUGENE M. Restoring commercial banking to its proper sphere. *Trust Companies*. 53 (4) Oct. 1931: 425-428, 552.—Departure into hazardous fields of capital and real estate financing.

4163. TOWNSEND, W. W. The fixed trust and the commercial banker. *Bankers Mag.* (N. Y.). 123 (2) Aug. 1931: 143-146.

4164. UNSIGNED. The Investment Bankers Association Convention. *Bankers Mag.* (N. Y.). 123 (6) Dec. 1931: 778-784.

4165. UNSIGNED. La marche de l'épargne auprès des Caisses d'épargne en 1929. [Savings and savings banks, 1929.] *Épargne du Monde*. 5 (9) 1930: 476-491.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

4166. UNSIGNED. Allocation of the risk under the banker's collection code in long distance clearing of collection items. *Yale Law J.* 40 (5) Mar. 1931: 802-809.—The conflict of the banker's collection code with the Negotiable Instruments Law and the decided cases is outlined; criteria for an effective solution are considered.—*W. W. Wernitz.*

4167. VERGEOT, JEAN. Les caisses d'épargne. [Savings banks (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 651-658.—*W. Jaffé.*

CREDIT

(See also Entries 3963, 4269, 4508)

4168. CLARK, EVANS. The challenge of consumer credit. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.* 21 (3) Sep. 1931: 343-353.—There are three classes of credit; investment, commercial and consumer. Consumer credit includes instalment credit extended in the purchase of more permanent commodities, so-called "small loans" made for the purpose of meeting family or personal expenses, and open book account credits made by retail stores to customers. The total consumer credit outstanding in the United States totals perhaps \$10,500,000,000, divided as follows: open book accounts, \$3,000,000,000; instalment credit, \$2,200,000,000; life insurance loans, \$2,500,000,000; commercial bank loans, \$1,200,000,000; building and loan associations, \$300,000,000; small personal loans, \$1,300,000,000. The last item is made up of nine parts, as follows: pawnbrokers, \$400,000,000; personal finance companies, \$294,000,000; industrial banks, \$240,000,000; unlicensed lenders, \$125,000,000; commercial banks, \$110,000,000; credit unions, \$40,000,000; remedial societies, \$32,000,000; axias (informal membership groups, usually on the basis of co-maker notes at comparatively high rates of interest), \$30,000,000; employer's plans, \$10,000,000. An estimate of the average debt per family is \$250. (1) Consumer credit has probably not been a major cause, but possibly an aggravating factor, in the present unemployment and depression. (2) Consumer credit agencies seem to have weathered the depression so far without serious impairment.—*G. G. Groat.*

4169. RENAUDIN, C. Le crédit à moyen terme. [Intermediate term credit.] *Econ. Nouvelle*. 28 (303) Jun. 1931: 308-315.—A number of credit institutions established by the government before and after the war represent its attempts to solve the intermediate term credit problem. Since 1919, however, when post-war conditions made the need for prolonged credit more urgent, a number of private institutions have come into existence which facilitate commercial and industrial enterprises by granting intermediate term credit for periods of six months to five or six years. The technic of operation of these institutions is developing with their functioning.—*Lina Kahn.*

4170. WHELDEN, C. H., Jr. Ample gold and lagging credit. *Burroughs Clearing House*. 6 (1) Oct. 1931:

15-16.—Justification for a more liberal lending policy by the commercial banks.

4171. WRANGEL, GEORG. Die sowjetrussische Kreditkrise. [The Russian credit crisis.] *Die Bank*. (30) Jul. 25, 1931: 995-1000.—Prior to 1930, industries in Russia obtained credit either through local banks or by extending credit to each other. The decree of Jan. 30, 1930 prohibited the extension of mutual credit and vested such powers with the Russian State Bank. As a result the latter's share in the total volume of credit rose from 68.9% in 1928 to 84.5% in 1930; the remaining 15.5% were divided as follows: Central Bank for Commercial Credit 12.1%, local banks 1.8%, cooperative banks 1.4%. The State Bank was authorized to grant credit on the basis of the schedules as provided under the five year plan. It had no means of ascertaining how far the individual corporation had made the prescribed progress. As a result some industries ahead of their schedule found themselves without means to continue while others which had not done so well availed themselves of their allotted credit volume. In order to rectify this situation, the government passed supplementary decrees of Jan. 14, and March 20, 1931, rendering the volume of credit dependent upon the execution of the schedule by the corporation. In order to be eligible for credit the individual industry had to submit a specified delivery contract, setting forth the monthly schedule of deliveries to be made to its customers. Upon delivery, the buying concern had to "accept" the bill of lading, and these acceptances then served as a basis for credit. It was also necessary to extend credit during the interval between production and sale. Thus, the volume of credit rose from 100 million rubles in April 1930, to over two billion rubles in March 1931. Lack of experience and the reluctance on part of many corporations to "accept" the bills of lading resulted in many instances in illiquidity of the various enterprises, which were unable to obtain credit.—*S. Flink.*

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 3954, 3966, 3973, 4061, 4134, 4137, 4168)

4172. COMPEYROT, J. Les placements en valeurs étrangères. [Investments in foreign securities.] *Econ. Nouvelle*. 28 (303) Jun. 1931: 316-325.—Throughout the 19th century Great Britain was the leader in capitalistic development, and up to the war it invested a great deal of its riches in foreign securities. France followed the financial policy of England, and before the war its investments abroad were large, though considerable in comparison with those of London. Since the war the foreign investment situation of both countries has changed. London's eclipse offers France great possibilities in the foreign investment market, in spite of the American competition. (Statistics).—*Lina Kahn.*

4173. CRUM, W. L. Corporate earning power: further measures of profitability. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3 (10) Oct. 1931: 46-57.—A modified earnings ratio, net income after taxes plus interest paid divided by total assets, gives a roughly precise measure of rate of return on all capital. The average rate in a period of normal prosperity is above 3% while for some companies it is well above 6%. The modified earnings ratio and the return on net worth give approximately the same results because in both there is a tendency toward stability and a moderate approach to equality as among industries. Inferences drawn by citing the proportion of corporate business which is successful are untrustworthy because a very large proportion of all corporate business is done by the successful ones. The net ratio, total deficit of corporations failing to report net to total income of corporations reporting net, is a fairly rough and ready estimate of average earning power. Among successful

corporations the earnings ratio is perhaps somewhat high in comparison with generally accepted ideas of a "fair rate" of return. (Charts and tables.)—*L. O. Foster.*

4174. DEWING, A. S. Investment trusts. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10(1) Oct. 1931: 24-29.—Although the fixed investment trust, because of its inelasticity in meeting changed conditions, is likely to disappear, the management trust will be a permanent part of our financial structure. Such trusts, however, must be of large enough scope to employ competent management without depressing returns too much, and must—after the example of the English investment trusts—emphasize yield of securities acquired more than possibility of appreciation.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4175. DICKENS, PAUL D. A new estimate of American investments abroad. *U. S. Bureau Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #767. Sep. 1931: pp. 28.—American private long-term investments in foreign countries at the end of 1930 amounted to between \$14,900,000,000 and \$15,400,000,000. Europe leads in the amount of capital obtained from America with approximately \$4,500,000,000; Canada is second with \$3,790,000,000; South America is third with \$3,040,000,000. Canada is the leader among individual countries and is followed by Germany, Cuba and Argentina. Direct investments, comprising \$7,840,000,000 or more than one-half the total, are distributed more widely than are the portfolio or security investments. The latter are concentrated to a remarkable extent in Europe. Both types of investment are subject to frequent changes, but the security holdings fluctuate more widely because of the ease with which they can be transferred between countries. Sinking-fund and redemption payments by foreign governments and corporations have brought about a large reduction in the holdings of foreign securities from time to time. Three-tenths of the total net amount of all foreign issues brought out in the United States from 1914 to 1930 have been repaid in this way.—*Retz Ramser.*

4176. FREEMAN, HERBERT C. Stock dividends and the New York Stock Exchange. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21(4) Dec. 1931: 658-671.—(A reply to A. C. Whitaker. See *Amer. Econ. Rev.*, Jun. 1931.) The New York Stock Exchange, in permitting stock dividends to be taken into income by recipient corporations at not more than the corresponding charge made against earnings or earned surplus by distributing companies, is conservative. Hoxsey, executive assistant to the Committee on Stock List, in amplifying this to require that total book value per share at beginning of accounting period be maintained after distribution of stock dividend with respect to earnings of the period, is not less, but more conservative. The arguments advanced against the stock dividend principle are legalistic and invalid from the economic viewpoint. True stock dividends are not merely appreciation of capital interest. The time element involved in the accumulation of earnings applied to the creation of a stock dividend cannot be disregarded. The proportionate ownership theory is not controlling in considering income in the economic sense. Earnings accumulated by a corporation may be applied to the creation of a new capital fund; such application and the distribution as a stock dividend of fully paid shares in respect thereof result in realization of income by stockholders. (See Entry 3: 14212.)—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

4177. HANS, JOSEF. Plural voting shares in France. *Accountant.* 85(2961) Sep. 5, 1931: 343-344.—Shares with plural voting powers, first appearing in France in 1911, became most common after 1919, when they were used to prevent foreign domination of French companies. That which was a desirable patriotic measure, however, soon yielded to abuse, in that directorates became self-perpetuating and democracy in company government was in many cases lost. Of the many pro-

posed remedies, of which the most extreme is total abolition, one of the most interesting is that proposed by Dauthy, a member of the Senate. Plural voting would not be abolished, but would attach to the shareholder rather than to the share. Shares held by governmental units and by holders for more than two years would entitle the holders to plural voting privileges. Upon transfer such shares would revert to the single-vote status.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4178. HOLDEN, ARTHUR C. The crisis in real estate. *Harpers Mag.* 163(978) Nov. 1931: 671-679.—Real estate securities have lacked a liquid market. The present real estate crisis dates from 1920-21, when the pressure for greater agricultural production during the war ended because of resumption of production in Europe. Results included fall of farm values and failure of banks in the middle west. The building movement following the period of suspension of construction during the war lasted until 1928-29, when it became clear that more homes were built than would sell, and more office space was available than could be rented. Real estate is now capitalized at boom prices; and capital assets are frozen. At the same time, money is piled up in banks seeking profitable investment, and mortgage interest rates are falling; some to as low as 5 and 4%. The public tends to buy land and to expect a continual enhancement of its value. What is needed is a reorganization of real estate so as to produce steady income, and to market real estate securities on an assured income basis.—*R. M. Woodbury.*

4179. MOFFITT, JOHN A. New indices of bank stock prices in leading cities. *Annalist.* 38(985) Dec. 4, 1931: 911.—(Monthly data for New York banks, New York trust companies, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Canadian banks. Fisher ideal formula used.)

4180. NUGENT, ROLF. Where small merchants borrow. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24(3) Sep. 1931: 132-133, 171.—There has developed a secondary banking system of large proportions, in part non-legal and underground, to supply the demand from retail shopkeepers for credit. They include industrial banks, axias, credit unions, individuals. High rates of interest make transactions profitable.

4181. OLSEN, IVER C. Protection for the owners of foreign bonds. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24(5) Nov. 1931: 322, 352.

4182. PRION, W. Wandlungen am deutschen Kapitalmarkt. [Changes in the German capital market.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 5(1) 1931: 80-95.

4183. ROSI, GIULIO. "Investment trusts." *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 20(11) Nov. 1930: 866-880.

4184. UNSIGNED. Les émissions. [Security issues (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45(3) May-Jun. 1931: 641-650.—*W. Jaffé.*

4185. UNSIGNED. The issues of the year 1930. *Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging, Mo. Rev.* 12(2) Feb. 1931: 42-51.—As usual in times of economic depression, the issues of public corporations show an increase while those of private corporations show a decrease, and the proportion of securities at fixed rates of interest to that of shares has strongly risen. Because of conditions in or experiences with certain foreign countries their issues are not in demand, for example Germany and South America.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

PRICES

(See also Entries 4142, 4179)

4186. CASSEL, GUSTAV. The influence of bank policy on the level of prices. *Skandinaviska Kreditaktielbolaget (Sweden), Quart. Rep.* (2) Apr. 1931: 26-30.

4187. DIETERLEN, PIERRE. Les prix. [Prices (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 488-508.—*W. Jaffé.*

4188. LOUNSBURY, R. H. Velocity concepts and prices. *Quart. J. Econ.* 46 (1) Nov. 1931: 34-67.—The concepts of velocity of circulating media, as employed by monetary theorists such as Irving Fisher, J. M. Keynes and R. G. Hawtrey, are unsatisfactory in explaining changes in the general price level, but an "expenditure ratio" concept meets the problem, at least on a *a priori* reasoning. Both deduction and induction suggest that the "turnover" concept of velocity, as developed by Fisher and more or less adopted by Keynes and Hawtrey, is unsatisfactory since it appears that "changes in the turnover of media are neutralized by corresponding changes in the physical volume of trade." A "balance concept of velocity" is also used by the aforementioned theorists, but its use is also unsatisfactory. This concept gives attention to the unspent balances, or hoardings, of both consumers and business men from one period of time to another. At best this theory is deemed impracticable as a tool for economic analysis since it fits "awkwardly into the equation of exchange," and as actually employed the concept gives unreliable results. When, however, the problem is approached from changes in the spent (expenditure ratio concept) rather than in the unspent (balance concept), then, it is argued that there is a "valid explanation of fluctuations in the general level of prices, since it is probable that changes in either consumer's or the business expenditure ratio will not be exactly, although they may be partially, offset by other factors of the equation."—*H. LaRue Frain.*

4189. MORGENSTERN, OSKAR. Free and fixed prices during the depression. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 62-68.—Although cartels contribute toward business stability in years of good business by minimizing price fluctuations, they retard recovery from depression because they prevent a prompt readjustment of prices. This price rigidity not only delays recovery, but forces a multiplicity of prices on the industry since its members must sell competitively in international markets, and since domestic manufacturers using the products of a cartel must do likewise. After a time, a cartelized industry must sell abroad for one price, to purely domestic buyers at another, and there grows up a vicious system of discriminatory pricing and rebating.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4190. WOYTINSKY, WLADIMIR. Die Preisbewegung der Jahre 1901-1912 und 1925-1930. [The price movements of the years 1901-1912 and 1925-1930.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (2) Oct. 1931: 491-524.—The regulation of production to the needs of consumption is brought about by fluctuations of prices. For a constant price level the sum of the individual price increases must equal the sum of the declines. But for the regulative action of prices on the economic system, this is not necessary provided that the sum of all the price deviations remains constant. A change in the amount of money may affect all prices without altering the distribution of their deviations about the mean. A shift of the mean may also be brought about by a very great change in a few prices only. The prices included in the index of the London *Economist* were examined for the pre-war and the post-war periods. There were 44 commodities in the pre-war period and 57 in the post-war period but this did not prevent a comparison as they were representative of the same groups of commodities in both periods. The frequency distribution of the deviations of the prices for each January from the January before about their mean was compared for the periods 1901-1912 and 1925-1929. The resemblance of these curves indicates that the same general factor influenced both. This was probably due to a change in the money side of the general price equation. The year 1930 was examined

by itself. The distribution of the price changes about their average was very irregular unless the prices of grains, textile raw materials and metals were omitted, in which case it conformed to the other distributions studied. This would indicate that while the same general increase in the value of money influenced prices in 1930 as in the previous years, this effect was intensified by the catastrophic declines in the prices of grains, textile raw materials and metals.—*C. Whitney.*

ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 3971, 4143, 4246)

4191. ANGELL, ROBERT C. The influence of the economic depression on student life at the University of Michigan. *School & Soc.* 34 (881) Nov. 14, 1931: 649-657.—A comparison of the conditions among students for the two years 1929-30 and 1930-31 was made by the class in "The Sociology of Student Life." There was a drop of 2½% in enrollment. There was a marked increase in attendance at Michigan junior colleges, which are cheaper than the University. Withdrawals for the later year were slightly more numerous, but fewer were for the purpose of accepting jobs. The available incomes averaged slightly less. It is evident that parents economize on their children's education only in necessity. There is a decrease in the number working, due to the increasing difficulty of securing jobs. Those who did secure jobs received about the same pay. Some new and rather picturesque forms of employment were found. Fewer had found jobs during the summer. Student purchases had not greatly changed, though non-essentials had fallen off. More care in buying was shown. There were fewer cases of discipline and academic work was on a higher standard.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

4192. CARLI, FILIPPO. Il sistema economico russo e la crisi mondiale. [The Russian economic system and the world crisis.] *Commercio.* 4 (8) Aug. 1931: 409-414.—Crises occur in capitalistic countries on account of their great industrial development (the dissimilarity in the rhythm between the forces acting in the industrial field and those acting in agriculture gives rise to crises); in Russia, industry is still so under developed that it can give rise to no crisis, but when industrialization has progressed further, they will appear also in the Soviet Union. The fact that Russia—unlike other agricultural countries—has prevented the world crisis from affecting its territory is due only to the co-active adoption of a closed price system, deriving in its turn from a political factor, which entails the complete submission of the individual to the state.—*Roberto Bachi.*

4193. CLAY, HENRY. Some aspects of the world depression. *J. Inst. Bankers.* 52 (9) Dec. 1931: 515-521.

4194. PIETRA, GAETANO. La componente agricola della congiuntura economica. [The agricultural component of economic conditions.] *Barometro Econ.* 1931: (1-2).—By means of successive eliminations of the influence of fluctuation in prices, the trend, and seasonal movements, a monthly curve of agricultural production is constructed—a factor which has thus far been neglected in the study of economic conditions.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

4195. RÖPKE, WILHELM. Praktische Konjunkturpolitik. [Practical business cycle policy.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (2) Oct. 1931: 423-464.—The Brauns Commission studied the relief of unemployment in Germany both by means of increasing the opportunities for work and by means of spreading the available work over a larger group of people. Under the latter heading it covered (1) reduction in hours of work and elimination of overtime, and (2) the question of multiple employment and double earnings. Under increasing the

opportunities for work the commission studied the causes of the depression and the means of combating it. To increase the free circulation of capital and goods, it is necessary for Germany to obtain long term foreign credits. The problem of attracting borrowers cannot be settled by lowering the rate of interest. It will be necessary to embark on a program of public works. The commission recommended that this be in the field of electricity, gas, roads, agricultural improvement and housing. Some criticisms of the report of the commission are that the depression is world-wide and cannot be eliminated in Germany alone, that no new foreign credits can be obtained and that the initiation of a plan of public works would lead to inflation.—*C. Whitney.*

4196. VAN KLEECK, MARY. Planning and the world paradox. *Survey*. 67 (3) Nov. 1, 1931: 131-133.—A report on the Congress of the International Industrial Relations Association, held in Amsterdam. Reviews were given of various phases of planning, including the scientific management movement and the policies of the USSR. Delegates agreed on the necessity for international economic cooperation; they advocated a research center to gather the facts needed, and suggested economic treaties and existing governmental agencies like the Economic Service of the League of Nations as means for the first steps toward planning. Possibilities were seen to lie in world-scale planning by industries, mass distribution and consumption, the cooperative movement, and basing banking policies on the realities of the processes of production and distribution.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

LABOR AND WAGES

GENERAL

(See also Entries 3405, 3781, 3963, 4022, 4038, 4044, 4196, 4297, 4421, 4475, 4487, 4498, 4562, 4613, 4623)

4197. BANNER, HUBERT S. Labour in British Malaya. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (92) Oct. 1931: 669-673.—Since native Malays are disinclined to toil, the development of Malaya's resources depends in the main upon labor imported from India and China. The emigration of Indian labor to Malaya is under government control and is subject to the Immigration Fund System, which, by means of assessments upon employers, takes care of the broken-down, the unemployed, children, and repatriation of workers. By negotiations with India the labor laws have been improved. The Chinese laborers are cared for by the Chinese Protectorate, a system dating from 1880, and doing for Chinese labor much what the Fund System does for the Indians. The only indentured laborers are a few from Dutch East Indies. Present economic conditions are difficult, but communism and crime are not noticeably increasing.—*Charles A. Timm.*

4198. GNOIŃSKI, JAN. Wynagrodzenie robotników rolnych na rok służbowy 1931-32. [The remuneration of agricultural workers in Poland, in 1931-32.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 115-125.—This is a survey of the wage rates, including payments in kind, of the agricultural workers, established by the Arbitration Committee. The rates for 1932 are reduced in comparison with those of the previous year.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4199. GRIMSTON, F. S. The Indian ordnance factories and their influence on industry. *J. Royal Soc. Arts*. 79 (4103) Jul. 10, 1931: 777-92.—There are ten factories under the government of India engaged in the manufacture of war munitions, situated in various parts of the country. In peace time about 20,000 workmen are employed in these factories. Prices are usually assumed to remain constant for three years and are then

revised. Experience in the steel works at Ishapore has demonstrated that in addition to structural steel, shell steel, and gun steel, various other kinds of high-grade carbon and alloy steels can be made successfully in India. In the rifle factory, semi-skilled labor for tending the machines, a highly trained staff to act as foremen, and competent mechanics to care for the many single process machines were required. Since most of the workers were recruited from the agricultural classes it was necessary to develop a complete system of technical training to ensure a supply of satisfactory workers. Much inefficiency was caused by rapid turn-over of labor. To rectify this apprenticeship was introduced. Since 1927, legislation has fixed the maximum number of apprentices in all the government factories at 230. The period of training is normally five years and the students range from 15 to 19 years age. Ten hours per week must be devoted to theoretical instruction. The "ganger" or "sirdar" system of recruiting was one of the most important causes of labor inefficiency. The "gangers" required illicit payments from the members of their gangs, or, if these were not forthcoming, fired the worker. This condition was remedied by installing a labor supervisor whose chief function is supervision of release of workers. No one can be discharged without the approval of the supervisor.—*R. R. Shaw.*

4200. MIEDZIŃSKA, JANINA. "Nauka zawodu" w przemyśle i rzemiośle. [Apprenticeship in industry and in crafts.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 125-134.—The labor contracts in Polish industry admit maintaining of "patriarchal" relations between employer and employee, which give rise to numerous abuses. Under the pretext of vocational training, the employer pays the apprentice a much lower wage than he does to the workers. Sometimes he does not pay at all but asks payment from the apprentice for training. The competent authorities should fix the conditions of the apprenticeship-contract to check possible abuses.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4201. RAGER, FRITZ. Die Arbeitsverhältnisse in Frankreich. [Labor conditions in France.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 11 (19) Jul. 5, 1931: II 354-357.

4202. SATYAMURTHI, S. Labour in India: a review. *Indian Rev.* 32 (8) Aug. 1931: 469-470.—The report of the royal commission on labor in India throws light on the semi-barbarous conditions of workers in mines, factories, and railways which are owned by the government.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

4203. WEBER, WALTER. Die 15. Tagung der Internationalen Arbeitskonferenz 1931. [The 15th session of the International Labor Conference 1931.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 11 (21) Jul. 25, 1931: II 402-406.

4204. YOSHISAKA, SHUNZO. Aspects of labour questions in Japan. *Asiatic Rev.* 27 (92) Oct. 1931: 647-668.—The labor problem is now nation-wide and chronic instead of being a local and seasonal phenomenon as it was before the adoption of Western industrialism. It has been especially acute since 1920. Labor unions have grown rapidly, the total membership being now above 300,000 although the unions do not as yet present a united front. Labor disputes are increasing in number, intensity, and duration. Unemployment is growing more acute, over 300,000 being now out of work, a situation that is made more difficult by the influx of nearly 50,000 Korean laborers per year, and by an annual net increase in population of nearly 1,000,000. The increase of women workers in industry—the number is already over 1,000,000—has brought its own peculiar problems. Measures being taken to meet these labor problems include public employment agencies, state subsidy for local public works, governmental aid to emigrants, budget provision for relief in farming and fishing villages, and the enactment of social legislation on a large scale.—*Charles A. Timm.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entry 4575)

4205. CALVERTON, V. F. Decline of organized labor in America. *Current Hist.* 35 (2) Nov. 1931: 220-223.—The union movement in America, for the time being at least, is paralyzed, due chiefly to the American belief in the philosophy of proletarian individualism; but the outlook is for growth along mass or class lines.—*Marie LeCocq Herold.*

4206. SCHELER, MICHAEL B. The world's trade unions today. *Current Hist.* 35 (3) Dec. 1931: 393-398.

4207. SCHEVENELS, W. Works and results of the fifteenth International Labour Conference. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11 (8) Aug. 1931: 125-129.—The results of the conference for the working class were meager. A convention was adopted limiting the working day in coal mines to 7½ hours, with regulations for overtime in lignite and hard coal mines, and also a questionnaire on the age of admission of children to employment in non-industrial occupations to be sent to the different governments. A proposal for a revision of the convention on night work of women was rejected.—*M. E. Liddall.*

4208. UNSIGNED. Congress of the Labour and Socialist International. Vienna, July 25th 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11 (9) Sep. 1931: 136-145.—*M. E. Liddall.*

LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 3838, 3858, 3948, 4231, 4412)

4209. ETTINGER, JANINA. Strajki i lokauty a rynek pracy w Polsce w latach 1923-1929. [Strikes and lockouts and the labor market in Poland, 1923-1929.] *Statystyka Pracy.* 9 (3) 1930: 227-238. (French summary: 238-241.)

4210. HOAGE, EARL R. Meeting wage cuts in Colorado. *Amer. Federationist.* 38 (11) Nov. 1931: 1332-1336.—The Industrial Commission of Colorado, a creation of the employers to curb the activities of union labor, is not looked on with favor by the miners. The law declares that no change in wages, hours or working conditions shall be made either by employers or employees without written notice to the Commission at least thirty days prior to the establishment of the change. Early in 1931 wage cuts were being put into effect by the Colorado coal miners without notice being given. The opposition to the wage reductions voiced a protest, the president of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company joining with the union leaders. The employers then filed a petition accepting the reductions, from a scale of \$6.52 a day to \$5 a day. Evidence was produced to show that one of the companies notified the employees that a wage cut would go into effect the following day. Ten days later a petition was presented to the workmen as they came out of the mine and they were told to sign. As the men had the feeling that it was either sign or get out, they signed; they were "taking no chances." Approximately 30 attempts to reduce wages in coal mines have been protested by the union officials, by a process that condemns the unfair methods of the operators and places on trial the Industrial Commission and the law under which it operates. The union agreement between the United Mine Workers and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company for a basic day wage scale of \$7—a union labor-management cooperative venture—has been an important factor in this struggle. Since the adoption of the agreement, the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company has had to face the business hostility of the nonunion mines. At the same time the operating costs of the company have been reduced 19 cents a ton and production per man per day has been much increased. In 1929, the first year of the union con-

tract, the company produced 0.71 of a ton more coal per day per man than in 1928. In 1930 there was a further gain of 0.51 of a ton, a total of 1.22. The production per man per day in 1930 was 1.79 tons above the average for the mines of the state.—*G. G. Groat.*

4211. HOFSCHEIDER, A., and GRÜNIG, G. Streiks und Aussperrungen im Jahre 1929 in den europäischen und aussereuropäischen Industrieländern. [Strikes and lockouts in 1929 in European and non-European industrial countries.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11 (15) May 25, 1931: II 251-256; (16) Jun. 6, 1931: II 286-293.

4212. UNSIGNED. Statistik des Schlichtungswesens für 1930. [Statistics of arbitration 1930.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11 (19) Jul. 5, 1931: II 368-374. (Germany.)

4213. WILSON, EDMUND. Lawrence, Mass. *New Repub.* 69 (886) Nov. 25, 1931: 36-39.—The Lawrence textile strike.

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 4398, 4400-4401)

4214. BINGHAM, W. V. Management's concern with research in industrial psychology. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 40-53.—The beginnings of research into industrial psychology show that management has a financial interest in, and a social responsibility for such inquiries. The mysteries of motive and habit, attention and distraction, visual acuity, reaction time, susceptibility to fatigue, self-control—these factors govern proneness to accident, habituation to new tasks and new working conditions, and the "will to work." Knowledge of them is of great importance to industry, which should sponsor psychological research effectively.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4215. HANNA, W. F. Detecting the accident-prone operator. *AERA* 22 (12) Dec. 1931: 733-736.

4216. NASS, G. and LUTZ, LENI. Über die Feststellung organisatorischer Fähigkeiten. [On the determination of organizing abilities.] *Indus. Psychotech.* 8 (7) Jul. 1931: 202-218.—Organizing ability presupposes an ability to recognize the characteristics of the individual units to be organized and the relations of these characteristics to each other and to the organization of a higher unity. A test of organizing abilities devised by the authors is described. Tests were given to 42 adults and 58 children. Certain conditioning influences due to sex and occupation were noted but not of such a nature as to affect the utility of the test. The results of the test as a whole showed a high correlation with practical success in the case of a group of the adults and with scores on syllogism-completion tests in the case of the children. (Scoring guides and pictures of three completed arrangements are given.)—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

4217. UNSIGNED. Study of Personnel Record Bureau finds restriction deeply entrenched in habits of American laborers—over-speeded industrial worker "largely myth." *Comm. & Finan. Chron.* 133 (3446) Jul. 11, 1931: 224.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 4215, 4443, 4468, 4479, 4481)

4218. ASCHER, L. Der Einfluss der Arbeitslosigkeit auf die Krankheiten. [The influence of unemployment on sickness.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11 (28) Oct. 5, 1931: II 569-571.

4219. PUŁAWSKI, Z. Zatrucia zawodowe przy lutowaniu stopami ołowiu. [Lead poisoning caused by soldering.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 141-150.—Statistics of lead poisoning in different countries show almost no cases of poisoning due to soldering by means of lead alloys, whereas there are many cases caused by "homogeneous" soldering. The essential difference is that the soldering by means of lead

alloys is operated at low temperature, about 200°C, whereas "homogeneous" soldering is at high temperature. Lead poisoning principally occurs by respiration of vapors and dusts. These lead vapors are not dangerous for the workers' health, below 500-600°C.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4220. SACHS, ROBERT. Unfalltage und Unfallstunden im Baugewerbe. [Hours and days lost due to accidents in the construction industry.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11 (5) Feb. 15, 1931: III 27-29.

4221. UNSIGNED. Accident experience in the iron and steel industry to the end of 1930. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (5) Nov. 1931: 25-37.—Accident rates in the iron and steel industry for 1930 show a return to the downward trend. The frequency rates, which had advanced from 19.7 in 1928 to 25.1 in 1929, dropped to 18.6 in 1930, lower than for any previous year. The severity rate, which had reached its lowest level of 2.2 in 1928, but had risen to 2.6 in 1929, declined to 2.5 in 1930. A decided contrast is shown by the comparison of present rates with the rates for 1907, when the frequency rate was 80.8 and the severity rate 7.2.—*Monthly Labor Rev.*

CHILD LABOR

4222. DINWIDDIE, COURTENAY. Unemployment solutions: elimination of child labor. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 276-283.—Child labor constitutes a social irritant, the removal of which would exert a favorable influence on the unemployment situation far out of proportion to the numbers involved. Aside from depressing wages, where industry is most effectively organized, child labor is becoming both unnecessary and a drag upon industry. Many forms of child employment lead only to blind alleys. Both technological changes and the industrial depression are powerful factors in eliminating child labor; but these are changes in business conditions rather than changes in the law. The effects of these changes may be wiped out when business conditions improve if legal measures are not enacted to prevent it. Child labor is not only depressing upon wages but also is detrimental to the physical and mental development of the child.—*O. D. Duncan.*

WAGES

(See also Entries 4032, 4234, 4476, 4753, 4757)

4223. ALAPY, VICTOR. Ipari munkások keresete. [The earnings of industrial workers.] *Magyar Gyáripar.* 22 (8) Aug. 1931: 7-11.—No general wage increases or cuts occurred in 1930. Comparing hourly wages on Dec. 31, 1930 with those on Dec. 31, 1929 and those before the war, and taking into account changes in the cost of living, the workers' standard of living has risen. The average hourly wage of workers is considerably higher than before the war, even in gold equivalent.—*Julius Benkő.*

4224. FRAIN, H. La RUE. Wage levels between firms. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 21 (4) Dec. 1931: 620-635.—Examination of data discloses that while wage levels are not uniform as between firms, there is definite indication of a central tendency. Such variation as exists in firm-averages does not exceed that which might be attributed to variations in the nature of the work, provided it may be assumed that these latter variations distribute themselves around a norm in such a manner as would arise from pure chance. With indications of fairly symmetrical distributions of firm-averages, there is a rather pronounced tendency for firms to hold approximately the same rank in one year as in the other. In each year, however, firms tend to have a different rank on an hourly than on a weekly basis, except in the case of firms with either extremely high or low wage

levels. This difference in rank seems to be related to variations in normal time per week between firms.—*Amer. Econ. Rev.*

4225. RIVET, R. Les salaires. [Wages (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 1045-1056.—*W. Jaffé.*

4226. UNSIGNED. Die Tarifföhne im ersten Halbjahr 1931. [Union wage rates in the first half of 1931.] *Gewerkschafts Ztg.* 41 (38) Sep. 19, 1931: 598-603.—The year 1930 brought general reductions in rates of pay higher than the union scale. In 1931 began the attack on the scale itself with the result that in the first six months wage cuts averaged between 5% and 9.3%. Tables for 42 occupations in 48 cities show the building trades at the head of the wage cut column with reductions of 9.6%.—*Alice Hanson.*

4227. UNSIGNED. Fee splitting—an old ethical problem. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 97 (23) Dec. 5, 1931: 1710.

4228. UNSIGNED. Hours and earnings in blast furnaces, Bessemer converters, and open-hearth furnaces, 1931. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (5) Nov. 1931: 179-183.—Average hourly wages in two departments of the iron and steel industry—blast furnaces and Bessemer converters—showed an increase on March 31, 1931, over the rates paid in March, 1929, according to the latest biennial survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of wages in that industry. The rate for blast furnaces was 55.1 cents in 1931 and 52.8 in 1929 and in Bessemer converters, 66.4 cents in 1931 and 64.3 in 1929. A slight reduction was shown for open-hearth furnaces, in which the rate on March 31, 1931, was 70.3 cents as compared with 71.4 cents in March, 1929. Average weekly earnings in both blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces were lower in 1931 than in 1929, while in Bessemer converters they were higher. Reductions took place in average full-time hours per week in all three departments between 1929 and 1931: In blast furnaces, from 60.7 to 57.2; in Bessemer converters, from 53.7 to 53.3; and in open-hearth furnaces, from 57.7 to 53.8.—*Monthly Labor Rev.*

4229. UNSIGNED. Union scales of wages and hours of labor in 1931. Part 2. Average wage rates, by trades. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (5) Nov. 1931: 184-190.—Union wage rates per hour in time-work trades were slightly higher, on the average, on May 15, 1931, than on the same date in 1930, and were higher than in any preceding year. The annual survey of union scales of wages and hours of labor by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that, for all trades covered, the average rate was \$1.254 in 1931 as compared with \$1.25 in 1930, an increase of 0.4%. Of the 69 individual time-work trades covered by the survey, 45 showed increases in rates, 23 showed decreases, and 1 remained unchanged. Average full-time working hours per week declined from 43.9 in 1930 to 43.6 in 1931. Figured on a weekly basis, union wage rates in time-work trades have not increased to the same extent that hourly rates have, because of reductions in working hours.—*Monthly Labor Rev.*

4230. UNSIGNED. Hauptergebnisse der amtlichen Lohnerhebung im Baugewerbe. (Gesamtergebnis.) [Principal results of the official wage census in the construction industry. (Summary).] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11 (9) Mar. 25, 1931: II 144-152. (Germany.)

4231. UNSIGNED. The dismissal wage. *Service Letter on Indus. Relations.* (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board, Inc.) (82) Oct. 30, 1931: 1-3.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 3805, 3957, 4130-4131, 4195, 4209, 4218, 4222, 4228-4229, 4231, 4402, 4449-4450, 4477, 4493, 4520, 4700, 4709, 4712, 4743, 4774)

4232. ANDERSEN, ARTHUR. The major problem created by the machine age. *Accountant*. 85 (2968) Oct. 24, 1931: 545-550.—Unemployment is of four kinds—residual, cyclic, social, and technological. The last is a development attributable to the machine age, since it is that unemployment which is created as a result of the superior productivity of workmen when supplied with efficient tools and machines. For technological unemployment there are two cures—new products and shorter hours. In past years both remedies have been relied upon, but the first has been of greater importance. In the last ten years, especially, its working has been aided by tremendous expansion of credit, which enabled society to absorb the new products produced. Now, however, credit expansion has reached its limit and no new industries, such as the automobile industry, seem likely to be developed. Much more reliance, then, will have to be placed on restriction of hours of work without corresponding reduction of pay if we are to continue to reap the benefits of technological advances without paying an ever-increasing penalty in the form of unemployment.—*H. F. Taggart*.

4233. BENHAM, FREDERIC C. Le chômage en Grande-Bretagne. [Unemployment in Great Britain.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 252-275.—Unemployment in Great Britain is greatest in the heavy, the export and the textile industries. The south, central and London areas are less affected than other sections of the country. Of the unemployed 80% are men and 40% of these unemployed men have been out of work for over six months. Of the 2,600,000 unemployed in February, 1931, it is estimated that 550,000 were out of work due to normal causes of unemployment, such as ignorance of labor markets, inaptitude, insufficient mobility and defective methods of hiring; 100,000, due to seasonal causes; 1,200,000, because of the world depression; and 750,000, due to the unusual conditions following the war. Rationalization and unemployment insurance itself, are not causes of this post-war unemployment. Enterprisers have not been aggressive enough, and, of the greatest importance, trade unions have insisted on maintaining wage rates and regulatory practices in spite of the necessity of reducing costs of production.—*Everett D. Hawkins*.

4234. BILLIKOPF, JACOB. What have we learned about unemployment? *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 25-50.—Real wages have never been inflated. From 1921 to 1929 real wages increased only 13% while during the same period returns to industrialists increased by 72%. A large part of this depression is caused by various obstructions to international trade and international politics. Unemployment insurance has been suggested as a remedy, and is in operation in certain industries, but this like other insurance is dependent upon the payment of premiums, and can be made to cover only a portion of the regular wage received. The alternatives are reliance on hastily devised machinery for the distribution of relief, or sympathetic provision for unemployment compensation out of reserves set aside for this purpose in advance.—*O. D. Duncan*.

4235. CARPENTER, NILES. The new American immigration policy and the labor market. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (4) Aug. 1931: 720-723.—Application of the "likely to become a public charge" provision of the immigration laws has acted to exclude 96,883 aliens during the first five months of its operation, ending February 28, 1931. The exclusion was especially marked in the cases of Canada and Mexico, where immigration was reduced by 75 and 95% from the corresponding five

months of the last completed normal fiscal year. This clause, first employed in an act of March, 1891, to exclude paupers and near-paupers, has come through the present ruling to bar aliens coming to this country in search of work. The marked tendency during the last decade toward the establishment of quota limitations, especially of those from over-seas, points to the conclusion that the present temporary expedient may "become crystallized into a permanent policy." Great changes will result in the industrial labor market. "With a revival of business prosperity, a new exodus of the southern Negro toward the industrial centers of the south and the north seems inevitable." The migration from country to city will continue. But, ultimately, American industry to expand must depend upon increased capital outlays or develop a more highly organized and mobile labor market.—*Colston E. Warne*.

4236. CLASSEN, KURT. Das internationale Übereinkommen über die Regelung der Arbeitszeit im Kohlenbergbau. [The international agreement on the regulation of hours of labor in the coal mining industry.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 11 (22) Aug. 5, 1931: II 436-444.

4237. HOROVITZ, EUGEN. A munkaidő kérdése az emberiség gazdaság-történetében. [The problem of hours of labor.] *Szocializmus*. 21 (9) Sept. 1931: 290-298.—The struggle of the workers for a shorter working day is equivalent to the struggle against unemployment. This struggle must follow the development of production technique in choosing its weapons, for only thus is it possible for the workers to insure themselves their share of technical progress and in the social field. After obtaining the eight-hour day the International Trade Union Congress demanded the 44-hour week (Stockholm, July 7-11, 1930), and later the 40-hour week (Madrid, April 27-30, 1931). The author remarks of the Middle Ages that the serfs and agricultural forced laborers worked from sunrise to sundown and that the craftsmen worked 40 to 48 hours in the four-day week.—*Rudolf Nötel*.

4238. HURLIN, RALPH G. Use of public works in the treatment of unemployment. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 264-270.—While make-work relief projects have met an urgent need for emergency relief in many cities, it seems unlikely that the faults which earlier characterized this type of relief have been avoided. It often proves more expensive than granting outright relief on the basis of need. In some cases wages are either too intermittent or too small to make the plan a satisfactory form of relief. For work relief projects, as for expansion of normal public works to control unemployment, careful long-advanced planning as well as experimentation in methods is needed.—*O. D. Duncan*.

4239. JOHNSON, CHARLES S. The employment exchange. *Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 271-275.—Whatever the means of correcting the employment problem in America, the objectives to be kept in mind are: (1) The reduction of unemployment and irregular employment; (2) the equipment of industry with an adequate labor force for all its needs; and (3) the conservation of the working efficiency of the wage earners. Unemployment is a phenomenon that is state, national, and international in scope. Public employment exchanges would operate first as a national intelligence bureau on the labor market. Formulation of a broad constructive policy for the stabilization of employment necessitates coordination of industry with school programs of vocational education. The principal defect of employment exchanges has been their lack of authority, their local limitations, and their personnel. It is a responsibility of government to perform the functions required for an effective employment exchange.—*O. D. Duncan*.

4240. KARSTEDT, Dr. Arbeitslosigkeit und ihre Bekämpfung in der Südafrikanischen Union. [Unem-

ployment and measures to combat unemployment in the Union of South Africa.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 11 (12) Apr. 25, 1931: II 201-203.

4241. LAPP, JOHN A. Is unemployment permanent? *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 232-238.—We shall always have some involuntary unemployment as long as private initiative is the mainspring of action and free will the guide. Abnormal unemployment is not permanent. A planned social economy with the government as a stabilizer is the greatest hope that unemployment, as the term is popularly understood, will not be permanent.—O. D. Duncan.

4242. LAWSON, GEORGE W. Unemployment solutions: shorter week and hours. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 284-288.—The objection to shortening working hours, that production costs and costs to the consuming public would be increased, has proved unsound. The basic five hour work day is not an impossibility. In order to maintain the standard of living that seems necessary, the total wage must balance with the total volume of wealth created by industry.—O. D. Duncan.

4243. LEDERER, EMIL. Le chômage en Allemagne. [Unemployment in Germany.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 276-295.—In February, 1931, over 5,000,000 persons were unemployed in Germany due to seasonal, cyclical and "structural" causes. By structural unemployment is meant that caused by a change which necessitates a complete reorganization of the processes of production and distribution and which requires a new economic equilibrium. In this category are the general increase in population, a 25% increase from 1906 to 1925 in the working age group (15-60), an excess of 1,500,000 women in the age group from 25 to 45 who ordinarily would have been homemakers, and 500,000 men who in pre-war years would have been performing military service. Coupled with the increase of the supply of labor are the insufficient supply of capital due to reparation payments, the increased number of customs barriers and the political uncertainty following the election of September, 1930. Cyclical unemployment has been increased by the sudden changes of technology, the falling of prices of raw materials and the artificial barriers of the cartels.—Everett D. Hawkins.

4244. MOELLER, HERO. Rationalisierung und Arbeitslosigkeit. [Rationalization and unemployment.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (2) Oct. 1931: 387-422.—A critical analysis of the effect rationalization has upon labor conditions, touching upon views held by Ricardo, Sismondi, Marx, Hobson, International Labor Office, J. S. Mill, Mangoldt, Diehl, Cassel and others. Whether rationalization is beneficial or otherwise for employment of labor depends upon the content given the rationalization concept. It is possible to give the concept either the technical or the economic interpretation depending upon whether it considers quantities of goods or sums of values. Properly considered rationalization should have the economic concept, under which circumstances an activity which is rational today may be irrational tomorrow. The problem does not reside in the capitalistic system as such, but rather in the position technique occupies over against economy, both of which are of course involved in all want-satisfying human activity.—A. E. Janzen.

4245. PICQUENARD, CHARLES. Le chômage en France. [Unemployment in France.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 296-332.—The amount of unemployment in France may be studied from the quinquennial census figures, the number of workers receiving aid from unemployment funds, the weekly figures of those placed and not placed by the employment bureaus and statistics of employment gathered by labor inspectors. The 1931 census figures will not be available for several years. Although over 50,000 unemployed

were receiving aid in April, 1931, this was lower than the number being supported in April, 1921 and April, 1927. 83,234 workers were not placed by the employment bureaus in the third week of April, 1931. Comparing April, 1931 employment figures with those of April, 1930, there was a 5.8% decrease in employment and an additional 4% decrease, if the amount of partial unemployment is converted into full time unemployment on the basis of a 48-hour week. Unemployment is lower in France than other countries because of the predominance of agriculture, diversified industries, a low birth rate, an actual depopulation during the war, and a ready supply of seasonal workers coming from foreign countries.—Everett D. Hawkins.

4246. RYAN, JOHN A. International aspects of unemployment. *Catholic World*. 134 (800) Nov. 1931: 129-136.—The essential problem is that "too much of certain goods is produced by certain countries." The author believes that the principal industrial countries of the world should strive for diversification of effort and should, by treaties, agree on the amounts and proportion of the chief products which are to be exported by the respective countries, thus avoiding over production. The surplus capital and labor could then be put to a better utilization of the land. The abolition of unnatural and uneconomic protective tariffs is urged. Remedies like public works, higher wages, and shorter time are more applicable in this country than they are in Europe.—Ernestine L. Wilke.

4247. RYAN, JOHN A. International aspects of unemployment. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 239-251.—The proportion of the business depression which is due to international factors is measured by the decline in exports. But this decline in exports may cause more unemployment in one country than in another. Over-development of industries depending upon an international market produces the same evil effects as does over-expansion of those feeding only the domestic market. The most obvious step toward relief of the international situation is the abolition of tariff barriers.—O. D. Duncan.

4248. SCHWENNING, G. T. Industry's responsibility for unemployment. *Soc. Forces*. 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 112-119.—We need a comprehensive national unemployment insurance scheme. Nevertheless the solution of the problem of industrial unemployment is to be found to a considerable extent in an enlightened and competent management which will put into action all known policies of stabilizing business. Where technological change rather than lack of stabilization displaces workers, gradual introduction of more efficient methods and processes, and payment of dismissal wage are the two chief methods suggested; while long-term planning is advocated to deal with depressional unemployment.—Helen Herrmann.

4249. SIEGEL, OTTO. Die Arbeitslosigkeit der älteren Angestellten in der Schweiz. [Unemployment among older salaried workers in Switzerland.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt*. 11 (9) Mar. 25, 1931: II 130-131.

4250. TREMELLONI, ROBERTO. Se la razionalizzazione sia causa di disoccupazione. [Rationalization as a cause of unemployment.] *Riv. di Pol. Econ.* 21 (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1931: 816-832.—As a result of rationalization there is no quantitative difference but a change in the quality of labor occupied.

4251. UNSIGNED. Effects of technological changes upon employment in the motion-picture theaters of Washington, D. C. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 33 (5) Nov. 1931: 1-14.—The introduction of mechanical music in motion pictures resulted in the displacement of 108 musicians, or 60% of the total, in the white theaters of Washington, D. C., and of 21, or 91% of the total, in the colored theaters of that city. On the other hand, the number of motion-picture-machine operators has re-

mained about the same since the installation of sound equipment.—*Monthly Labor Rev.*

4252. UNSIGNED. L'assurance chômage, cause du chômage permanent. [Unemployment insurance, cause of permanent unemployment.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 211-251.—Jacques Rueff's article *Les Variations du Chômage en Angleterre* in the *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* for December 10, 1925, reveals a remarkably high degree of correlation between unemployment in England and the ratio of the wage index to the wholesale price index from 1919 to 1925. The strike of 1926 interrupted this parallel movement which was, however, resumed in 1928 and continued to 1931. Ever since 1923 the wage level has been practically constant and unemployment has fluctuated inversely with prices. A rise in prices, resulting from protective tariffs, may reduce unemployment, but the level of unemployment is likely to remain above the normal 2% since wages held up by the dole and by trade union discipline cannot be reduced. So long as the wage is dole-determined, higher prices will simply lead to the introduction of machinery not to more employment. The dole in England and Germany is responsible for permanent unemployment as distinguished from cyclical unemployment. The International Labour Office inquiries into unemployment examine the relation between employment and price levels but ignore the truly significant relation between employment and relative wage levels. The only remedy for permanent unemployment is the suppression of the dole, which would allow wages to find a level at which all could be employed.—*W. Jaffé.*

COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 4191)

4253. FREEMAN, RUTH CRAWFORD, and SOUTHER, M. ATTIE. Living expenditures of a selected group of Illinois farm and small-town families. (1929-30) *Univ. Illinois, Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #372. Sep. 1931: pp. 331-351.—This study analyzes in 19 tables yearly records of family expenditures from account books kept by 70 Illinois farm and 18 small-town homemakers during 1929 and 1930. W. I. King's concept of realized income was used for the farm families. Food and fuel produced by the farm was valued at retail market prices. House rental values were imputed. The average money value of the living of the farm families was \$2,489, of which \$932 was furnished by the farm. The 18 town families spent an average of \$3,662. Life insurance and investments accounted for 12% of values used by the farm families and 28% of expenditures of the town families. The variability of choice increased with size of income. The farm families averaged 49 cents per adult per day for food. The wealthiest farm families averaged 40 cents per adult per day for food. Higher incomes on the farm were associated with a less proportion of food produced at home. More data are presented for the farm families than for those in town. In the two lower income-groups the automobile took the largest share of the amounts spent for general purposes. In the highest income-group education took the largest share. The most noticeable difference in the general expenditures of farm and town families was the larger amount spent by the town families for recreation. The word "general expenditure" as used above includes the group generally classified as "elastic" or "non-physiological."—*Carle C. Zimmerman.*

4254. GREENWOOD, ARTHUR. Some neglected factors in production. *Trans. Manchester Stat. Soc. Session 1928-29.* 57-76.—A denial that the heavy expenditures in recent years by national and local governments in Great Britain have injured British trade and industry. These expenditures are primarily for public well-being, and trade and industry depend upon public well-being for their own welfare. If these expenditures should

be restricted, the British economic machine would suffer by the lower standards of living of the population. Furthermore, the recent large public expenditures are the result of a hand-to-mouth handling of problems in the past. If the fundamental causes of distress had been tackled, there would be less need for expenditures today. For instance, there is much loss of employment because of preventable ill health. Even a reduction of the "dole" will hurt British business welfare, because in the last analysis industry prospers not so much by the purchases of the wealthy few as by the buying among the masses of the people.—*Bertram Benedict.*

4255. HILL, E. B., and BERG, H. A. What the farm contributes to farm family living. *Michigan Agric. Exper. Station (Michigan State College Agric. & Applied Sci.) Quart. Bull.* 14 (2) Nov. 1931: 94-96.—Records kept by 51 farmers in 1929 show \$347.47 of farm products were furnished by farm to the farm family.

4256. KORANYI, KARL. Lebenskosten in Wien und Berlin. [Cost of living in Vienna and Berlin.] *Mitteil. d. Verbandes Öster. Banken u. Bankiers.* 13 (9-10) Nov. 1931: 272-276.—The findings of Dr. Eugen Margarétha, published in Number 4-5 of the same journal, that the cost of living is only 16% higher in Berlin than in Vienna, are misleading. Had the poorer quality of many articles sold in Berlin, the higher taxes, and the higher costs of many articles and services not included in Margarétha's index number, been taken into account, this difference would have been about 33%.—*F. W. Fetter.*

4257. McKAY, HUGHINA, and BROWN, MARY ANN. Foods used by rural families in Ohio during a three-year period. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #492. Oct. 1931: pp. 37.—Data were obtained from 113 rural family account books, for 1926, 1927, and 1928. A detailed study was made of the foods used by 18 families who had kept records during the entire 3-year period. For the whole group, in 1926, the average diet was adequate. During 1927 and 1928, the energy value and the iron content of the average diet were found to be somewhat below the standard. Measured in pounds, the families produced at home about three-fourths of all foods consumed. The money value of the diet of the adult male unit ranged from \$120 to \$134 per year. From 55 to 60% of the money value of the foods were produced at home. The division of the total calories among the various food groups for all 113 families differed materially from the divisions suggested by Rose, in that the percentage of calories derived from meat and other protein-high foods and from sugar and other sweets was much higher, and the percentage of calories derived from milk and cream was considerably lower, than those suggested. Among 18 families furnishing records for all three years, 11 adequate diets averaged a money value of 41 cents per adult male unit per day, as compared to a corresponding money value of 31 cents for the inadequate diets. Some new conclusions are reached concerning the relationship between adequacy of diet and its distribution among the food groups.—*Carle C. Zimmerman.*

4258. RYCHLIŃSKI, STANISŁAW. Badania monograficzno-opisowe życia robotniczego w Polsce. [Descriptive monographic studies on life of workers in Poland.] *Statystyka Pracy.* 10 (3) 1931: 198-212. (French summary: 212-213. With bibliography.)

4259. VOGT, KARL. Die Deckung des Nahrungsmittelbedarfs in Landarbeiter-Haushaltungen. [The covering of food requirements in agricultural laborers' households.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (12) May 1931: 598-602.

WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

(See also Entries 4016, 4036, 4075, 4163)

4260. INGALLS, WALTER RENTON. The wealth of nations, with especial reference to that of the American people. *J. Franklin Inst.* 212 (1) Jul. 1931: 43-76.—In terms of dollars of 1913, the physical internal property of the United States was estimated to be 273 billion dollars in 1920 as compared with 268.5 billion in 1916. The census report for 1922 agrees quite well with author's findings for 1920 if the census figures are expressed in terms of 1913 dollars.—*R. R. Shaw.*

4261. PETER, JULIUS C. Some problems affecting various types of commingled trust funds. *Trust Companies.* 53 (3) Sep. 1931: 325-330.—Questions of taxability, trustee liability and legislative authority.

4262. REILLY, EDWARD J. Trustees are not required to sacrifice securities which have lost legal status. *Trust Companies.* 53 (3) Sep. 1931: 273-276.—Courts hold to exercise of good faith and sound business judgment.

4263. STEPHENSON, GILBERT T. England's modern methods for settling estates. *Amer. Bankers Assn. J.* 24 (5) Nov. 1931: 318-319, 351-353.

COOPERATION

(See also Entry 4654)

4264. DAUDE-BANCEL, A. Origines et développement des boulangeries coopératives en France. [Origin and development of cooperative bakeries in France.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 10 (40) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 408-419.—In 1832, twelve years before the famous Rochdale experiment, a small cooperative bakery existed in France. After 1863, when the price of bread rose, several were formed to supply a better quality at a lower price. Some of these disappeared during the war of 1870. From 1880 onwards the movement was influenced by the School of Nîmes and the entry of the Socialist party, though the latter unfortunately carried on a class struggle by forming closed societies. After 1895, it entered on a new period of expansion, and high prices in the beginning of the century raised the number of cooperative bakeries from 194 in 1893 to 1,275 in 1914. There was an apparent fall to 948 in 1928, but this number leaves out of account 631 bakeries that began, during and after the war, to sell other goods as well. Future development will be carried on by the regional factories whose production already exceeds that of the small, isolated societies, but it is dependent upon the installation of automatic grinding and bread-making machinery.—*M. E. Liddall.*

4265. GĄTKIEWICZ, JÓZEF. Spółdzielnie mleczarskie w Polsce w 1929 roku. [Dairy cooperatives in Poland in 1929.] *Kwart. Stat.* 8 (2) 1931: 520-607.—The dairy cooperative movement in Poland started at the beginning of the 20th century. The number of these cooperatives in the former Russian part of Poland was insignificant. In the Prussian part of Poland the cooperatives were thoroughly German. In the Austrian part of Poland the cooperatives enjoyed not only liberal legislation but were also assisted by credits granted to them by local autonomous bodies. The war destroyed all the dairy cooperatives existing on the Polish territory. It is only after the monetary stabilization in Poland, i.e. from 1924-25 onwards, that this branch of cooperative societies began to develop. The dairy cooperatives are organized in 12 unions. The dairy products are sold by 7 wholesale stores of the cooperatives, the most important of which is that in Poznań. There exist apart from the cooperatives organized in unions, free dairy cooperatives whose production does not ex-

ceed 30% of the total dairy production. Their number is diminishing.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4266. CRAZANNES, CHAUDRUC de. La production laitière française dans le mouvement coopératif agricole. [French dairy production in the agricultural cooperative movement.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 10 (40) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 351-368.—Dairy cooperation began in Charente Inférieure in 1887, and in 1893 a Central Association was formed to look after the commercial and economic interests of the producers. Other cooperative undertakings grew up in the neighborhood as a result. Cooperative organization which for long remained local has tended to become general, and the many new agricultural societies are grouped under a National Union for Production and Sale. In 1930 the dairy producers founded a National Federation in Paris to unite the seven or eight regional federations that are now being constituted, and a commercial office for the sale of the products of its members.—*M. E. Liddall.*

4267. LAVERGNE, BERNARD. Le mouvement coopérative. [The cooperative movement (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 1086-1099.—*W. Jaffé.*

4268. LAVERGNE, BERNARD. Le mouvement récent des coopératives de consommateurs en France. [The recent movement of consumers' cooperative societies in France.] *Rev. d. Études Coopératives.* 10 (40) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 439-447.—The characteristic feature of French cooperation is the contrast between the slow progress of the innumerable small, isolated societies and the rapid development of about fifty large regional organizations constituted since 1920. While the total membership has declined by 200,000 between 1920 and 1930, these federations showed a gain of 380,000. The central organizations continue to have a preponderating influence. The wholesale department increased its turnover by 100,000,000 francs annually from 1925 to 1929 through its "purchasing contracts." Societies that have a contract with it must make all their purchases through its "purchasing bureaus." In recent years attempts have been made to promote closer working between consumers' and agricultural producers' societies.—*M. E. Liddall.*

4269. MALLORY, WALTER H. Rural cooperative credit in China. A record of seven years of experimentation. *Quart. J. Econ.* 45 (3) May 1931: 484-498.—The effort to extend to rural China Raiffeisen's plan of cooperative credit devised originally for Germany, has been in progress for almost a decade. After seven years of experimentation at the end of 1929, 818 rural cooperative credit societies with a total of 21,934 farmer members had been organized. Of these about a third had been recognized by the "central bank" and had received loans from it aggregating about \$125,000. These funds were in turn loaned to individual members of the societies at a slightly higher rate of interest. A large portion of the farmers used cooperation as a means of freeing themselves from the high interest rates which they were formerly paying. Of the sums loaned 23% were for paying off old debts, 34% were for the purchase of animals, seeds, implements and fertilizer, 13% were for the purchase of food, and the remainder, for the most part, was devoted to purposes of a constructive nature. It is significant that the societies have repaid loans made by the "central bank" except in a few cases where renewals have been granted on formal written requests of the societies concerned. The experiment thus tends to show that Chinese farmers are a good credit risk if they can be banded together into cooperative societies where each loan is secured on the joint and several responsibilities of all of the members of the society. A rapid development of the movement may be anticipated. By loaning to groups supervision is secured locally by the credit societies—and at no cost to the banks—and the size of the loan is sufficiently large so that the adminis-

trative charge can be a moderate one.—*Walter H. Malory.*

4270. SMITH, R. C. Farmers' co-operative associations. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 18-28.—This is primarily a study of the opinions and experiences of 1,372 farmers residing in 14 counties of Ohio as related to farmers' cooperative associations. Both marketing and purchasing associations were included as well as purchasing departments or subsidiaries of general farm organizations such as the Farm Bureau and the Grange. A second part of the report is devoted to a discussion on methodology employed in making the study. (Four tables and a list of questions which farmers were asked are given.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

PUBLIC FINANCE

GENERAL

(See also Entries 3726, 3803, 3842, 4062, 4369, 4402-4403, 4406-4408, 4644)

4271. JECHT, H. Grundlegung einer neuen Staatswirtschaftslehre. [A new theory of public finance.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalök. u. Stat.* 135 (4) Oct. 1931: 524-539.—(A review of W. Andreae's book.) That system of public finance is the "true system" which is economically and industrially correct, which contributes in the highest degree to the general welfare. Maximum welfare is dependent upon the maximum accumulation of capital and its optimum use. Taxes are direct or indirect, according to whether they are imposed immediately upon values or magnitudes, as in case of property taxes and income taxes, or are imposed mediately thereupon, as in case of taxes on expenditures or transactions. The shiftability of taxes is not the basis for this classification. Shiftability is important chiefly only as it affects the principal function of taxes, which is not merely that of raising revenue, but the much broader one of fostering general welfare. Income taxes are bad, and gross receipts and selective consumption taxes are preferable, because of their effect upon the formation of capital and its favorable application. The incompatibility of the fiscal and the protective or stimulating objectives is not considered; and the objectives are too indefinite of realization.—*Jens P. Jensen.*

4272. RALPH, H. R. Capital expenditure and its discharge. *Accountant.* 85 (2965) Oct. 3, 1931: 459-463.—This article deals with the financing of public improvements and the redemption of resulting debt. The provisions of the Coventry and Liverpool corporation acts of 1930 are compared.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4273. SMITH, CLARENCE. Control of public expenditures. *Tax Digest.* 9 (8) Aug. 1931: 258-260.—Tax rate limitations are in general ineffective devices for restricting public expenditures. Eternal vigilance on the part of taxpayers and acquaintance with the financial operations of government through published budgets, uniform accounting and reliable audits constitute effective checks on public spending.—*Wm. H. Stauffer.*

4274. UNSIGNED. The federal financial emergency. *Conf. Board Bull. (Natl. Indus. Conf. Board, Inc.)* (59) Nov. 20, 1931: 469-474.

4275. ZARDEN, ARTHUR. Die Ziele der Finanzreform. [The aims of finance reform.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- und Finanzrecht.* 5 (1) 1931: 3-19.

TAXATION AND REVENUE

(See also Entries 3425, 4322, 4325, 4329-4330, 4332, 4335, 4337-4338, 4341-4344, 4409, 4411, 4477, 4499, 4507, 4522)

4276. BLANK, R. E. S., and FEGER, G. Government taxation in the principality of Liechtenstein. *Ac-*

countant. 85 (2961) Sep. 5, 1931: 362-364 (Tax Supplement).—*H. F. Taggart.*

4277. DONAHUE, JOHN R. Distribution of local tax burden. *Tax Mag.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 362-365; 379-380.—The city of Greenwich, Connecticut, attempted to get relief from inequalities in property assessment. The reassessment resulted in a complete set of aerial maps for the town and an interlocking card system covering each parcel of taxable land. The cards show the frontage and depth of all parcels, and the size, shape, type of construction, age, condition, detail of interior improvements, etc., and sound values for all buildings. The cost for the total revaluation under this plan was \$49,930. In the reassessment the greatest benefits accrued to the individuals who own the average small homes. One of the most difficult forms of property to assess is that of the personal property of water, gas, and electric companies, in the form of poles, cables, meters, etc. In the reassessment the value of this type of property was greatly increased.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4278. ELLIS, HERBERT W. Tax liability from property sales in partnership changes. *Tax Mag.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 353-354; 384.—It must be kept in mind that there are two distinct transactions, the sale of a part of the property interests by the old partners to the partners of the new firm and a complete sale of the property by the new firm. If one partner completely retires, to him the profits are fully realized at that time, but to the partners going into the new firm, they will become only partially realized in any case, and not at all realized in case of a partner who retains as great or greater percentage of interest in the new firm as he held in the old. These will eventually become realized, either when the property finally is sold or when the partners retire. The practical position of a taxpayer should be that so long as he retains as great or greater interest in the firm's assets after their book value has been written up, there is no basis for requiring him to report as taxable income that which was occasioned merely by a book entry. On the other hand, the government would similarly not allow any deduction for a loss occasioned by a book write down unless the partner withdrew in whole or in part and settlement was made with him upon the basis of the reduced valuation.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4279. FERNALD, HENRY B., et al. International double taxation. *Tax Mag.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 366-368; 377-378.—This is a report of a committee of the American Institute of Accountants on the problem of international double taxation. The three principal forms of business organization through which international business may be transacted are independent establishments each acting separately within its own sphere, a series of separate corporations each doing business within its particular sphere, and separate establishments of a single corporation, partnership or individual owner. The problem of determination of income for these different forms of business is very different. The essential principle is the fair determination of income in such a way that it shall not be subjected to double taxation.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4280. FISCHER, K. A. Probleme der Besteuerung von Syndikaten. [Problems of taxation of syndicates.] *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 5 (3) 1931: 461-481.

4281. FISKE, LELAND E. The Oklahoma tax system. *Tax Mag.* 9 (11) Nov. 1931: 400-402; 416.—In 1931 the legislature of Oklahoma attempted to relieve the burden of taxes on the land owner. One important change was to centralize the function of assessing and collecting taxes. The corporation license fee was changed and many exceptions made to the old *ad valorem* tax. The income tax was revised and the rates made much higher. A new type of tax is levied upon bonds, mortgages and credits while revision is also

found in the motor vehicle licenses, the gasoline tax and the tax upon motor carriers. A petroleum inspection fee, the inheritance tax and numerous state occupation taxes complete the list.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4282. GOUZE, ANTOINE. Les charges fiscales de la famille. [The fiscal burden of the family.] *Rev. Catholique d. Inst. et du Droit.* 69 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 112-127.—Despite obvious imperfections, the French fiscal system contains the germs of effective methods of adjusting the family tax burden. The income tax is adjusted by deductions from income received, by reductions in the tax rate, and by surtaxes on bachelors and childless families. Of these, the first alone is logical and progress requires a broadening of its use, as well as the organization of a general system of refunds to families of the taxes paid on consumption goods and on businesses and rents. Until such changes are made, the existing system of reductions in income tax rates and of surtaxes on bachelors and childless families should be maintained. Certain pecuniary advantages, outside the tax system, are accorded large families. In 30,000 communes birth premiums ranging from 100 to 1,000 francs are paid. Allowances to assist large families, begun in 1913, were increased and broadened by the Delachenal law which, as modified by later laws, allows annually 120 francs for the third child less than 13 years old, 360 francs for the fourth, and 540 francs for each one thereafter. The allowance is increased if one or both parents are dead. The law applies only to families whose income is so low as to be exempt from the income tax and is limited in its application, all public officials and employees being ineligible.—*Joseph J. Senturia.*

4283. KLOOSTER, BERT LOUIS. Unlimited earnings and tax evasion. *Tax Mag.* 9 (11) Nov. 1931: 394-399; 418-420.—Many corporations evade the tax on profits. Unreasonable allowance for salaries is one method. This is unjust to stockholders, wage-earners and undermines national prosperity. As a remedy a 7% equalizer is proposed. This would stop an insidious form of tax evasion, and would furnish a standard for determining reasonable salaries.—*M. H. Hunter.*

4284. LION, MAX. Verbrauchssteuern und Besitzsteuern in ihren unterschiedlichen Bedeutung für die Kapitalbildung. [Consumption and property taxes in their differential significance for capital accumulation. *Vierteljahrsschr. f. Steuer- u. Finanzrecht.* 5 (1) 1931: 94-114.—By imposing burdensome taxes on property and income, Germany has greatly reduced the opportunities of its citizens to build up capital. This condition is the more grave as the corporation is lower than the income tax, and the opportunity for the individual to compete with the corporation is reduced. Individual profits being thus taken away by the state, the only capital-building class in the last five years has been the tax-exempted group of salaried employees. The deposits in savings banks aggregated in 1929 fifteen times their amount in 1924, and passed half their amount in 1913. The capital increase tax is harmful and should be abolished, especially because improving the means of conducting business is taxed under this heading. The total income of the Reich government was 10,264 million RM in 1930; of this amount 4,653 million RM were income and property taxes, and 2,215 million RM consumption taxes. It depends on the economic position of the country and on already existing taxation whether the direct or indirect taxation should be raised when an increase proves to be necessary. In present day Germany the danger of capital destruction through high direct taxation is foremost; a reduction of property-taxes can consequently be put into effect without reduction of consumption taxes. Whether or not a raise of consumption taxes will be possible can not be decided collectively as every class of merchandise represents a different problem. Tobacco consumption grew a billion

marks between 1925 and 1928, and further taxation of this seems to be possible.—*Gabriel Andrew Kerekes.*

4285. TOWER, RALPH B. Some developments in the field of luxury taxation. *Tax Mag.* 9 (10) Oct. 1931: 358-359; 373.—Recent tendencies in the field of state taxation of luxuries can be traced mainly to two sets of conditions, the increasing cost of government and the inelasticity of the rate of taxation of certain well established sources of revenue. Consumption excises are not new although they have been employed as sources of state revenues for only a few years. There are certain definite trends. Most states limit the commodities taxed to a few fairly well defined groups. The costs of administering luxury taxes on the whole do not compare favorably with those incurred in connection with other forms of state taxation. One reason is that the tax cannot be levied at the source as is done by the Federal government. State taxes should be limited to those commodities which for the most part originate within the state and are consumed there, and the taxation of such products as tobacco should be Federal.—*M. H. Hunter.*

BUDGETS AND EXPENDITURES

(See also Entries 4254, 4370, 4404-4405, 4450, 4453)

4286. KNOX, ROY A. What is a good budget? *Tax Digest.* 9 (11) Nov. 1931: 377-380.

4287. UNSIGNED. New Zealand's budget problem. *Canterbury Chamber Commerce Bull.* (82) Nov. 1931: pp. 3.—A discussion of the causes of the difficulty, methods of adjustment, concluding with the statement that government economy is needed far more than readjustments in the types of taxation.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 4560, 4574)

4288. EBERSOLE, J. F. Deflating indemnity hopes and war debts. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 1-7.—The various reparations agreements, in spite of their guise of economic terminology, have been temporizations calculated merely to appease national prejudices sufficiently to secure legislative acceptance in the countries concerned. France has avoided any attempt to reduce her war obligations through taxation, and all of Germany's indemnity payments have been met by means of foreign borrowing, chiefly in the United States. There will be no satisfactory or permanent solution to the problem until a settlement is made by which the several sets of obligations will be gradually retired through the proceeds of taxation.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4289. NIELSEN, CARSTEN. The industrialisation of the reparations. *Dawes Way.* 7 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 74-80.—World recovery and reestablishment of political tranquillity through an equitable adjustment between creditors and debtors is possible only by the industrialization of the reparation debts. The author proposes the creation of a world-wide organization through the B.I.S. to be charged with finding new productive work by inaugurating economic schemes for reconstruction in all countries, Asia, Africa, South America, Russia, Turkey and Persia. Out of the profits the creditors of reparation debts should get their claims settled on a definite scale. The author provides a financial scheme for the creation of work and for the reconstruction of eastern Germany and eastern Europe covering the years 1931-1935.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 4049, 4059, 4075, 4333, 4340, 4384, 4512-4519)

4290. BLOOD, W. H., Jr. The depreciated value of public utilities. *Stone & Webster J.* 48(11) Nov. 1931: 733-736.—The term depreciation is not generally understood, but in the light of recent U. S. Supreme Court rulings appears to mean the cost of rehabilitation.—C. B. Rose.

4291. CANNON, L. G. Merchandising power. *N.E.L.A. Bull.* 18(11) Nov. 1931: 727-33, 753.—Domestic load has proved the backbone of earnings of many light and power companies when industrial consumption of electricity slumped. In 1912 sales to industry accounted for 48% of the total energy output and 32% of the revenue, while in 1930 sales to industry were approximately 58% of the total but only 32% of the total revenue. As for domestic load—in 1912 sales to homes represented 8% of the total output and 26% of total revenue, while in 1930 the home demands over 15% of the total energy output and pays approximately one-third of the total revenue. The field of industrial load has not been fully developed by the electric power industry. In recent times the manufacturers of equipment for production of power in private power plants have made great strides in merchandising. The isolated plant is effectively producing electricity at lower rates than were possible formerly and in cases where the cost of power can be credited with secondary steam usage the privately generated power begins to compete seriously with purchased current. There is a great need for a general survey of the electric light and power market. The major problem confronting the industry at the present time is active merchandising to counteract private plant development.—R. R. Shaw.

4292. COOKE, C. B. Jr. Market surveys and load building for electric utilities. *N.E.L.A. Bull.* 18(12) Dec. 1931: 797-8, 827.—Basically the most obvious opportunity for load building is a merchandising problem. The scope and purposes of market research vary with each electric light and power company and will depend largely upon such factors as character of the territory, degree of saturation, suitability of the rates, load diversification, earnings and rate history, source of power supply, cost performance of isolated plants, sales organization, merchandising plan, and trend of economic developments. It is necessary to carry on systematic market research to make sure that costs and revenues are such as to guard against unwise revisions or the rate structure, for the rates for domestic load must be such that loss of a large industrial power consumer will not require immediate rate revision.—R. R. Shaw.

4293. LEWIS, BEN W. Why "going value" should be discarded in rate making. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8(10) Nov. 12, 1931: 588-595.—"Rate value" and "sale value" are two distinct concepts. Going value may have a place in "sale value" but in determining the "rate value" the cost of the property must be the ruling factor. Fair value for rate purposes should be determined by the reproduction cost or actual cost of the physical plant, less depreciation, plus overheads and market value or cost of land. This figure should be accepted as fair value not because it includes going value, but because it definitely does not include the item. Going concern expenses are similar in all respects to funds spent for materials and services used in everyday operation such as coal and labor, and hence should be compensated for in the rate of return, not in the earning base. We shall never emerge from the present chaos until such time as valuation is placed upon an exact accounting base (as distinct from a "sound judgment"),

and until going value is definitely ruled out.—Herman H. Trachsel.

4294. PORTER, CHARLES H. A comparison of public and private electric utilities in Massachusetts. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7(4) Nov. 1931: 394-438.—Municipal plants are compared with similar private plants, primarily from the standpoint of the domestic consumer, in terms of efficiency, service, price, and operating conditions. The materials for the comparison are data on kilowatt hours sold, current lost and unaccounted for, current generated and purchased, cost of purchased current, comparative costs, transmission and distribution expense, new business expense, commercial and general expense, depreciation, operating ratio, taxes, dividends and interest paid, sources of capital of municipal plants, interest paid by municipal plants, and domestic rates. The results on several of these points are favorable to the municipal plants, but the conclusion does not follow from this that it would be an advantage to Massachusetts if all present private companies should become municipal properties. The character of municipal government in many communities is an argument against such a change. The present situation with private companies and municipal plants existing simultaneously in adjacent communities is far healthier than it would be if either group entirely superseded the other. Private companies can continue to develop improved methods and municipal plants constitute a potent aid to regulation through their lower rates.—Helen C. Monchow.

4295. UNSIGNED. A constructive "property right" and its "value." *Yale Law J.* 40(7) May 1931: 1074-1081.—A theoretical discussion of the nature of the rights obtained by a public utility in condemnation proceedings to secure a desired right of way. The problem is considered as of the time of abandonment of the right of way to discover whether or not the public utility is entitled to the increase in value of abutting property due to such abandonment, and if so, what is the measure to be used in determining the amount of the increase.—W. W. Wernitz.

4296. WRIGHT, WARREN. Appliance merchandising by public utilities. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7(4) Nov. 1931: 386-393.—Appliance merchandising by public utilities is here considered from the standpoint of each situation presented. Comparative prices of appliances by utility companies and by independent dealers are not adequate measures because of too many intangibles, such as service included, marketing tactics, and the relative operating expenses of the various dealers. Utilities claim several advantages from the sale of appliances and have well developed tactics for increasing their sales. A comparatively recent sales device is the development of cooperation between dealers and utilities. The problem of particular interest is that of the relation of appliance sales to the utility business. Shall utilities be prohibited from selling appliances? Whatever the outcome of the present highly competitive situation, several problems remain from the point of view of the consumer. These include preservation of the aggressiveness of the utilities, guarantee of fair prices in the event of cooperative selling programs, protection of rate-payers from the possible burden of losses from appliance sales, and stabilization of the market.—Helen C. Monchow.

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 3739, 4038, 4192, 4208, 4302, 4306)

4297. DUPRAT, JEANNE. L'évolution de la conception Proudhonienne du travail. [The evolution of Proudhon's conception of labor.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39 (5-6) May-Jun. 1931: 217-246.—Everett D. Hawkins.

4298. SOLACLU, BARBU. Un Marxist apostat—Henri de Man. [Henri de Man, an apostate from Marxism.] *Arhiva pentru Stiințe și Reforma Socială.* 8 (4) 1929: 649-674.

4299. SOMBART, WERNER. Critica profețiilor marxiste. [Criticism of Marxist prophecies.] *Analele Econ. și Stat.* (3-5) Mar.-Apr.-May 1931: 1-21.—*Al. Halunga.*

4300. VITO, FRANCESCO. Il problema della stabilità del capitalismo nella recente letteratura. [The problem of the stability of capitalism in recent literature.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 2 (5) Sep. 1931: 584-595.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entries 3940, 3946, 3948, 4592)

GENERAL POLITICAL THEORY

(See also Entry 4311)

4301. ADLER, FRANTIŠEK. Zásada rovnosti před zákonem a její význam v moderních ústavách. [The principle of equality before the law and its importance in modern constitutions.] *Moderní Stát.* 4 (9) 1931: 261-272.—Post-war constitutions follow the German example and guarantee a number of fundamental rights; in some even social and collective rights are stated. The principle of legal equality, which has been adopted by international law through the provisions of the minorities treaties, is most frequently guaranteed. But the practical application and importance of this principle is still doubtful. German political scientists generally agree that the principle of equality is also binding upon the legislators. In Czechoslovakia this thesis of J. Krejčí created serious discussions and became the topic of the last (fifth) congress of German lawyers in Czechoslovakia, led by Josef Redlich. Various viewpoints are cited and analyzed.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

4302. BECKER, HOWARD, and SMOLE, LÉON. Les théories du conflit et l'origine de l'état. [Theories of conflict and origin of the state.] *Rev. de Synthèse.* 1 (1) Mar. 1931: 15-38.—The political theorists who find the origin of the state in conflict or conquest usually hold that there is a condition of social stratification in which a superior class dominates an inferior, there is a system of private property accepted by both groups, and there is established a fixed territorial residence over which a directing group exercises sovereignty. The conflict which brings forth the state may be a struggle between groups or within groups. In the language of Oppenheimer this makes every state a class state. This school of theorists is represented by Polybius, Ibn Khaldun, Bodin, Gumplowicz, L. F. Ward, Ratzehofer, and Oppenheimer; Sorokin and W. C. MacLeod have criticized the theory. Implications of the theory are to be found in the biological theories of Darwin and in the socialism of Marx.—*Harold W. Stoke.*

4303. ORFIELD, LESTER B. Sovereignty and the federal amending power. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16 (3) Apr. 1931: 391-404; (4) Jun. 1931: 504-522.—Neither the people as a whole, nor even that portion which forms the electorate, can be considered as possessing sovereignty under the American constitution. They might have been considered so when the constitution was adopted, but that adoption was a revolutionary act. Art. 5 constitutes a surrender on the part of the people of their sovereignty. The constitution itself cannot be considered sovereign, as by definition sovereignty must be vested in a person or group. Sovereignty, insofar as

it can be located in the U. S., must be said to reside in the amending power itself. That power has no legal superior, and is responsible to no one. It resides in a relatively determinate group, although the membership of that group cannot be determined until the sovereign has acted. The greatest obstacle to considering the amending power as the sovereign is the fact that it is itself limited by the constitution, but the limitation is very slight, and is not absolute. However, the consideration of the subject demonstrates the futility of the concept of sovereignty in the American scheme of government.—*J. H. Leek.*

CURRENT CRITICISM AND CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMS

(See also Entry 4644)

4304. LASKI, HAROLD J. The political philosophy of Mr. Justice Holmes. *Yale Law J.* 40 (5) Mar. 1931: 683-695.—The keynote of Mr. Justice Holmes' political outlook is the rejection of all absolutist concepts. The individual is not a subject of rights which the state is not entitled to invade. Rights are claims whose validity is proved by their capacity to realize themselves. Rights are the product of law; law is the expression of the will of the strongest part of society. The state is the organization of institutions giving form and coherence to the expression so maintained. What has been called Holmes' radicalism is no more than the inevitable results of his sceptical outlook. Law is simply the body of rules of behavior which a particular society at a particular time is prepared to enforce. The constitution is viewed as a system of limits capable of expansion in terms of new experience. Holmes' effort has been to find room for the expression of a power unless it runs decisively against the obvious intent of the constitution. All experiment seems to him legitimate if clearly not forbidden.—*Charles W. Shull.*

4305. LERNER, MAX. The social thought of Mr. Justice Brandeis. *Yale Law J.* 41 (1) Nov. 1931: 1-32.—Mr. Justice Brandeis is not a philosopher, but a pragmatic attorney and sociologist. His liberalism is the natural outgrowth of his temperament and experiences. He is absorbed in observation of social change, whereas Holmes delights to observe the essential identities behind the changes in the life of society. Brandeis has a functionalist way of thought, and ably endeavors to reconcile the legal system with the other societal institutions. He is willing to assign large spheres of activity to legislatures and commissions. While he believes in governmental regulation of business, and melioration of

economic processes, he is an individualist, and believes in competition. The unifying influence which integrates his ideas is his belief in the basic importance of experience.—*Joseph M. Cormack.*

4306. UNSIGNED. If I were a politician: the story of Norman Thomas. *World Tomorrow*. 13 (6) Jun.

1930: 259-263.—A sketch of the life of Norman Thomas. Seeing the best hope for mankind in the development of an enlightened social democracy, Thomas is not a rigid Marxist, but is willing to cooperate with like-minded groups, whether socialist in name or not.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

JURISPRUDENCE

DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 4304, 4644)

4307. CADERE, VICTOR G. L'unification du droit privé roumain. [Unification of Rumanian private law.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 51 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 166-176.—Rumania is confronted with the difficult problem of finding a law suitable for all the different peoples who live within her borders since the peace treaties. She may solve this problem by tolerating as long as possible the co-existence of all the legal principles now in force, which would only prolong the confusion, or by extending the law of the old kingdom to the new territories with certain modifications. It would be best, however, if new codes were drawn up which could be based on Rumanian philosophy and which also could take into account modern reforms and recent efforts at international unification.—*Helen May Cory.*

4308. DICKINSON, JOHN. Legal rules: their function in the process of decision. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79 (7) May 1931: 833-868.—A view prevails which questions whether legal rules govern courts in their decisions, emphasizes the part left to the discretion of courts, and wishes to include in the term "law" considerations which influence courts in exercising their discretion. It regards law as a prediction of how cases will be decided and believes that, as in scientific studies, a study of the behavior of past judges will enable one to predict how future judges will act. The view is unsound. Principles of science describe reactions under given conditions and thus enable prediction. But legal rules, analogous to normative rules, obtain their value, not as such description of automatic reactions, but because judges consciously follow them, on the assumption underlying law that uniformity between decisions on similar points and restriction of the personal reactions of judges are socially desirable. The contention that legal rules fail to accomplish such restriction ignores rules leaving little discretion to judges and the effect of legal rules in determining the fact which may be presented to the court, and over-emphasizes cases creating new rules when precedents are wanting and rules leaving considerable discretion to the judges. Scientific method is involved only where, as in considering the desirability of a legal rule, its fact-consequences are sought.—*Maynard E. Pirsig.*

4309. GREEN, LEON. The judicial process—*Ultra-mares Corp. v. Touche*. *Illinois Law Rev.* 26 (1) May 1931: 49-55.—The significant role of the ideal element in the everyday administration of justice is one of the signs of the times in the science of law. Since men tend to do what they think they are doing, professional and judicial ideals of the social and legal order are a decisive factor in legal development. Therefore, the ideal element ought to be carefully studied. Different ideals have been held by American judges at different times and they form a definite part of the authoritative traditional legal materials by which justice is administered.—*E. S. Brown.*

4310. RANIERI, SILVIO. Sulla distinzione della colpa in civile e penale. [The distinction between fault in civil and penal law.] *Riv. Ital. di Diritto Penale*. 3 (3-4) May-Aug. 1931: 183-196.—A study of the historical

development of the theory that a distinction exists between fault in civil law and in penal law, and of the position of fault in these two systems in respect to the importance of the fault, the extension of its effects and its proof, as well as a study of the terms of the new penal code, lead to the conclusion that two faults, a civil and a penal, do not arise from a single action. The diversity of legal consequences does not depend on the diversity of the action and the elements which compose it.—*Helen May Cory.*

4311. VECCHIO, GIORGIO del. À propos de la conception étatique du droit. [The state conception of law.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 50 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 57-83.—Many jurists subscribe to the doctrine that it is the state and the state alone which determines law, and that consequently all law is state law. However, those who have studied the historical development of law make a distinction between law and the state, since law has always been co-existent with man but the state did not appear until much later. Church law and international law do not correspond to any state. There are even associations where law is directed against the state and thus cannot be said to issue from it. The genesis of law lies with the individual, who develops certain convictions as to right and wrong. For individuals to work together it is necessary that their individual ideas be worked into a system which will be the result of compromise between conflicting rules of conduct. A rule becomes positive law only when its enforcement is independent of an individual will and especially of that will which might have an interest in violating it. The obligatory force of rules, whatever their origin may have been, then appears as the result of a single will, independent and autonomous. The state is simply the center of a radiation of rules composing a positive legal system. This reasoning becomes even clearer when we consider other centers of law which exist in the state or along side it—the church, the family of nations, various corporate bodies such as the Bolshevik party in Russia which finally became the state itself. A misunderstanding of the value of these various elements will be prejudicial to the interests of a state. A thousand years' experience shows that attempts to ignore in positive law the natural prerogatives of the human individual lead to resistance and revolution, and that attempts to eliminate organizations as intermediaries between the individual and the state do not prevent their open or secret reorganization.—*Helen May Cory.*

4312. YNTEMA, HESSEL E. Mr. Justice Holmes' view of legal science. *Yale Law J.* 40 (5) Mar. 1931: 696-703.—According to Holmes, law is a great anthropological document; his is an empirical conception of law. In substance the growth of the law is legislative. Logic and logical forms are secondary in significance in legal history. There is need for a reconsideration of primitive survivals and an actualistic description of the process of the acquisition of law. Law is practical, realistic, and objective. We must distinguish between law and ethics, and adopt the "bad man" attitude toward the state. The theory must be found within the subject, for the law is, in substance, not logically predictable. Tradition must be discarded, for the present has a right to govern itself.—*Charles W. Shull.*

MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 4121, 4303, 4305, 4358, 4427, 4500-4501, 4510, 4575)

GENERAL

4313. BERTHELEMY, H. Comparaison des principes du droit administratif français aux pratiques administratives des pays anglo-saxons. [Comparison of the principles of French administrative law with administrative practices of Anglo-Saxon countries.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 51 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 59-71.—In France, and also in Italy and Germany which follow the French system, citizens are protected against wrongful acts or failure to act on the part of the administrative officials of the country by the council of state, a court especially created to consider the peculiar requirements of this branch of law. But in Anglo-Saxon countries there has been no administrative law. The administration has enjoyed complete immunity from prosecution under the theory that the king or state can do no wrong; the state is the source of all law, the courts belong to the state, and a state cannot therefore be tried in its own court without its consent. This is a medieval conception dating from the time when the feudal lord was the state, but not coinciding with the conception of a modern state which is composed of separate departments of legislation, administration, and justice; the administrative department is no more the source of law than either of the other two. That branch of the administrative department which is not protected by immunity because it simply executes orders, is under the disadvantage of being tried in a personal capacity for acts which were committed in execution of orders from above, in the same courts and under the same conditions as the ordinary citizen. Until recently Anglo-Saxon jurists professed the belief that an administrative law would, if it existed, give an abusive privilege to the government which could end in bureaucratic despotism, but such men as Garner and Robson now criticize the scandalous irresponsibility of Anglo-Saxon administrative services.—*Helen May Cory.*

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

4314. JENNINGS, W. IVOR. La Conférence Impériale de 1930. [The Imperial Conference of 1930.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 12 (2) 1931: 181-219.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

4315. WORSFOLD, W. BASIL. The Statute of Westminster. *United Empire.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 483-485.—The Statute of Westminster establishes the legislative autonomy of the dominions by repealing the obsolescent legislative supremacy of the imperial parliament. The only ties which still hold the empire together are allegiance to a common crown, the imperial conference, and the practice of direct communication between the imperial and the dominion prime ministers. The dominions are anxious to substitute economic for the discarded constitutional ties. The establishment in London of a permanent body empowered to conduct the joint foreign policy of the empire is urgently required. The burden of imperial defense should also be shared more equitably.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

CANADA

4316. SCHAARS, MARVIN A. Compulsory marketing of grain in Saskatchewan. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 147-148.—Compulsory marketing of grain received a set-back on Apr. 27, 1931, when the appeal court of Saskatchewan declared the Grain Marketing Act, 1931, unconstitutional. The court held such legislation *ultra vires*, i.e., invalid, because it gave the provincial government undue authority over trade and commerce which it held is constitutionally vested

only in the dominion government. The act provided for a system of compulsory marketing of all grain of the province after two-thirds of the qualified voters in a special referendum voted in its favor. Arguments for and against the plan are summarized.—*B. M. Giles.*

POLAND

4317. STARZYŃSKI, STANISŁAW. Rozważania konstytucyjne. [Reflections on the Polish constitution.] *Ruch Prawniczy, Ekon. i Socjol.* 11 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 255-267.—One group in Poland would overthrow the existing constitution. A second also endeavors to establish a new constitution, but as a further development of the present one. Finally, a third group seeks to introduce only modifications. The author deals with the project of the former minister for foreign affairs, Prince Sapieha. This project is penetrated with autocracy. The best constitutional form for Poland would be a monarchy, although the present moment is not favorable to such change. Rights of the parliament should be much curtailed. The president of the republic should be elected for 10 years. There should be only two candidates in case of vacancy of the presidency, one designated by the retiring president and the other by the national assembly.—*O. Eisenberg.*

SPAIN

4318. ASPIAZU, JOAQUÍN. La propiedad privada en el nuevo proyecto de constitución española. [Private property in the new project for a Spanish constitution.] *Razón y Fe.* 97 (1) Oct. 1931: 19-42.—While eminent domain over private property has always been admitted in Spanish political thought, the claim that the state is the owner of all natural resources is novel. The most that has hitherto been admitted is that the state may regulate the exercise of private ownership, but may not eliminate the right itself. Sec. 2 of art. 42 makes the recognition of private property by the state dependent on the usefulness it renders to the community. This goes far beyond the cautious declarations of the new German constitution, and finds no precedent in Spanish thought. While sec. 5 allows the cortes to expropriate property of private owners without compensation, sec. 6 forbids confiscation as a penalty.—*G. G. Walsh.*

4319. AZCOITI, MARIANO de. Il consiglio di stato nel diritto pubblico spagnolo. [The council of state in Spanish public law.] *Ann. di Sci. Pol.* 2 (1) Mar. 1929: 39-47.

4320. GÜENECHEA, NEMESIO. El proyecto de constitución y el divorcio. [Divorce in the draft of a Spanish constitution.] *Razón y Fe.* 97 (1) Oct. 10, 1931: 43-68.—Art. 41 has the appearance of extreme radicalism in proclaiming the civil equality of children whether born within or outside wedlock. Divorce is to be granted solely on the petition of the wife. From a purely juridical point of view it may be questioned whether a matter like divorce is not one that should be dealt with elsewhere than in a constitution. To the plea that art. 41 is but an imitation of art. 187 of the code of Uruguay it will be answered that the Uruguayan code imposes a delay of at least a year with a reconciliation of the parties in view, while the Spanish plan can do little else than foster the free love which has been on more than one occasion publicly eulogized by Asúa.—*G. G. Walsh.*

4321. IZAGA, LUIS. Algunas notas características del proyecto constitucional. [Some characteristics of the new Spanish constitutional project.] *Razón y Fe.* 97 (1) Oct. 10, 1931: 5-18.—Jiménez Asúa, the president of the parliamentary commission for drafting the new constitution, denies that the proposed draft has socialistic tendencies; nevertheless art. 42 provides that the

state, while recognizing private property because it performs a useful function, will proceed gradually to its socialization. The constitution involves radical tendencies in regard to fundamental law, yet it was drafted in less than three weeks. It admits the federal idea in regard to autonomous provinces such as Catalonia and Navarre. A single legislative body, elected by universal suffrage, is to function by means of the party system.—*G. G. Walsh.*

UNITED STATES

4322. ALBERTSWORTH, EDWIN F. Congressional assent to state taxation otherwise unconstitutional. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17(12) Dec. 1931: 821-826.—United action among the several states would appear to be the most effective method of urging upon congress recognition of the problem of widening the scope of state taxation over subjects within the concurrent control of the federal government. Greater revenues in the state treasuries would enable the states more effectively to discharge their own responsibilities, and would tend to preserve local and state institutions from decay and disease. Congress might consent to the states taxing certain instrumentalities, such as imports and exports and, in return for furnishing the machinery and expenses required, congress would enter into a particular type of agreement by which federal monies would be turned over to the states parties to the undertaking.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4323. B., S. R. Equity jurisdiction over issues involving title to office. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(8) Jun. 1931: 814-817.—The policy of equity to avoid political matters is laudable and in harmony with the fundamental concepts of equitable justice. It should not be permitted to interfere, however, with the even more fundamental principle of the protection of property rights. In view of the fact that the plaintiff in *Davis v. Wilson*, 35 S. W. (2d) 1020 (Ark. 1931), was asking the court to protect a substantial right of property rather than a political franchise, the court should have granted a temporary injunction restraining the auditor from issuing salary vouchers to the senator until his right to the office could be determined at law.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4324. BIKLÉ, HENRY WOLF. Mr. Justice Brandeis and the regulation of railroads. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45(1) Nov. 1931: 4-32.—The fundamental legal principles of railroad regulation based on the Interstate Commerce Act had been established when Brandeis was appointed to the Supreme bench in 1916. Yet he has had occasion to express his views on practically every part of the act that has required interpretation by the supreme court. The doctrine that administrative questions are confided to the primary and exclusive jurisdiction of the commission has through the opinions of Brandeis, perhaps more than through those of any other justice, become almost a principle of general jurisprudence. Notably in the New England Division Case, where the approach of the action of the commission to socialistic theory is apparent, does Brandeis uphold this principle. In the adjudication of current problems, Brandeis has taken an influential part. His famous dissenting opinion in the O'Fallon case, taken in conjunction with that in *Southwestern Bell*, presents the ablest available discussion of the prudent investment theory of valuation. His dissent in *United Railways v. West* is an illuminating treatment of the issues involved in this much debated problem of depreciation. The outstanding impression created by his work is that of a judge seeking through the maze of conflicting contentions, to find "the logic of realities" on which he may safely build his judicial conclusions.—*F. H. Dixon.*

4325. CRANE, JUDSON A. Some recent inheritance tax decisions. *So. California Law Rev.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 263-268.

4326. GOODBAR, JOSEPH E. The Youngstown litigation discussed under the law of New York. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(3) Jun. 1931: 376-392.—The writer concludes that complainant established right to injunction preventing sale of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company to the Bethlehem Steel Company on the grounds that (a) proxy by telegram was illegal under the statute; (b) the stockholders' right in the common law of New York to prevent the sale of assets of a prosperous corporation is a property right, which can be infringed only by means of a full compliance with the statute, and which equity will protect. The facts indicate that the action taken by the board of directors, and the methods used to secure ratification by the stockholders, were valid in form, but invalid in substance. Equity regards the substance and not the form.—*Harold R. Enslow.*

4327. GRANT, J. A. C. Self-incrimination in the modern American law. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(3) Apr. 1931: 368-403.—The privilege against self-incrimination is purely personal, not dependent upon the nature of the proceeding, and is equally applicable to any and all inquiries and investigations. The irreducible minimum is the process of disclosure by utterance; the requiring of a vocal utterance for purposes of identification lies safely within the line of protection; however, writing may still be an open question. Exhibition of various parts of the body or the trying on of clothes finds the courts in hopeless disagreement as to the legality of such acts. Where footprints of criminal have been found at place of crime, proof of the correspondence between these prints and the feet or shoes of the accused is valuable evidence, and its admissibility, if legally secured, is beyond question. The legality of requiring the defendant himself to fit his shoes to the tracks or to make other footprints for comparison therewith is doubtful, as is much of the photographing, measuring, and fingerprinting that is done today. There are five distinct theories as to the scope of the immunity: (1) The historical rule, followed by a plurality of courts, that the immunity is applicable only to spoken or written words. (2) The other extreme, that the body of accused is shielded from all inspection. (3) That so much of the defendant's body as is customarily covered is inviolable. (4) That the accused cannot be required to do an affirmative act, but may remain passive and silent. (5) That the immunity is not applicable to what takes place out of court. It is now definitely settled, that in order to claim the immunity, the evidence must be such as would tend to incriminate the witness of a crime against a particular sovereignty demanding the evidence.—*Charles W. Shull.*

4328. H., G. W. Right to trial by jury in criminal cases—denial of the right—decrease in number or substitution of jurors. *So. California Law Rev.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 303-310.

4329. LOWNDES, CHARLES B. Bases of jurisdiction in state taxation of inheritance and property. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29(7) May 1931: 850-893.—Recent decisions of the supreme court have upset fairly definite pre-conceptions about the operation of the 14th amendment on jurisdiction to tax intangibles. The court did not hold a state tax unconstitutional on the ground that it involved a taking of property without due process of law until 34 years after the adoption of the amendment. *Union Transit Co. v. Kentucky* extended the amendment to tangible personalty and recent decisions point to the possibility of extending the principle of that case to intangibles. This extension might apply to the curbing of multiple taxation of intangibles and would involve the question of what state has jurisdiction to tax and whether a tax by such a state violates due process. If the question of jurisdiction could be determined the issue would be settled. To limit jurisdiction would involve certain economic problems. Double taxation

means taxation of the same legal interest several times, or the taxation of the same economic interest several times. Over the first there is opportunity for judicial activity, while the second is a legislative problem. The legal theory behind the property tax is an exaction from the property in return for protection, while the inheritance tax is an exaction for the privilege of transmitting property after death or the privilege of receiving it. Interests in land are taxable at the place where the land is located. This is true of both the inheritance and the property tax. Jurisdiction to tax tangible chattels raises a nice economic conflict between the merits of the benefit theory which leads to taxation on the basis of location or situs and the ability theory which results in taxation at the domicile.—*Finla G. Crawford.*

4330. NICHOLS, PHILIP. The taxation of intangibles. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (3) Jun. 1931: 332-342.—The inclusion of intangibles in the general property tax was not wholly fair or reasonable. Taxing both property and the shares of stock representing ownership of that property amounts to double taxation, and probably explains the breakdown of the general property tax as applied to intangibles. Various methods have been used to better reach intangibles: (1) a classified property tax with lower rates on intangibles than on other property; (2) a registration tax by payment of which the owner secures the privilege of paying a comparatively small sum in lieu of the general rate; (3) assessment at the local rate, but at a fractional valuation; (4) general income taxation. A few states have a special tax applicable only to intangibles and measured by income. Massachusetts has had success with such a tax. Its extension to still other states seems likely.—*Harold R. Enslow.*

4331. O'KEEFFE, ARTHUR J., Jr. The indigent motorist and the constitution. *So. California Law Rev.* 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 253-262.

4332. P., H. Distinction between the subject and the measure of taxation—governmental instrumentality doctrine. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79 (7) May 1931: 948-956.—The decision in *McCulloch v. Maryland* has restricted the power of the states and has given rise to a series of cases on the subject of state taxation. The decisions of the court have passed through three stages. In the first period, the court was concerned with the question of the taxability of the subject. The court inquired into the description of the tax and whether any necessary relation existed between the measure of the tax and the actual value of the property constituting the measure. In later cases, the court inquired as to whether the subject or the measure was a government instrumentality. If the tax in any degree affected a federal instrumentality, it was declared invalid. More recently the court abandoned the inflexibility of its former reasoning. The main consideration is the practical effect of using a non-taxable element as the measure of a tax. This was true of the holdings in both *McCallen v. Massachusetts* and *Educational Films v. Ward*. The real issue will arise when a case arises involving federal securities as the measure of the tax.—*F. G. Crawford.*

4333. POWELL, THOMAS REED. State utilities and the supreme court, 1922-1930. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (7) May 1931: 811-838; (8) Jun. 1931: 1001-1030.—A review of supreme court decisions of the last eight years applying the 14th amendment to the regulation of property "affected with a public interest" and covering a wider field than public utilities proper. Part I considers the cases that determine whether a particular class of property or business is "affected with a public interest." Attention is directed mainly to *Tyson v. Banton*, *Ribnick v. McBride* and *Williams v. Standard Oil Company*. The divisions of the court were substantially the same in case after case; the majority of the court used the constitution or the phrase "affected with a public interest" to aid them in reaching a desired con-

clusion, rather than because these factors had anything to do with the case. The author wonders how men in high position can care to write long judicial opinions that avoid essential issues, when this avoidance is so clearly pointed out by dissenting opinions which will go down to posterity as so infinitely superior to those which they challenge. Part II relates to cases involving duties and liabilities, such as duty to serve, or to furnish facilities, franchise obligations, contract exemptions, and the like. These cases are not capable of summary by generalization. They have been largely decided by a unanimous court, as they lack fundamental elements of controversy. Most of the successes of the utility litigants depended upon special considerations peculiar to the individual company. The failures are based on general propositions established by decisions prior to the era under review.—*F. H. Dixon.*

4334. R., W. B. The adoption of the liberal theory of foreign corporations: (1) The civil status of a foreign corporation. (2) The functional capacity of a foreign corporation. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79 (7) May 1931: 956-972; (8) Jun. 1931: 1119-1138.—The restrictive theory that a corporation can have no legal existence beyond the boundaries of the sovereignty creating it has been wholly repudiated, except in language, and replaced by the so-called liberal theory under which the civil status of a foreign corporation is recognized as of right. Recognition of civil status includes the power to sue and be sued. With respect to extraterritorial functional capacity, a foreign corporation may be excluded from actually doing business, but if admitted, a certain measure of equality with domestic corporations must be accorded. The overthrow of the restrictive theory in the U. S. has come about and has been made necessary by the shift from provincial business enterprise to an economic organization national in scope. No theory which denied extraterritorial existence to foreign corporations so as to expose them to invidious discrimination could well survive the recent increasing intercommunication and interdependence of nations. Retention in judicial opinion of the archaic metaphysics of the restrictive theory obscures the progress and understanding of the law.—*J. H. Marshall.*

4335. TOLMAN, EDGAR B. Review of recent supreme court decisions. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (12) Dec. 1931: 806-810.—This article reviews some of the most important taxation and revenue cases decided during the last term of the supreme court.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4336. UNSIGNED. The effect of multiple incorporation on access to the federal courts. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (7) May 1931: 1106-1114.—It is difficult to determine the diversity rule upon which access to federal courts is dependent, even where one party to litigation is a full-fledged corporation of several states. (Case citations.)—*Merwin H. Waterman.*

4337. UNSIGNED. The federal estate tax and the due process clause. *Harvard Law Rev.* 45 (1) Nov. 1931: 156-160.—Laws in the U. S. have been framed so as to tax transfers made in contemplation of death and to establish presumptions that gifts within a certain period before death were made in contemplation thereof. Transfers reserving life interests to the transferor were similarly treated. The supreme court decided that revocable trusts could be taxed as the transfer does not in fact take place until death. In the case of irrevocable trusts the transfer is complete when it is made and thus divests the decedent of property before it can be reached by death duties. This decision cost the U. S. over \$25,000,000 in refunds and led congress to amend the law. The note comments on the validity of the 1931 amendment. It indicates the need for a gift tax as a means for preventing the avoidance of death duties. Congress tried a gift tax, but in 1926 returned to the irrebuttable presumption method of taxing gifts in contemplation of death. This method, under

a state statute, was held unconstitutional 3 days after the federal presumption was adopted.—*Simeon E. Leland*.

4338. UNSIGNED. Interstate allocation of corporate income for taxing purposes. *Yale Law J.* 40 (8) Jun. 1931: 1273-1283.—The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of *Hans Rees' Sons v. North Carolina* (283 U. S. 123 (1931)), is not in line with earlier opinions and is unfortunate from a tax administration point of view in that it would seem to nullify the allocation fraction method of assessing income taxes on corporations doing business interstate. It would seem to allow an interstate income taxpayer to choose from two methods of computation the one which will subject him to the lesser assessment in each state, and thus to reduce materially the sum on which that income will be state taxed.—*Harold R. Enslow*.

4339. UNSIGNED. Limits of trade association activity under the anti-trust act. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (7) May 1931: 909-915.—From a review of trade association cases, beginning with *American Column and Lumber Company* and including *Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation*, it is concluded that if the primary motive and effect of association is the rationalization of trade and industry, even if the effect goes to the extent of reasonable price stabilization, whatever restraints of trade there may be will be regarded as incidental and indirect. A point, however, may always be reached where the elimination of competition is too material to be ignored, and in that case no good intention or justifiable motive will serve to make legal what is in fact an unreasonable restraint of trade.—*F. H. Dixon*.

4340. UNSIGNED. Municipal operation of public utilities. *Yale Law J.* 41 (1) Nov. 1931: 116-123.—Brief comments on the conflicting interests of taxpayer and consumer and state versus local control of municipally owned utilities, documented with case references.—*F. H. Dixon*.

4341. UNSIGNED. Personal liability for property and inheritance taxes. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (8) Jun. 1931: 1265-1270.—This note critically discusses the subject of jurisdiction of a state over a non-resident taxpayer against whom a judgment *in personam* is rendered.—*Simeon E. Leland*.

3242. UNSIGNED. Taxability of gain derived from liquidation of a liability at less than face value. *Yale Law J.* 40 (6) Apr. 1931: 960-966.—The drop in the value of bonds makes possible their purchase by the corporation which issued them. Such an operation confronts the corporation with the question of whether the resulting increase in its surplus is taxable income under the federal income tax law. The court of claims held in *Kirby Lumber Co. v. United States* that the profit from such a transaction did not constitute taxable income. The decision of the supreme court which has been

followed arose from a transaction occurring during the war as a result of the activities of the alien property custodian. The court ruled that no taxable income was realized. The difference between the estimated and actual cost should therefore be treated either (1) as a reduction of the cost in the year in which the estimate was made or (2) as income in the year in which the indebtedness was in fact cancelled. Repurchase transactions taking place within an affiliated group have been held to give rise to no taxable gain. It seems advisable to adopt a single method of taxation for all types of transactions involving the repurchase of a company's own bonds, instead of setting up a distinction based upon the idea of intent. The final determination of the taxability of a gain realized from the discharge of a debt is still to be settled by the supreme court.—*F. G. Crawford*.

4343. UNSIGNED. Taxation of itinerant salesmen. *Yale Law J.* 40 (7) May 1931: 1094-1100.—The dissenting judges in *Robbins v. Shelby County Taxing District* stated that if the drummer opened an office within the taxing district he would be liable for the tax. However, the immunity of such a sales office was reaffirmed in *Myers v. City of Miami* and the courts have held as well that the method of payment is immaterial. The passage of the title to the goods has likewise been held to be immaterial to the question of taxation. The original package doctrine is not applicable in that it does not apply to interstate commerce. Nevertheless, over 800 municipal ordinances have been passed against drummers because of the demand of local trade associations or because of the nuisance created by the drummers. The proposal of federal regulation is made, although a question is raised as to the efficacy and desirability of such regulation.—*F. G. Crawford*.

4344. UNSIGNED. Taxation of tax-exempt securities in the hands of corporations. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (7) May 1931: 1124-1131.—This note discusses the taxation of corporate owned tax-exempt securities in the light of supreme court decisions in *Macallen Co. v. Massachusetts* and *Educational Films Corporation v. Ward*. The taxation of tax-exempt securities *per se* or the direct taxation of the income therefrom is prohibited but indirect methods have been developed to circumvent these prohibitions. The taxation of shares to shareholders and the employment of excise taxes on corporation franchises, measured generally by capital stock, fairly successfully circumvent immunities that may attach to any of the corporate owned intangibles. Some states employing the excise device attempted to use net income, including that from tax-exempt securities, as the measure of the excise. Its inclusion was denied in the *Macallen* case but allowed in the *Educational Films* case. The distinction which led to opposite decisions is considered.—*Simeon E. Leland*.

GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 3611, 3803, 4127, 4319, 4433)

CANADA

4345. ST. LAURENT, LOUIS S. Presidential address. (Canadian Bar Association.) *Canad. Bar Rev.* 9 (8) Oct. 1931: 525-537.—There can be no doubt that the Canadian economic system is ill, and were not the situation so grave the prime minister would never have suggested to a British parliament such a departure from ordinary British constitutional practice as is involved in the act to confer certain powers upon the governor in council in respect to unemployment and farm relief, and the maintenance of peace, order, and good government in Canada, which delegates power in the widest possible terms to the executive authority. The author would like

to see all constitutional disputes go to the supreme court of Canada, or at least such of them as are considered of sufficient importance to justify the intervention of his majesty's attorneys general of the dominion and of any one or more of the provinces. He would also like to see the decision given in the supreme court, if it were allowed to become a final decision, henceforth looked upon as a binding authority both on that court and on the privy council in all future similar cases.—*Alison Ewart*.

CHINA

4346. UNSIGNED. First volume of Justice Feetham's report is published. *China Weekly Rev.* 56 (9) May 2, 1931: 298-303, 327.—There are large areas in which the national government is not, at present, able to make its authority effective. The government has

to rely largely upon military power, including military courts which intimidate or otherwise interfere with the ordinary civil courts. Its powers are those of an autocratic government, beyond the control of independent courts of law which cannot function so long as the dictatorship of the Kuomintang continues. All criticism of the Kuomintang is forbidden by the Chinese press, constituting a serious factor in connection with any scheme for the direct participation of a considerable body of Chinese voters in the administration of the International Settlement at Shanghai. Although nearly 40 years have elapsed since the inauguration of the present constitution and by-laws of the Settlement, some few disadvantages have resulted from inadequate provision for Chinese representation.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

4347. WU, T. F. The theory and practice of the five power constitutional system. *Educ. Rev. (Shanghai.)* 22 (4) Oct. 1930: 387-394.

GREAT BRITAIN

4348. MARRIOTT, JOHN. The crown and the crisis. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130 (779) Nov. 1, 1931: 579-589.—The important rôle played by the king in the current crisis in England and an examination of the scope and use of his constitutional rights—the right to approve or veto appointments, the right to consult counsellors, and the right to dissolve parliament—indicate that the king has recently become something more than an object of interest and affection.—*Harold Zink.*

4349. POLLOCK, JAMES K. The position of the British parliament. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (3) Aug. 1931: 683-689.—The British parliament has gradually become in the last 30 years an inefficient legislative body which does not effectively control the government, and which the people can hardly be said to control. This changed position has been due to the growth in government activities, to the extensions of the franchise, to the growth of party organizations, and to the introduction of a third party into the state.—*James K. Pollock.*

INDIA

4350. CARR, HUBERT. The Briton in India and constitutional changes. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (92) Oct. 1931: 615-626.—There are certain claims for which there is unanimous support in the European Association in India. One is for the power to select European representatives for the legislatures in separate electorates. Another insists upon the retention of certain special rights in criminal trial procedure. Still another aims to assure, by appropriate convention, the complete absence of discrimination between British and Indian subjects and firms in commercial matters. Other claims of the European community would have the police remain, at least for a time, under the governor, would leave the central executive free of popular control until the provinces have been established, would retain crown representation in the central legislature, and would secure a guarantee that Britons in India would not be treated as foreigners. It would prefer also that care of minorities be put under the governor, with right of access, in matters of discrimination, to parliament and to a trade convention.—*Charles A. Timm.*

4351. HYDARI, AKBAR. Some reflections on the future federal legislature of India. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (92) Oct. 1931: 605-608.—At present the crown is the nexus between British India and the Indian states. In the future this nexus should take the form of a federal government in which the states should be adequately represented. Such a government will control relatively few subjects, since most governmental power will surely be assigned to autonomous provinces and states. Should a bicameral federal legislature be devised, the upper house will probably represent the units of the federation

and the lower house the whole federation. Except as to the introduction of money bills the houses should have equality in power. The size of the two houses may well be 150 and 250 or else 250 and 350. The proportion between British India and the states should be about 60 to 40. Distribution of the states' quota of seats might be on the principle of assigning permanent seats to the more important states and rotating the other places among the lesser states. The federal constitution should leave the states entirely free to determine their own methods of selecting representatives.—*Charles A. Timm.*

4352. MOLSON, A. H. E. The constitutional position of the Indian states. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (90) Apr. 1931: 297-305; (91) Jul. 1931: 487-495.—The Indian States Committee and Sir William Holdsworth occupy an untenable position when they assert that the treaties with the paramount power may be scrupulously observed and at the same time modified by the custom and practice of one party despite the protests of the other. This is a particularly important point at present in view of the plans for a federated India. The correct view seems to be that the princes could not, without their consent, be put into a relationship to a new government in British India responsible to an Indian legislature.—*Charles A. Timm.*

POLAND

4353. KWIATKOWSKI, EUGENJUSZ. Czem Polska dzisiejsza różnić winna od Polski dawnej. [How shall present day Poland be different from ancient Poland.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* 46 (181) 1929: 288-297.—*A. Walawender.*

4354. NATHAN, ROGER. La tâche économique du gouvernement polonais. [The economic task of the Polish government.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13 (670) Dec. 13, 1930: 1800-1802.—*Luther H. Evans.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

4355. CRAMPTON, J. R. T. Natal's menaced rights. *United Empire.* 22 (10) Oct. 1931: 539-540.—Hertzog's proposal to abolish the South Africa provincial councils is a breach of the fundamental principle that the union embraced defined provinces and their several administrative councils. On this understanding Natal went into the Union. There is, however, no legal check on Hertzog's power to disregard the wishes of Natal. Natal must summon a national convention and appeal to the British parliament for protection for the outnumbered loyalists.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

4356. POLLAK, WALTER. The legislative competence of the Union parliament. *So. African Law J.* 48 (3) Aug. 1931: 269-287.—Although the authority of the Union parliament is derived solely from a British statute, the South Africa act, yet it has been established that it enjoys within the Union full powers of legislation subject to the limitations which exist upon the legislative competence of all dominion parliaments. The existence of such limitations being in conflict with the constitutional position of the dominions as laid down in 1926, certain recommendations were made by the Imperial Conference of 1930 for their abolition. Meanwhile their effect is as follows: the territorial limitation to the Union of South Africa renders invalid legislation of the Union parliament for South West Africa, although the point has not yet been expressly decided; the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, renders invalid any act of the Union parliament held to be repugnant to a statute of the British parliament applying to the Union, which is the only legal safeguard for the entrenched clauses of the South Africa Act, so that its proposed amendment would set the parliament of the Union at liberty to transgress the South Africa Act as well as any other statute of the British parliament, although this has

been denied by the prime minister; thirdly, as long as the Union remains a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, it must, as a matter of law, remain subject to the legislative omnipotence of the parliament of the United Kingdom; finally, there remains the limitation upon the powers of the Union Parliament which arises from the existence of the rights of disallowance and reservation, which may, however, be abolished by appropriate Union legislation.—*L. J. du Plessis.*

UNITED STATES

4357. MITCHELL, WILLIAM D. The abdication by the states of powers under the constitution. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17(12) Dec. 1931: 811-814.—Whereas formerly the people of this country viewed with alarm any extension of national power at the expense of the states, they now positively force many activities upon the national government. Recently the tendency has been pronounced in two ways; first, in the extent to which the federal government is being asked to step out of its proper sphere by drafts on the public treasury and the expenditure of national funds under the general welfare clause of the federal constitution; second, in the disposition to demand that the federal government undertake a disproportionate share of the task of suppressing crime.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4358. SHULL, CHARLES W. Congress and its witnesses. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(3) Apr. 1931: 425-441.—Congress has treated as contempt the following acts of a witness: negligent failure to appear at a committee hearing, wilful disobedience of a subpoena commanding attendance, refusal to give testimony before a committee, and declination to honor a subpoena for the production of papers and records. The power of inquiry with process to enforce it is an essential and necessary auxiliary to the legislature function. The houses of congress can punish their own members for disorderly behavior or for failure to attend the sessions; they may also decide contested elections, determine the qualifications of members, consider and prefer charges of impeachment. In these instances a branch of congress may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel the production of testimony. Any investigation into the conduct of members that might lead to expulsion is legislative in purpose and therefore valid. If the subject matter of the inquiry falls within the powers of congress, and the purpose of the investigation is the gathering of information to assist congress in drafting new laws, correcting existing ones, or ascertaining the practical effect of the methods of administering them, the presumption is that the investigation is within the jurisdiction of congress, and the power to make it effective and successful is not denied. No inquiry may be undertaken for a purely private purpose; the queries answerable by the witness must be pertinent to the subject matter of the inquest.—*Charles W. Shull.*

YUGOSLAVIA

4359. MOUSSET, ALFRED. Le nouveau régime et les élections en Yougoslavie. [The new regime and the elections in Yugoslavia.] *Rev. de France.* 11(23) Dec. 1, 1931: 529-544.—In Yugoslavia, where the king had occupied a dictatorial position since Jan. 6, 1929, the return to constitutional life has been accomplished by means of an instrument which imposes important restrictions on the traditional attributes of popular sovereignty. Whether it presages a complete return before long to parliamentarism remains to be seen. One of its features which is most doubtful not from the constitutional but the personal point of view is the provision for two chambers, for in case of disagreement between them the king is the arbiter, as he is in many other situations easy to envisage.—*Julian Park.*

STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 3425, 4127, 4391-4392, 4403, 4407, 4431-4432, 4439, 4492)

UNITED STATES

4360. AUMANN, FRANCIS R. The judicial council movement and Iowa. *Iowa Law Rev.* 15(4) Jun. 1930: 425-433.—This article briefly surveys the history, purposes and accomplishments of judicial councils in this country with a view to determining what such a council might do for the administration of justice in Iowa. A judicial council, when wisely created and properly endowed, can be productive of much good. On the other hand, if the legislature sees fit to create a body with but little power and no funds to support it, it will accomplish little. For instance, the Ohio council legally existing since 1923 accomplished little until 1929. Now, however, it is sponsoring a state-wide survey of justice in cooperation with the Institute of Law of the Johns Hopkins University and the Ohio State Bar Association which is expected to have far-reaching effects. This is made possible by the financial assistance of the Institute which is largely directing the work. Other councils which have been given proper powers and have also been adequately financed have more than justified their existence.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4361. BILLMAN, De WITT. Behind the throne in Illinois. *State Govt.* 4(11) Nov. 1931: 6-7.—The Illinois Legislative Reference Bureau was established in 1913. It has three main functions: (1) the maintenance of a library peculiarly adapted to the needs of the general assembly; (2) the preparation of bills, memorials, resolutions, and amendments for members of the general assembly; and (3) the preparation and publication during the legislative session of a weekly cumulative digest of the status of all measures pending. By act of the last assembly the bureau has been given the task of revising all existing general statutes.—*Harvey Walker.*

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 3362, 3364, 4394, 4400, 4402, 4407-4408, 4435, 4440-4442, 4444-4445, 4447, 4450, 4452, 4456-4458, 4461, 4464-4467, 4470, 4472-4474, 4478, 4480, 4483, 4488-4491, 4494-4497, 4518-4519, 4779)

GERMANY

4362. MEYER, MAXIMILIAN. Die Träger der kommunalen Statistik. [Municipal statistical agencies (in Germany).] *Z. f. Kommunalwirtsch.* 21(20) Oct. 25, 1931: 1209-1222.—At present, 58 cities have municipal statistical offices which issue annual, quarterly, and monthly statistical publications, handbooks, and bulletins. The statistical offices compile and prepare material collected by other city offices, gather economic and social data on various aspects of city life, and assist the national and state statistical offices in census taking. In addition to their purely statistical work, the city statistical offices may have electoral, registration, press and information, and other functions. The heads of the city statistical offices are united in the *Verband der deutschen Städtestatistiker* which dates from 1879. Beginning in 1891, this organization has published the *Statistisches Jahrbuch deutscher Städte*. During the war and inflation period the statistical year book was omitted, but it began to appear again in 1927 and is now issued under the joint auspices of the *Verband* and of the *Deutscher Städtetag*. The work and publications of the municipal statistical offices have been much curtailed recently because of the financial difficulties of the cities.—*R. H. Wells.*

INDIA

4363. FAIRLIE, JOHN A. Municipal affairs in India. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (11) Nov. 1931: 650-655.—India is an agricultural country, but it has two cities of a million or more, Bombay and Calcutta. Madras is the third city. The composition of the municipal council, port authority, and improvement boards in each of these cities is described.—*Harvey Walker.*

UNITED STATES

4364. JONES, J. CATRON. Municipal government in Kentucky. *Pub. Management.* 13 (9) Sep. 1931: 294-296.—*M. V. Smith.*

4365. OWSLY, ROY H. Welcoming the council-manager plan to Kentucky. *Pub. Management.* 13 (9) Sep. 1931: 296-298.—*M. V. Smith.*

4366. SHERRILL, C. O. Business problems of city management. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 15-23.—A break down of the older mayor-alderman form of municipal government for large cities is in sight, because of the trend of the better element toward suburban residence which often deprives such citizens of franchise, the bulk of foreign and illiterate voters remaining; the entrenchment of political machines; and the inadequate autonomy allowed such cities by state governments. A review of the achievements of the city manager plan in Cincinnati justifies urging a similar form of government on other large cities.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

4367. SLADE, ADELE. The city manager in Covington. *Pub. Management.* 13 (9) Sep. 1931: 299.—*M. V. Smith.*

DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 3294, 3377, 3399, 3401, 3403-3404, 3408, 3447, 4352, 4355, 4406, 4498, 4504, 4554, 4563, 4583)

FRANCE

4368. De BOER, H. COHEN. Protection of colonial produce in France. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (92) Oct. 1931: 680-685.—The French government now extends protection to such colonial products as rubber, coffee, manioc, sisal, and tapioca, by means of duties on imports of these products into France, the proceeds to be used as a revolving fund to provide financial assistance for the colonial producers. Premiums will be paid to the planters to the amount equal to the margin between the market price and the cost of production. The subsidy stops when the two figures become equal, and the planters will contribute to the fund when the market price exceeds cost of production by a stated amount. Other measures provide a "credit national" to make long-term loans to individuals and companies. It is probable that the whole scheme will establish a vicious circle and will have to be abandoned or extended to all forms of colonial industry.—*Charles A. Timm.*

4369. GUYON, J. La situation en Nouvelle-Calédonie. [The situation in New Caledonia.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 8 (9) Sep. 15, 1929: 516-558.—A study of administration, industrial credit, the construction of the Foa-Canala route and other public works, the customs system, revision of the financial régime, the budget of 1929, the normal budget, special budgets, and taxation.—*M. Warthin.*

4370. GUYON, J. La situation en Nouvelle-Calédonie. [The situation in New Caledonia.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 8 (3) Mar. 15, 1929: 135-152.—A study of the government of New Caledonia, including the general assembly; the financial system, and the creation of a budget; the commission of public works; the budgets

from 1925-1929; and the evolution of the present economic position, followed by a criticism of present conditions and plans for future development.—*M. Warthin.*

4371. SABATELLO, DARIO. Parole chiare sull'Indochina. [Some frank words regarding Indo-China.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (223) Oct. 1931: 414-420.—The nationalist movement in Indo-China has been serious since 1926. Though Moscow tried to create communist propaganda in the country before, the first troubles in 1929 and 1930 were mainly due to the nationalists. Since then the communists have become very active. Exceptional measures were considered to fight the revolutionary movement; to outlaw the communist party; to make energetic representations to Moscow; to strengthen the naval bases in Cochin-China; to place several parts of Indo-China under military control. It is impossible, however, to adopt in Indo-China the same methods of administration as in the French possessions in Equatorial Africa. Order can be established only by an administration based on greater autonomy to the natives.—*O. Eisenberg.*

GREAT BRITAIN

4372. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. Jamaica: a racial mosaic. *Opportunity.* 9 (6) Jun. 1931: 180-183.—Some 9,000 small banana producers, mostly Negro peasants, are enrolled in a cooperative association which in its first year exported 7,000,000 stems. Although the 14 elective members of the Jamaica legislative council are in a minority, any 9 of them may veto any bill imposing new taxes or appropriating new revenue unless the governor declares that the passing of the bill is of paramount importance. If the 14 elected members are unanimously in favor of any bill, their vote shall prevail against the official majority unless the governor declares that the veto of the bill is of paramount importance. Educated Jamaicans, most of whom are colored, do not demand self-government because they fear it would mean an increase in the power of the unlettered blacks at the expense of the educated colored folk. The political dependence of Jamaica explains why the cultural and political life of the island is scanty. The *Daily Gleaner*, edited for the most part by colored writers, would do credit to any European capital for the quality and make-up of its news.—*E. L. Clarke.*

4373. JOLLIE, Mrs. TAWSE. Greater Rhodesia. *United Empire.* 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 492-497.—Southern Rhodesia has a population of 56,000 British and 800,000 natives; the staple industries are farming and gold mining. Northern Rhodesia (a crown colony) has a population of 14,000 British and 1,300,000 natives. Progress was slow until the recent development of the copper mines, and was further impeded by insufficient means of communication. A movement has developed in the two Rhodesias for their union as a self-governing dominion. Relations between British and natives are consistently good, and are a fair compromise of their respective interests. The Rhodesians retain to a degree almost unprecedented their English outlook.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

UNITED STATES

4374. ROUČEK, JOSEPH S. Problém Filipinských ostrovů. [The problem of the Philippines.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 10 (7) Jul. 1931: 703-709.—A detailed discussion of the administration of the Islands. The administration belongs to the natives, but is not responsible to them. The fundamental interest of the U. S. in the Philippines is economic. The solution of the problem is constantly postponed in spite of the growing insistence of the natives on freedom.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 3770, 3868, 3995, 4350, 4371, 4427, 4514, 4566)

BELGIUM

4375. DIETWEDE, GEORG. *Flandrischer Brief*. [Letter from Flanders.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7 (6) 1931: 362-367.—The rebellious spirit of the Flemish is increasing both among the masses and the university students. Since lectures at the University of Ghent have been held only in Flemish the number of students has increased from 1,000 to 1,600. The pre-war strife between Catholics and Free-Thinkers has disappeared. The existence of the Belgian state is in danger, for the Walloons are drawn to France even more than the Flemish to Holland. With the exception of one group, the Flemish nationalists are united in the demand for autonomy in a Flanders-Walloon *Staatenbund*, which would not have to support an army but merely a state guard. They promise the right of self-determination to the Germans in Eupen-Malmedy. The union of the Walloons with France would double the length of the French-German border, which is not in the German interest.—*John B. Mason*.

CHINA

4376. PAGE, KIRBY. The darkness before dawn in China. *World Tomorrow*. 13 (6) Jun. 1930: 271-274.—The growing intensity of national feeling in China contains the promise of a better and more stable governmental organization necessary for adequate social progress.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

4377. HÚSEK, JAN. *Československá otázka*. [The Czechoslovak question.] *Národnostní Obzor*. 2 (1) Sep. 1931: 1-19.—The Slovak autonomy movement is still evident, although much has been done in the last ten years for the promotion of Slovakia. Defects are evident especially in agriculture, industry, commerce, and professional schools. Youth in the secondary schools must be won for Czechoslovak ideals.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

FRANCE

4378. MACÉ, MARY. *Question scolaire et Franc-Maçonnerie*. [Education and Freemasonry in France.] *Études: Rev. Catholique d'Intérêt Générale*. 208 (16) Aug. 20, 1931: 385-401.—With political power largely in the hands of Masons, and with the Catholics intransigent in regard to principles of education, the school question in France has become a grave political issue. The Masonic aims in education may be found in the reports of various French lodges. They derive from the philosophy of the 18th century *Encyclopédie*. The slogan that humanity must be free ought to be in the mouth and in the mind of the youth of France. All the lodges are at one in aiming to laicize education; but there is difference of opinion in regard to means. In general there is a minimizing of the rights of parents. The complete triumph of the *école unique* will be favorable to the dissemination of Masonic principles which are opposed to the Catholic ideal of the reign of Christ in the home and school.—*G. G. Walsh*.

GERMANY

4379. GROSSMAN, KURT. *Das Ausnahmegesetz gegen die Pazifisten*. [The emergency law against the pacifists.] *Friedens-Warte*. 31 (9) Sep. 1931: 257-259.—There is an element at present in Germany which advocates a return to pre-war days with the military element in the ascendancy, not realizing that such action on the part of Germany can only create suspicion

and enmity of the whole world in the same manner in which it did prior to 1914.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

GREECE

4380. KADLEC, JOSEF M. *Řecko*. [Greece.] *Zahraniční Pol.* 10 (6) Jun. 1931: 543-552; (7) Jul. 1931: 693-703; (8) Aug. 1931: 792-801.—A chronological summary of the internal and foreign policy of Greece from the World War up to 1931.—*Joseph S. Rouček*.

4381. YEIGH, FRANK. *The new Greece*. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (3) Summer 1931: 509-521.—Greece at present is a land of growth, prosperity, and hope.—*H. D. Jordan*.

NEAR EAST

4382. KRAJEWSKI, L. *Arabie Centrale: La lutte entre le Nejd et le Hedjaz*. [Central Arabia: The struggle between Nejd and the Hedjaz.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 144 (429) Aug. 10, 1930: 240-258; (430) Sep. 10, 1930: 385-404.—A dynastic-sectarian feud which dates back to 1803 forms the background of the struggle between the kings of Nejd and the Hedjaz for sovereignty over Central Arabia. Great Britain, in her eagerness to break up the Ottoman Empire, made in 1914-15 conflicting territorial promises to the rival kings; and subsequent attempts at conciliation met with only intermittent success. King Ibn Saud of Nejd, leader of the Wahabi sect, secured religious sanction for his 1924 operations against Mecca and Medina, because King Hussein of the Hedjaz was interfering with pilgrimages to these holy cities under his rule. Ibn Saud ousted the Hussein dynasty, and became himself the king of the Hedjaz. The immediate re-opening of the holy places caused great joy throughout the Moslem world. In 1930 British conciliation culminated in a peace pact between Ibn Saud and Hussein's son Feisal, king of Iraq. Central Arabia offers little economic advantage except through the Damascus-Medina railroad; but powers friendly to Great Britain now rule all of the peninsula except Yemen.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

U.S.S.R.

4383. UNSIGNED. *Soviet press comments on the capture of Ibrahim Bey*. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (92) Oct. 1931: 686-692.—The capture of Ibrahim Bey will probably end the Basmachi movement in Turkestan. This movement was nationalist and capitalistic in character but often approached brigandage in method. It was led by the old feudal element and supported by the kulaks and certain religious elements within and by the imperialists from without. The cotton policy of Soviet Russia brought numerous disaffected groups to its support. It sought, in effect, to free Turkestan from the Soviet yoke and to set up the old order. However, the poor peasants joined forces with the Soviet authorities to defeat the whole movement and thus aided in the firm establishment of the socialist state in Soviet Tajikistan.—*Charles A. Timm*.

ORGANIZATIONS AND METHODS

UNITED STATES

4384. COREY, HERBERT. *The utility security owners get together for self-defense*. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 8 (6) Sep. 17, 1931: 323-330.—The Security Owners Association was organized for the purpose of protecting investments in railroads and utilities. It aims to cooperate with the executives of the railroad and utility companies and thereby aid in the defense of its members' investments when affected by nation-wide factors. The association has organized a cooperating council of 5,000 members, in 433 congressional districts.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entries 3710, 4359)

AUSTRIA

4385. DUNAN, MARCEL. Le nouveau Nationalrat autrichien. [The new Austrian national council.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 13 (670) Dec. 13, 1930: 1798-1800.—A commentary on the election of Nov. 9, 1930, and its results.—*Luther H. Evans.*

CANADA

4386. ANGUS, H. F. Underprivileged Canadians. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (3) Summer 1931: 445-460.—A considerable problem exists in British Columbia from the presence of Canadian citizens of Asiatic parentage, as well as of other British citizens of Asiatic race. In that province these people may not be placed on the voters' list, and this entails the denial of other public rights, including jury duty. Furthermore, they are excluded by law from several gainful occupations. Public opinion on these questions is variable and usually inconsistent, though improving; it should come to realize that the creation in any community of an underprivileged racial minority is harmful and dangerous and that the repeal of one clause in the provincial elections act would probably spare the next generation a most unfortunate problem.—*H. D. Jordan.*

4387. ARNESON, BEN A. The maple leaf changes color. Canada goes Conservative. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (3) Dec. 1930: 300-306.—For the first time since the war the Canadian House of Commons contains a majority made up of a single party. At no previous time has one party controlled so many seats as do the Conservatives. The campaign was bitterly fought. Issues are described and results by provinces tabulated. No doubt the empire trade policy of the Liberals alienated many French-Canadians and accounts in part for the heavy losses in Quebec. However, the same policy very likely accounts for the Liberal gains in British Columbia. Moreover, the King government was unjustly blamed for the economic situation, including unemployment. The election shows that Canada is a two-party country.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

GREAT BRITAIN

4388. MORGAN, WILLIAM THOMAS. The Socialist victory in Great Britain. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (3) Dec. 1930: 277-300.—In a score of years this was the first election held under normal conditions. The programs of the various parties are described and analyzed. Of the issues in the campaign, unemployment and disarmament were most significant. Questions of foreign policy played a large role and the election was followed with unusual interest in Russia, Germany, and the U. S. Judging by the large percentage of the voters that went to the polls, the election was characterized by a quiet earnestness. The Labor victory was due in part to the fact that the people were bored. The voters, moreover, could not forget Lloyd George's political fund, although they did ignore his great record during the war. Possibly the new voters, women between 21 and 30 years of age, had something to do with the change.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4389. MOTT, RODNEY L. Retrospect on the British election. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (3) Dec. 1930: 260-277.—The campaign of 1929 lacked a great dominating issue. An analysis of the returns does not support the theory that the newly enfranchised women contributed greatly to the defeat of the government. It is possible that in some districts the apathy of the electorate contributed slightly to the defeat of the government, though there was a much larger vote than had been anticipated. Many Unionists attributed the

defeat of the government to the reentrance of the Liberal party into the field with a full quota of candidates. However, in the 73 straight contests which did occur between Labor and the Unionists, Labor came out victorious in 54 cases. There seemed to be a tendency for the third party, between two other strong parties, to cut more deeply into the strength of the weaker. The unpopularity of the government was partly the result of its long tenure in office and partly of patient propaganda and organizing on the part of the opposition parties. Roughly speaking, the election proved to be a struggle between the industrial North and West against the agricultural South and East. In tactics the Conservatives relied largely on the press and the prestige of aristocratic supporters, the Labor party upon the oratory of its leaders and the strength of its trade union organization, the Liberals upon greater use of books, pamphlets, electric signs, etc. In many respects the campaign methods were more like those used in the U. S. than like those of previous British elections. Tables show: (1) votes polled and seats won by principal parties, 1923-1929; (2) proportion of newly enfranchised voters in various classes of districts; (3) increase and decrease in voting, 1924-1929, by classes of districts; (4) increase and decrease in voting, 1924-1929, by geographical divisions; (5) results in districts with Liberal candidates in 1929 but none in 1924; (6) results in districts returning members of a minority vote.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

RUMANIA

4390. KOPECKÝ, JAROMÍR. Rumunské parlamentní volby 1931. [Rumanian parliamentary elections of 1931.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 10 (6) Jun. 1931: 574-580.—A detailed analysis of the Rumanian elections of June 1, 1931. The party of Nicolae Iorga made an electoral agreement with professional organizations, Germans, Ukrainians, Bulgarians, and the National-Liberal party. The party of National Unity received 47.49% of the votes (1,389,801 votes), and was given 289 deputies according to the electoral law, which provides that the party receiving more than 40% of votes receives 50% of all seats (193), plus seats divided on the basis of proportional representation. The Rumanian parties have no consistent programs and unity. The voters usually vote for the party in power. The elections for the senate of June 4, gave 110 seats out of 113 to the government. (Detailed analysis.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

UNITED STATES

4391. CLINE, MILDRED. The gubernatorial campaign of 1930 and the corrupt practices act. *Commonwealth Rev.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 188-193.—The Oregon corrupt practices act does not fulfill the purposes for which it was designed—to prevent as nearly as possible the use of any means but arguments addressed to the voter's reason from influencing the voter. This requires the candidate to make public a sworn statement of his campaign expenditures by items. The same is required of party committees, and certain types of corporations are forbidden to make campaign contributions. The law makes inadequate provision for the uniform method of filing campaign statements. This defect is apparent in the cases of several of the more important candidates for state office in the 1930 election. A valuable improvement upon the act would be that of requiring daily publicity of both contributions and expenditures, whereas no publicity is now required until 15 days after the election. Filed statements are accepted at face value with no investigation required after they are in the hands of the secretary of state. The increasing cost of campaign expenses makes it imperative that the government come to the rescue of the poorer candidate by giving him positive aid in the advertisement of himself and his policies.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4392. SHORT, LLOYD M. Congressional redistricting in Missouri. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (3) Aug. 1931: 634-649.—Missouri, with a loss of three seats, heads the list of 21 states whose representation in the 73d and succeeding congresses will be reduced as a result of the passage of the census and reapportionment act of June 18, 1929, and the statement submitted to congress by the president on Dec. 4, 1930, as required by that act. The Democratic party secured control of both houses of the general assembly in 1931 and proceeded to formulate a congressional redistricting bill which was forced through the legislature as a caucus measure. Republican party leaders denounced it as an unfair apportionment politically and Governor Caulfield (Republican) made good his threat to veto the bill. A substitute measure proposed by the governor prior to the passage of the bill was defeated. The Democratic majority in the general assembly was insufficient to pass the bill over the executive veto, and a resolution declaring the districts as drawn by the legislature to be the lawfully established congressional districts of Missouri was abandoned after the attorney general had held that executive approval was necessary to the passage of a redistricting measure—an opinion concurred in by Democratic leaders in the general assembly. Only the remote possibility of a special session of the general assembly can now prevent the election at large of the entire Missouri congressional delegation in 1932.—*Lloyd M. Short.*

PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOR

(See also Entries 4346, 4372, 4641-4642, 4666)

SPAIN

4393. ORTEGA y GASSET, JOSÉ. Le sens du changement politique en Espagne. [The reason for Spain's change in politics.] *Europe (Paris)*. (105) Sep. 15, 1931: 59-66.—The quiet and orderly manner in which Spain changed from a monarchy to a republic is explained by the fact that for a number of years republican votes in municipal elections have outnumbered monarchical votes, and when handicaps on municipal elections were removed it revealed a people united in a desire to change its régime. The people are non-revolutionary in spirit and have oneness of purpose in governmental and religious affairs.—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

UNITED STATES

4394. WOOLHISER, H. L. Motion pictures as a public reporting medium. *Pub. Management*. 13 (9) Sep. 1931: 289-291.—The use of motion pictures dealing with the governmental activities of the village of Winnetka, Illinois, as a means of interesting the public has proved its worth according to the village manager. Suggestions are as follows: Strive for an impression of sincerity; stress functions; do not make the film too serious; secure as much action as possible; keep the titles short; use a minimum number of statistics with a few outstanding facts emphasized; include a few scenes which show groups of citizens, particularly children, in action; keep the time for showing the film under one hour.—*M. V. Smith.*

GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

(See also Entries 3388, 4407, 4431, 4487)

4395. BATES, SANFORD. Prison administration. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* Sep. 1931: 53-61.—Supervisory control of the states' or federal prisons should be placed in the hands of a board, representative of all the major elements in the community. This organization would be supplemented and focussed by a highly paid, trained executive officer. This officer would cooperate with wardens or superintendents in shaping the policies of their institutions. The details of institutional management would be left to the warden. One of the outstanding problems of the prison administrator is building a well-rounded penal system, composed of as many classified institutions as he can get the money to erect, and as many qualified wardens as can be secured to take charge of them. The supervising bureau would share with the local institution the responsibility of maintaining prison industries, establishing standard food rations, and would have final authority in matters of discipline. It would be the task of the administrator to maintain contacts between his institutions and the state legislature or the federal congress. The initiation or the amendment of legislation in accord with the sounder tendencies of penology would come from the administrator. By cooperating with newspapers and publishers prison news could be shaped so as to be constructive rather than stimulative to crime. The problem of qualified personnel also rests with the prison administrator. Civil service qualification appears to be the best aid in meeting this problem. The policies governing the work as a whole shall be determined by

the board of control or the supervising executive.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4396. ELLIS, WILLIAM J. Public control and supervision of prisons. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 40-52.—Real progress in the administration of penal affairs will follow only when the state controls the correctional institutions within its boundaries and the federal government has its own distinct institutions for offenders against federal laws. Jails house 80-90% of all convicted prisoners in the U. S. Four-fifths are county institutions and one-fifth are under municipal control. The ills of the jail tend to make it a crime-producing school. To make the jail period of benefit to the prisoner can best be done by making the unit of penal administration larger either through institutions covering districts larger than the county or through institutions owned and controlled by the state as part of the state's penal system. The control and supervision exercised by the state would include: inspection by state officials; approval of appointment of warden and method of selecting personnel; arranging the prison program; complete examinations of all admissions through a state clinical service; transfer of prisoners between penal and hospital institutions for purposes of classification based upon their needs; minimum standards of health conditions, food, and clothing; authority to establish district jails where the population is too small; authority of the state agency to close jails not conforming to minimum standards. Control must not be political or partisan. The control should bring together all state penal and charitable institutions thereby making the transfer of inmates from one institution to another feasible. There should be complete cooperation between the county courts and the

state penal system. The federal civil prisons should be taken from the department of justice and should have a separate bureau of their own with authority to develop institutions and programs.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4397. ERLACH, FR. von. Fragen der Organisation des höheren Forstdienstes des Staates und der Gemeinden. [Problems of organization of the forest services of the state and the communes.] *Schweiz. Z. f. d. Forstwesen.* 82 (11) Nov. 1931: 343-353.—With intensification of forest management in Switzerland it is necessary to increase the number of higher forest officers (*Oberförster*). This involves certain changes in the organization, which are discussed.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

4398. PATERSON, ALEXANDER. English prisons. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 164-173.—The prisons in England and Wales are under the administration of a prison commission composed of a chairman, two deputy chairmen, and four assistant commissioners who are appointed permanently. Each institution is in charge of a governor who is also appointed permanently. A deputy governor assists when the prison's daily average exceeds 500 inmates. In the Borstal Institutions for offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 the governor is assisted by a number of house-masters, each one being in charge of 70 boys. The keeping of accounts and the organization of prison industries are vested in a steward who has been trained in the clerical branch of the prison service, the entire staff of which numbers 2,750. The average daily population over which they have control numbers about 12,000. Officers below the rank of governor are appointed by the prison commissioners, and can be dismissed only with the consent of the home secretary. Several thousand applications are received annually for the post of prison officer. A careful selection is made of the applications, after a personal interview. About 30 are chosen to report at the training school. If successful in the work they are sent to the different penal establishments for further training. After 2 months the nominee is placed on an 8 month probation period. If successful in all the periods the candidate becomes a permanent member of the civil service. Prisoners work in association six days a week. The products of prison labor are sold to the government departments. Ordinarily the prisoners are not paid for their work. Teaching by voluntary outside instructors is done during the evening. Lectures and concerts are held weekly. Games are permitted to the more privileged prisoners. The prison commissioners appoint a body of more than 600 men and women who visit the prisons once a week. Each visitor is attached to 10 or 12 inmates and interviews them privately. Attached to each prison is an aid society with which the visitors cooperate.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4399. UNSIGNED. Certain acute problems of police departments. *Amer. City.* 45 (3) Sep. 1931: 75-76.—Excerpts from the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement on police. Defects of police administration are listed. The conclusions of the report are: The corrupting influence of politics should be removed from the police organization; the head of the police department should be selected at large on the basis of competence, and should be removable only after a public hearing; patrolmen should rate B on the Alpha test, be able-bodied, of good character, weight 150 lbs., measure 5 feet 9 inches tall, and be between 21 and 31 years of age; salaries and working conditions should meet reasonable standards which are suggested; training should be provided for all recruits, officers, and those already on the roll; modern systems of communication should be installed; records should be complete, adequate, and simple; a crime prevention unit should be established and policewomen employed; state police forces should be established for rural protection; state bureaus of criminal identification and in-

vestigation should be established in every state.—*Harvey Walker.*

PERSONNEL

(See also Entries 4462, 4485)

4400. FINER, HERMAN. Training of municipal officials in England after entry into the service. *Pub. Management.* 13 (9) Sep. 1931: 291-293.—There is very little provision for the training of the municipal service in England. There are no definite lines of promotion nor is there much incentive for entering the service. This is due to the conservative attitude of local officials, due in turn to the variety and smallness of local areas and the lack of adequate central direction. Uniform gradings and pay and pension scales would establish a unity in the whole local service, and an increase in cooperation with educational bodies in the development of employees.—*M. V. Smith.*

4401. STEARNS, A. WARREN. A scientific program for prisons. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 117-120.—Prison personnel should be organized so that a sharp differentiation between the duties of persons having to do special work is set up. Such an organization would include the warden, a deputy warden, clerk, steward, the director of the religious and educational division, the director of the industrial division, the director of the medical division, and the head of the personnel or scientific division. Each would be responsible for the work in his division, and cooperation between all the departments would be established. The work of the scientific department would include constant research, the results of which could be used as the basis for the control of crime through the courts and legislature. Case work would also fall under this department. Research concerning the individual would form the basis for rational prison treatment.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 3425, 3726-3727, 3803, 3842, 3914, 4272-4273, 4276, 4282, 4285, 4322, 4325, 4329-4330, 4332, 4335, 4337-4338, 4341-4344, 4369-4370, 4450, 4453, 4477, 4499, 4507, 4522)

4402. BIRD, FREDERICK L. American cities and the business depression. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (11) Nov. 1931: 630-634.—The valuation machinery has been slow to reflect the deflation of property values. About the same number of cities have raised tax rates as have held them stationary or lowered them. Tax delinquency is greatly increased. Drastic reductions of expenditure seem improbable. Only a few cities are showing deficits in operating expenditures. Salary and wage reductions have not yet been widely used. Direct expenditures for poor relief have been the principal increased item in municipal budgets, and have generally exceeded reductions through increased efficiency. Increased expenditures are being demanded for public works to relieve unemployment. These can in most cases be made only through the issuance of bonds. Many cities have reached the maximum permitted by law in bond issuance. Others are approaching it closely. The principal hope seems to lie in reorganization of administration, elimination of wastes, and the adoption of carefully prepared budgets and scientific purchasing.—*Harvey Walker.*

4403. BUCK, A. E. The morning after. *State Govt.* 4 (11) Nov. 1931: 3-5.—A brief summary of the results of investigations of finances in 15 states.—*Harvey Walker.*

4404. DESEÖ, ANTON. Nagybritannia 1931-32 évi költségvetése. [Great Britain's budget for 1931-32.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 592-620.—The most important items of expense can be divided

into two groups: To the first group belong the expenses connected with the service of the public debt, to the second group the expenses of state intervention, among which the deficit of unemployment insurance comes first. At the time of the submission of the report a deficit of £37,366,000 was apparent. Further increase in indirect taxes may bring the solution. Chancellor of the Exchequer Snowden increased the gasoline tax, and tried to re-balance the budget by a change in the method of levying the income tax. Later he suggested a real-estate tax. The deficit has grown to £70,000,000 because of the Hoover Plan. The report of the economy committee therefore was of increased importance. England has either to follow the report's proposals or to levy increased taxes upon its citizens.—*Adam Schmidt.*

4405. EDY, JOHN N. Some elements of sound budgetary practice. *Pub. Management.* 13(11) Nov. 1931: 368-369.—*Milton V. Smith.*

4406. FEBER, L. J. M. De indische begrotingspolitiek. [Financial policy in the Netherlands Indies.] *Koloniaal Tijdschr.* 20(6) Nov. 1931: 561-575.—The Netherlands Indian government has started rigorous economizing measures. In 1932 nearly 400,000,000 guilders, or 25% of the total common expenses, will have to be covered out of loans. In the last few years the government has strongly stimulated economic development, but has overestimated the increase of productivity. From 1925-1932 expenditures show an increase of 32%. The Netherlands Indies are largely dependent on export and are therefore very sensitive to world conditions. It will be necessary to diminish one of the two principal items on the budget, viz., the expenditures for salaries. The item for interest and discharge of the loans may not be increased. Already salaries of officials have been reduced 5%, and another reduction is under consideration. Economizing will spare the vital interests of the population; however, a temporary delay in the development of irrigation works or of education will have fewer bad consequences than a serious disturbance of finances.—*Cecile Rothe.*

4407. FISHACK, HOWARD G. A state board attempts to control a city's activities. *Pub. Management.* 13(11) Nov. 1931: 366-368.—What are the results of over six months of state control over the finances of Fall River, Massachusetts? First, the state board has reduced valuations, pruned the budget by elimination of such services as branch libraries and playgrounds, slashed payrolls to the extent of 20% and in some cases 40%, eliminated many officials, reduced the city's teaching force by 145, and closed several schools. Second, the board has come into strained relations with the reformed municipal government by dictating local administrative policies rather than pursuing an impartial course in reducing the city's debt. The appointment of the chairman of the Democratic state committee as chairman of the Fall River finance board at a salary of \$6000 a year lends color to the accusation of partisanship in influencing the state policy.—*Milton V. Smith.*

4408. SADOWSKY, W. La situation économique de la ville de Riga. [The economic position of Riga.] *Admin. Locale.* (57-58) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 33-35.—On Jan. 1, 1930, the patrimony of Riga amounted to 111,000,000 lat. In consequence of the depreciation Riga has been able to write off almost the whole of her old debts. The budget of Riga for 1931 totals almost 44,000,000 lat.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

4409. TROTABAS, LOUIS. La législation fiscale. [Tax legislation (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45(3) May-Jun. 1931: 549-561.—*W. Jaffé.*

4410. UNSIGNED. Le budget, la trésorerie et la dette publique. [The budget, the treasury and the public debt (of France 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45(3) May-Jun. 1931: 522-548.—*W. Jaffé.*

4411. UNSIGNED. La question des impôts en Alsace et en Lorraine. [The tax question in Alsace and

in Lorraine.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 138(412) Mar. 10, 1929: 402-414.

JUSTICE PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 3807, 3872, 4113, 4308-4309, 4323, 4327-4328, 4357, 4360, 4395, 4396, 4398, 4401, 4504, 4511, 4668, 4716)

4412. AZZARITI, GAETANO. Le recenti disposizioni sulle controversie di lavoro concernenti il personale delle ferrovie, tranvie e linee di navigazione interna in regime di concessione. [The recent decision in labor controversies regarding the personnel of railroads, tramways, and internal steamship lines.] *Riv. di Diritto Pub. e d. Pub. Ammin. in Italia.* 23(7) Jul. 367-376.—*Mario Comba.*

4413. CANTOR, NATHANIEL F. The prisoner and the law. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 23-32.—Whether or not the prisoner may sue or be sued, inherit property, or be compelled to work, or receive time off for good behavior are rights determined by the several state penal codes. More often it will be found that the activities of prison life are regulated by the rules of the various prisons, and, hence, the wardens become the fashioners of the prisoner's status. The term of sentence is determined by the legislature according to the crime committed. The mechanical and psychologically unsound penal statutes fixing in advance definite punishments should be repudiated. The future rights and liabilities of the offender are not clear, not only because the particular forms of the future penal institutions are in the making, but also because in the very nature of the new penal policy the status of the offender cannot be determined in advance. The state will have the right to place an offender who has been judicially found guilty in custody. But the specific obligations and responsibilities surrounding the sentence or the detention of the offender will be determined by the character of the particular inmate. The legislature will delegate authority to the trained prison personnel who will exercise wide discretionary powers.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4414. CARNELUTTI, FRANCESCO. La tutela penale della ricchezza. [The legal protection of wealth.] *Riv. Ital. di Diritto Penale.* 3(1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 7-24.—Crime against wealth represents one of the four fundamental types of punishable acts. The public good demands not only that the state be secure, orderly, and strong, but also that it be rich. Crimes against wealth can be classified into three groups: (1) Crimes against the production of wealth which comprise those against the régime of labor—strikes, sabotage, boycotts, etc.; (2) crimes against conservation of wealth or crimes against property, theft, appropriation, waste, etc.; (3) crimes against the circulation of wealth which involve the law of contracts, credit, money. (The author subdivides the above list and makes frequent reference to the Italian penal code in respect to each of these crimes).—*Helen May Cory.*

4415. CASS, E. R. Foreign observations and comments. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(3) Sep. 1931: 414-422.—The author, general secretary of the New York Prison Association, visited penal institutions and conferred with the officials in the following countries: England, Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, and Czechoslovakia. He briefly describes the systems of central control, tenure of office, size of institutions, systems of classification, the employment of prisoners, their education, training schools for prison officers, the after-care of the inmates, prison architecture, and the use made of probation and fines.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4416. CRECCHIO, GIUSEPPE de. La riforma penitenziaria. [Prison reform in Italy.] *Vita Ital.* 19(221) Aug. 1931: 176-184.—With the coming into force of the

new penal code and penal procedure in Italy, new regulations concerning reorganization of prisons have been issued. The author gives an account of these reforms and insists on the innovations introduced therein.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4417. CZERNICKI, KAROL. Działalność sądów powszechnych w latach 1925–1928. [The activity of the tribunals in Poland, 1925–1928.] *Kwartalnik Statystyczny*. 8(2) 1931: 609–643.—The author gives statistical data on the development of civil and penal cases brought before the tribunals. Civil cases have a tendency to increase, penal cases to diminish.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4418. DAVIES, AUDREY M. Criminal statistics and the national commission's report. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22(3) Sep. 1931: 357–374.—The reviewer of the report on criminal statistics by the Wickersham Commission shows that some of the recommendations of the commission are absolutely opposed to each other and that they recommend laws with respect to the gathering and transmitting of criminal statistics without stating any particulars looking to the formulation of such a plan. Misleading inferences are set up as to current conditions. Data included deal with conditions only up to December, 1929. The author criticizes the commission's report both as to form and inconsistency in substance. Appended to the article are several comments by Lent D. Upson, who maintains that criticism of the president's commission directed against the accuracy of police statistics is unfair. He also shows that it would be wiser for the department of justice rather than the bureau of the census to collect crime data, thus meeting the criticism of the Wickersham Commission.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4419. DAVIDSON, ROBERT L. Prison architecture. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 33–39.—Particular solutions are not of importance so much as emphasizing the functional approach in prison construction. The actual treatment of prisoners must be accompanied by quarters designed to carry out the value of group classification. The prison quarters for work, exercise and recreation, education, hospital, classification, reception, utilities, administrative offices, dining room facilities, and other purposes must be arranged on the basis of performance requirements. The prison board must work out a complete program, then the architect can translate the plans into blueprints, steel and concrete.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4420. FALCO, ENRICO ROMANO-di. Gli elementi politici e sociologici del progetto definitivo di codice penale. [Political and sociological elements of the definitive draft of the penal code.] *Riv. Ital. di Diritto Penale*. 2(5) May 1930: 434–461.—The draft of the new penal code is a resumé in itself of the fundamental principles of fascism. Hierarchical sentiment, anti-democracy, pragmatism, convergence of all the natural forces towards the higher interests of production, defense of public mortality, family order, and protection of youth are illustrated in the manner in which the code preserves the traditional idea of the responsibility of the person for his actions, the fight against crime at its source—the personality of the criminal—in measures to protect young people from crime, and measures concerning security and punishment.—*Helen May Cory.*

4421. GILL, HOWARD B. The prison labor problem. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 83–101.—Private control of prison labor has given way to public supervision of prison industries. In 1885 only 4 states operated under public control. By 1923 only 15 states retained private control. The Hawes-Cooper Act of 1929, which is to take effect in January, 1934 prohibits the sale of convict-made goods outside of the state where manufactured. Only two state-controlled industries will be affected by the Hawes-Cooper Act, viz., the

twine industry of Indiana and the furniture industry in Iowa. Another proposal, establishing by legislation the exclusive state-use system in each state, is advocated by the American Federation of Labor. Exclusive state use for prison products is found in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. The system, judged by the conditions in these states, has not justified the expectations of its proponents. Joint advisory committees consisting of representatives from the prison industry and free industry have been appointed for certain prison industries and have developed a common basis for procedure. Or as an alternative a trained industrial engineer in charge of the prison industries program has been introduced, as in New Jersey or Massachusetts.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4422. JAROTZKY, H. v. "Fort mit dem Zuchthaus." Ein Beitrag zur Reform des Strafrechts. [The passing of the jail.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 22(2) Feb. 1931: 84–104.—The whole trend of penal administration indicates a marked decline in jail sentences in Germany, with a concomitant increase in prison sentences and in extramural punishment and supervision.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

4423. KADEČKA, FERDINAND. Verkappte Zufallshaftung. [Hidden hazards in responsibility.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform*. 22(2) Feb. 1931: 65–77.—There are many instances in which the theory of responsibility breaks down as a satisfactory basis for establishing criminal guilt. Despite Christianity and Kantian philosophy, we have not yet reached the stage of ethical advance which permeates the teachings of the Greek and Roman philosophies.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

4424. KIRCHWEY, GEORGE W. The prison's place in the penal system. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 13–22.—The principle cause of the recent rise in the prison population of the several states is the passion for drastic punishments, as expressed by the Baumes' laws enacted and similar legislation. In recent years the radical penologists have turned upon the policy of the retributive-deterrent school. Fundamental reform along this line must start with the legislature and the courts. Only a tide of public opinion, however, will sweep the legislatures and courts from their ancient moorings to the inherited system of punitive policies.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4425. MARCUSE, M. Über die Glaubwürdigkeit sexueller Beschuldigungen durch Kinder und Jugendliche. [The credibility of charges of sexual misdemeanors brought by children and adolescents.] *Z. f. Sexualwissenschaft. u. Sexualpol.* 17 1931: 463–486.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 5: 4531.

4426. SANTORO, ARTURO. Il nuovo regolamento per gli istituti di prevenzione e di pena. [New regulations for preventive and penal institutions.] *Scuola Positiva*. 11(8–9) Aug.–Sep. 1931: 390–395.—In connection with the various penal establishments there is a supervisory judge whose function it is to inspect each institution periodically, to give counsel relative to admission and liberation of convicts, and to deliberate on the question of transfers of prisoners from one institution to another, even in the case of the insane. The penal institutions of Italy may be grouped under three categories: those for preventive custody; special penal institutions, such as institutions for juveniles, agricultural colonies, houses of punishment, institutions for social readaptation, institutions for habitual and professional criminals, etc. The fundamental principles in the execution of a sentence are: there must be work for all; there must be isolation only at night. The prisoners are paid for their work according to an established scale. From 60 to 90% of the earnings is retained by the state for reparation of damages, maintenance while in prison, and defraying the cost of legal procedure. What is left

is the prisoner's remuneration. The illiterates must attend school and all of those professing no religion must attend Catholic service. Provisions are made for other denominations.—*G. I. Giardini.*

4427. SWANCARA, FRANK. Fundamentalism and the law. *U. S. Law Rev.* 65 (11) Nov. 1931: 593-604.—At the present time statutes providing for the punishment of the crime of blasphemy exist in the following states: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Vermont. These statutes are analyzed and a number of blasphemy cases described. There is no serious agitation anywhere for the repeal of these statutes, and laws may be invoked against Unitarians, Modernists, Friends, followers of Mrs. Eddy, and others not fundamentalist; however, they are probably now intended to be invoked for the purpose of silencing communists or strike leaders when they happen to intermingle atheistic expressions with their discourses.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4428. WILCOX, CLAIR. The open door. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 157 Sep. 1931: 102-112.—A description of the various methods of release from prison and the relative importance of these methods. The mechanisms of pardon, good-time laws, the indefinite sentence, parole supervision, and the indeterminate sentence are discussed. The official reports in recent years, such as these of the New York State Crime Commission, the Pennsylvania State Parole Commission, the report of the Illinois system made by Bruce, Burgess, and Harno, and the most recent report of the Lewisohn Committee of New York State as well as the Wickersham inquiry on parole, all commend parole as the most desirable of the possible methods of release. It is reasonable to expect more effective administration of parole work. Better preparation, more qualified workers, more skillful methods of investigation and supervision will make parole an increasingly effective instrument of penal treatment.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 4548, 4673)

4429. CRESS, GERALD. A sheriff tries crime prevention. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (3) Sep. 1931: 422-429.—Although the duties of a sheriff are the apprehension and arrest of criminals, the sheriff of Mason City, Iowa, deliberately set out on a program of crime prevention. The article discusses the various procedures followed.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4430. JOHNSON, MELVIN M. Jury issues in civil cases. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11 (3) Jun. 1931: 343-348.—Whenever a jury renders a general verdict in any civil action, it should be required to answer such reasonable number of simple interrogatories as are propounded by the trial judge of his own accord or on motion of any party. These interrogatories with the answers should be treated as special findings and become a part of the record of the case. If inconsistent with the general verdict, a special finding should control and permit the court to give judgment accordingly. The courts could bring this result about of their own motion and without further legislation in most jurisdictions if they would take concerted action. Hesitance of the courts to take such forward steps is perhaps due to the almost complete control of legal procedure by legislatures. A simple statute declaratory of this principle of procedure

could be supplemented by appropriate court rule.—*Harold R. Enslov.*

4431. LANE, WINTHROP D. Parole procedure in New Jersey. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (3) Sep. 1931: 375-405.—The author describes the administrative set-up of the department of institutions and agencies, the machinery by which this central department undertakes to individualize the treatment in institutions of all offenders, the relation between parole and preceding life in the institution, the machinery by which parole decisions are reached, and the staff, purposes, and policies of the supervisory department. New Jersey has attempted to devise a technique whereby every correctional institution in the state will adopt uniform policies in treating the individual.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4432. UNSIGNED. Florida's new chancery procedure act enacted by the 1931 legislature. *Florida State Bar Assn. Law J.* 5 (4) Aug. 1931: 105-161.

4433. WOODS, DAMON C. The French court of assizes. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (3) Sep. 1931: 325-334.—The court of assizes is the principal criminal court in France and the only one that functions with a jury. It is composed of a president and two associates. The judges are chosen by examination and may be assigned from one jurisdiction to another. A commission of judges, usually three in number, receives the reports of examining magistrates on cases which they have investigated. No oral testimony is received. The clerk of the court merely reads the testimony and documents in each case. Upon this evidence the commission, known as the chamber of accusation, returns its findings. At least five days before the appearance of the accused in the court, a copy of the indictment must be left with him. The accused also must give notice to the government *procureur* 24 hours in advance of any witness he intends to use. The selection of a jury usually takes from 10 to 15 minutes. Art. 319 of the French code of procedure defines the powers of the president of the court. In theory the magistrate's discretion is the only limit in the reception or exclusion of evidence. The exercise of this power, when clearly abused, may be reviewed on appeal. Next to the president, the attorney for the defendant is the most active participant in the French assize trial. The victim of the alleged crime may intervene. In addition to aiding the prosecution, the civil party may demand pecuniary damages or restitution of property at the same trial. Even though the jury's verdict carries an acquittal, the court may render judgment against the defendant for damages. Comments of the president in the course of the examination at the trial are considered a valuable aid to the jury. A question as to the existence of mitigating circumstances is mandatory in all cases. A majority of the jurors decides the answer to any question read to them by the foreman. In delivering a verdict to the court the foreman must indicate that each question has been answered by a majority of the jury. If the defendant is found guilty, the *procureur général* expresses to the court his opinion concerning the punishment to be inflicted. The president then deliberates with his associates and sentence is pronounced. Appeals may be made on various grounds.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

4434. ZENNI, F. Sul progetto del nuovo codice di procedura penale. [The draft of the new code of penal procedure.] *Riv. Ital. di Diritto Penale.* 2 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-8; (2) Feb. 1930: 105-122; (3) Mar. 1930: 225-240.—The new and the old codes are compared article by article.—*Helen May Cory.*

THE PUBLIC SERVICES

DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 4399, 4569-4570)

4435. BILLINGS, CURTIS. Cities can reduce their traffic toll. *Pub. Management*. 13 (11) Nov. 1931: 369-371.—Milton V. Smith.

4436. DOWLING, NOEL T. Motor vehicle statutes: "hit and run"; service of process on non-residents. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (12) Dec. 1931: 796-798, 814.—The legislative product on motor vehicles has been notable in its range and implication, both on the preventive and remedial sides. There is a growing dissatisfaction with common law methods of dealing with motor vehicle cases as measured by social results. Some of the current motor vehicle legislation of a remedial character is briefly referred to and two types of such legislation are discussed in detail. The first is concerned with the identification of operators of motor vehicles; the second with service of process on non-resident motorists.—F. R. Aumann.

4437. HOUGH, R. B., Jr., and PERSONS, W. B. The raw material aspect of industrial preparedness. *Harvard Business Rev.* 10 (1) Oct. 1931: 97-108.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

4438. MEYER, Lt. Colonel. Que serait une guerre prochaine? [What will the next war be like?] *Rev. Pol. et Litt., Rev. Bleue*. 69 (14) Jul. 18, 1931: 428-430.—Land warfare will be much like that of the last war, with trenches, barbed wire, and artillery. If Germany should attack France today, she would be no more able than in 1914 to pierce the French lines of defense. Victory in the next war will go to the party that is supreme in the air. Compared to the air force, every other service will be child's play; it will be able to do everything, except occupy and hold enemy territory.—B. J. Hovde.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 4646, 4652, 4659, 4682)

4439. LIDE, EDWIN S. Constitutional basis of public school education. *U. S. Office Educ. Leaflet No. 40*. Jul. 1931: pp. 11.—Most constitutional provisions relate to state, rather than to local, organization, support, and control of schools and to public schools in general. Legislatures are for the most part free to create such types of local units as they may think best adapted to conditions within their state. Four types of provisions appear in the constitutions of a majority of states: (1) The furthering of the educational interests of the state is made the responsibility of the legislature; (2) the use of public school funds for sectarian purposes is prohibited; (3) the source, care, and method of apportioning the state school fund are prescribed; (4) the manner of selection, qualifications, term, and sometimes the salary of the principal state school officials are prescribed. Current literature questions the wisdom of including provisions of the latter two types. Only provisions which represent a settled policy on the part of the state, and which changing conditions will not readily affect, should be written into the basic law.—Laverne Burchfield.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 3722, 4126-4127, 4129, 4132, 4197, 4200, 4202, 4238-4239, 4262-4263, 4611, 4701, 4711, 4713, 4726, 4728, 4730-4732)

4440. ADLER, LEONHARD. Das Verkehrsproblem in Beziehung zu Städtebau und Landesplanung in Deutschland. [The transportation problem in relation to city and land planning in Germany.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt.

1. 1931: 236-257.—Of the German population 65% is in urban areas. Street cars are the most important means of transportation, but in towns of over a million inhabitants subways are needed. Traffic has increased from 40 journeys per year per inhabitant in 1875 to 450 in 1929. Auto registration has increased to 10 times that of 1914. One fare should prevail in the city. Speed and safety should be increased. New streets should be made wide, and where old streets cannot be widened parallel streets made. Grade crossings should be reduced, and corners rounded with a radius of at least 7 meters. Decentralization is a fundamental remedy.—Robinson Newcomb.

4441. ALBERTINI, CESARE. Le problème du trafic par rapport à l'aménagement urbain et régional en Italie. [The traffic problem in relation to city and regional planning in Italy.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 298-301.—Robinson Newcomb.

4442. AMINOFF, BERNDT. The traffic problem in relation to town planning in Helsingfors. *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 226-235.—Building regulations adopted for Finland in 1856 provided for wide, straight, and regularly spaced streets. That provision has somewhat simplified present traffic problems, which are otherwise difficult due to the fact that the sea separates the city from most of its suburbs. The railways, built as trunk lines, are being made to serve suburban traffic. Buses have reduced rail commuting. Street car traffic is increasing. Island suburbs are reached by ferries in the summer, and autos and buses in the winter. Spring and fall transportation is not easy. A new rapid transit line and new motor roads are under consideration.—Robinson Newcomb.

4443. BAUMGART, MIECZYŚLAW. Chałupnicy a rozporządzenie Prezydenta z 16.3 1928 roku o umowie o pracę robotników. [Home workers and the decree of March 16, 1928, concerning the labor-contract.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 164-168.—The author shows the difficulties arising from the endeavor to apply the provisions of the law on the labor contract to home workers in Poland.—O. Eisenberg.

4444. BENEŠ, IVO. Le problème du trafic par rapport à l'aménagement urbain et régional en Tchécoslovaquie. [The traffic problem in relation to city and regional planning in Czechoslovakia.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 158-165.—A small number of well arranged roads is preferable to a large number of poor roads, and the cost of maintenance is less. Rural population is too scattered to permit of a complete system of roads and means must be found for concentrating the population. For urban planning a simplified procedure must be provided for re-plotting to overcome the difficulty arising from complex land ownership.—Robinson Newcomb.

4445. BJERREGAARD, K. The abolition of slums in Copenhagen. *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 27-35.—Following a severe epidemic of cholera in 1853 the medical union of the city took up the question of housing. Some 727 new buildings were erected, but no steps were taken to destroy the old slums. Legislation making possible the destruction of slum areas was passed in 1887, 1898, and 1908, and slums may now be eliminated by both municipal action and action taken under schemes approved by the city. Loans may also be granted for housing programs. Expropriation of slum dwellings has taken place but seldom as exorbitant prices must usually be paid; however, large scale housing projects have been encouraged by means of loans, and by direct building. About 10,000 small flats have been built since 1916.

Some 6,000 families have been transferred from slum areas, and but 600 remain to be cared for, out of a population of about 605,000.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4446. BRADWAY, JOHN S. Public or private aid work? *Pub. Management.* 13 (11) Nov. 1931: 371-372.—*Milton V. Smith.*

4447. BRANDT, JÜRGEN. Die Beseitigung ver-
wahrloster Wohnviertel in Deutschland. [Abolition of
slums in Germany.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town
Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 75-89.—
Since the war financial difficulties have made it neces-
sary in many instances to destroy or rebuild individual
structures rather than to improve entire areas, as
should be done. German laws do not permit of expro-
priation for rehousing schemes, though conditions in
Saxony and Württemberg are more favorable than in the
rest of the country. Another difficulty is the lack of
money to rehouse evicted slum dwellers.—*Robinson
Newcomb.*

4448. CLARK, FRANKLIN A., and JOHNSON,
W. SCOTT. Results of the operation of the standard
milk ordinance in Missouri. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (24)
Jun. 12, 1931: 1413-1424.—There are 19 cities, having
a population of 315,127, operating under the ordinance.
The sanitary quality of the retail raw milk has im-
proved 54%, and of the raw milk delivered to pasteuriza-
tion plants 90%. The improvement in pasteurization
plants is 60%. There has been an increase in the con-
sumption of pasteurized milk. Two cities now have over
50% of their milk pasteurized and two others between
40 and 50%. Pasteurized milk sales have increased
108%. The consumption of market milk has increased
18%. The per capita consumption of milk in 17 cities is
0.74 of a pint per day.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4449. CROXTON, FRED C. The federal role in a
public employment service. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.*
21 (3) Sep. 1931: 303-307.—A properly conceived public
employment office is a business organization serving the
worker, the employer, and the community. It includes
the local community, the state and the federal govern-
ments, and management and labor. It should be di-
rected by a carefully selected committee with responsi-
bility to assist in developing local policies and plans;
in securing the highest possible type of personnel and
adequate financial support; and in interpreting the work
of the office to the community. The state should bring
together the local offices into a state system, providing
part of the funds. It should provide general supervision
and maintain a clearing house for all districts within the
state. The federal system must have the confidence of
all parties concerned. A special coordinating committee
is needed. Subsidies should be granted to the states
only on condition that there be satisfactory personnel
in the positions, cooperation, clearance of information,
and adequate quarters, records, reports, and standards.
The federal government should serve as a coordinating
organization to secure operation among state offices. It
should organize cooperating states into districts and
finally into a unit for clearance purposes, and should
provide the franking privilege and furnish all office
forms and supplies. It should develop a method of meas-
uring unemployment trends.—*G. G. Groat.*

4450. DYKSTRA, C. A. Municipal costs and unem-
ployment relief. *Pub. Management.* 13 (11) Nov. 1931:
361-364.—Citizens would realize what their city is do-
ing if the budget could be presented in terms of service
—something to show them that public relief is lighten-
ing their private burdens toward relief and frequently in
a less expensive way than private organizations would
be able to do. The national government is unaware of
what the municipality is bearing in unemployment rel-
ief. Cities need correlated information on employment
and a national program of employment agencies and
employment distribution. Cities have not been asked

to sit in on any national commissions and conferences
on unemployment.—*Milton V. Smith.*

4451. FOARD, FRED T. The county health unit
of yesterday and today. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (17) Apr.
24, 1931: 970-977.—There were 505 full-time county
health units in operation in the U. S. on Jan. 1, 1930.
Approximately 24% of the rural population is now
served by a reasonably effective health service. Since
the full time county health department movement
started a little less than 20 years ago, the national death
rate from all causes has dropped from a little more than
14 per 1,000 population to 11; the tuberculosis (respira-
tory) death rate has dropped from 138 per 100,000
population to 68; the infant-mortality rate has been
reduced from 129 per 1,000 to 68; the typhoid fever rate
has been reduced 80%; and the diphtheria rate about
65%.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4452. FUSELLI, EUGENIO. The traffic problem in
relation to regional planning in Italy. *13th Internat.
Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt.
1. 1931: 306-314.—Curves are being widened, grade
crossings reduced, street lines improved in the last two
years. Arrangements are being made to distribute traffic
on roads designed for varying speeds, weights, and
termini. Landscaping is kept in mind. Ribbon develop-
ment is becoming a danger. Existing distribution of land
ownership on the periphery of cities handicaps plans.
Local loyalties make regional cooperation difficult.
Naples has absorbed nine local authorities and Milan
eleven. The tendency of the state to regulate the various
manifestations of national life brings us to the point of
seeing regional planning as a preparation for national
planning.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4453. GESZTELYI NAGY, LADISLAUS. A köz-
ségi háztartási törvényjavaslat agrárvonatkozásai.
[The agricultural aspects of the bill on communal bud-
gets.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 26 (4-5) Apr.-May 1931:
145-150.—The author approves of the principle of the
drafted bill, according to which a part of the income of
the communities under local self-government is to be
used in future for the satisfaction of their cultural needs.
But the bill neglects the outlying isolated farms. A con-
siderable part of the tax paying population of Hungary
lives on those isolated farms, and it would be only fair
to pay some attention to the betterment of their living
conditions. Other comments and recommendations fol-
low.—*Ladislau Reitzer.*

4454. GOODHUE, FRANK W. Report of the com-
mittee on uniform settlement laws and the transfer of
dependents. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (3) Sep. 1931: 395-399.
—After carefully investigating the national situation,
this special committee of the Association of Public Wel-
fare Officials concludes that it is impractical to attempt
the enactment of a uniform settlement law, because of
the great variation in present practice among the states.
Effort should instead be directed toward securing uni-
form laws for the relief of dependents. Many archaic
laws need to be amended or repealed and in their place
state authorities should be authorized to negotiate
agreements of interchange of dependents which will be
humane and equitable. Agreements existing between 16
states regarding transfer of mentally diseased and de-
fective persons are recommended as a basis.—*Harriett
M. Bartlett.*

4455. GUYE, ROBERT. Post-war building diffi-
culties and housing policy in Europe. *Internat. Labour
Rev.* 24 (2-3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 201-227.—In Great
Britain the acts of July 31 and Dec. 23, 1919, set up a
comprehensive scheme of subsidies to local authorities
and private undertakings for the construction of houses
fulfilling certain conditions. In the Netherlands, Swe-
den, Norway, and Denmark legislation was passed to
facilitate the granting of loans for the building of small
dwellings. In all these countries the expected fall in

prices occurred, building costs were stabilized, though at a comparatively high level, rents of old dwellings were gradually raised, and, with the exception of Great Britain, building activities became normal without the need of any subsidies. In Great Britain, the policy of assistance on a large scale provided by the legislation of 1919 had to be abandoned two years later on account of the rapid rise in prices. The acts of 1923 and 1924 instituted new systems of subsidies to private builders and to local authorities. Effective measures have been taken towards a systematic clearance and rebuilding of slums and the improvement of rural housing. Finland, from 1920 to 1924, granted emergency loans, free of interest for ten years, supplemented in 1922 by an instalment system. Through an energetic system of rent increases, all restrictions were abolished in 1924, commercial building started and no more subsidies needed. In Czechoslovakia rents are still controlled strictly and help is still required from the state, mainly in the form of credit guarantees. In Italy, France, and Belgium inflation was prolonged and prices kept on rising. In France and Italy public utility bodies were enabled to borrow on a large scale from credit institutions and other institutions well supplied with capital. In Belgium the state advanced most of the capital to the national society for cheap dwellings which then distributed it among recognized local societies. In France and Belgium rents were maintained at a low level by legislation and in Italy by the semi-official action of the Fascist organization of landlords. In France credit facilities and subsidies were granted more liberally and in Belgium the system of subsidies was extended and made more elastic. In Italy private building was encouraged by facilitating building loans and by fiscal relief. In Austria, Poland, and Germany the initial attempts to encourage building were wrecked in the general chaos produced by the great inflation. Later, a special tax was levied on the tenants of old dwellings, or rather part of the rents due to owners was collected by the governments for financing the building of new houses. Up to the end of 1929 Germany had collected more than four billion marks and had assisted building mainly through second and third mortgages granted on advantageous terms. In Austria, by the same means, the municipality of Vienna, since 1923, has written off the whole cost of buildings it has erected and rents charged cover only the costs of repairs and management. In Poland, after 1927 when the zloty was stabilized, the building fund was financed by a tax on rents and a tax on building sites.—*P. J. Haegy.*

4456. HALS, HARALD. Die Beseitigung verwaarloster Wohnviertel in Norwegen. [Elimination of slums in Norway.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 121-127.—The housing shortage has made it difficult to use recently acquired powers to declare buildings unfit for habitation. If a particular building is ordered demolished tenants may oppose eviction orders on the grounds that no new building is available, and that if the order is executed they must move to the street. Entire quarters may be expropriated for slum clearance schemes, providing the municipality does its best to supply other building plots to replace the ones taken.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4457. HEILIGENTHAL, R. Die Lehren der letzten Kongresse. [The lessons of the last congresses.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 378-388.—The garden city idea has been strengthened by recent developments. Traffic has been studied more on its technical than its economic side. Regional planning is essential as is cooperation between town planning and transport authorities. Zoning is also needed. Administrative districts should be coordinated. Regional plans tend to be negative. The region, as a new local government area, might include a large

rural area with the town as its economic center. Characteristics of old areas can frequently be preserved by ring streets. Minimum open spaces and maximum densities are suggested. Expropriation is advisable for large scale improvements. Technical suggestions for carrying out a plan are given. The cost of tenements as against cottages will vary with regulations. Cottages have certain advantages. Social welfare measures are necessary for the poorest groups, which must be treated separately. The use of machinery is reducing building costs. Large scale operations, and improved transport facilities are important in keeping costs down. (English and French summaries.)—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4458. HOYTEMA, J. F. van. Die Beseitigung verwaarloster Wohnviertel in Niederländisch Indien. [The elimination of slums in the Netherlands Indies.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 36-42.—Slums exist only in the poorest native quarters, the *kampongs*, which usually have no drainage or sewerage. Houses are irregularly placed, sunlight and fresh air excluded, and the areas almost uninhabitable. The power to compel owners to keep houses exists, but the owners are the occupants in most cases, and too poor to make any improvements. In clearing sites it is inadvisable to pay for the land taken in money, as the natives would squander the cash. It is preferable to relocate entire *kampongs*. But when that is done the life of the town is dislocated as the natives must live near the European houses, factories, shops, etc. All new houses must be built of plague proof materials.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4459. HUNT, FRANK. The abolition of slums in England. *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 46-58.—Existing slums are of three classes: overcrowded but structurally sound houses; overbuilt but not badly laid out land; a combination of the first two with poor layout and dilapidated buildings. Reconstruction is the only remedy for the third type of slums. Owners and tenants are made responsible for cleaning up the first type. In the second type the city can compel the demolition of objectionable buildings. Where an entire area is cleared as dangerous to health, site value only is paid as the buildings are a public nuisance rather than valuable. In case additional area is needed to make possible a comprehensive rehousing scheme, full value is paid for good houses taken. The central authority has also assumed responsibility for remedying housing conditions; 50% of the loss involved in slum clearance had been advanced by the state, but the law of 1930 changed that to a grant for each person removed and rehoused.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4460. KEMPELEN, AUGUST von. Das Verkehrsproblem in Beziehung zu Städtebau und Landesplanung in Budapest. [The transportation problem in relation to city and land planning in Budapest.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 289-295.—The river divides the city, and the few bridges cause districts to develop at their heads, while other districts grow up in the suburbs. An increasing amount of long distance traffic is now carried by motor vehicles.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4461. KEPPLER, ARIE. L'abolition des taudis aux Pays-Bas. [Elimination of slums in Holland.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 90-99.—There are almost no slums in Holland that need to be entirely cleared. There are areas in which certain dwellings need to be torn down or renovated. Where expropriation and re-development are decided upon, state loans repayable over 50 years are given in exchange for the property, whether single buildings or large areas. Buildings which may be made fit for habitation may be ordered improved, and if the order is not obeyed, the building may be declared unfit

for renting. Families evicted are taken care of according to their economic and cultural status. The government provides the capital for the new housing developments. A general planning scheme for the entire city is in preparation.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4462. KONING, W. de. Veertig jaar pensioen voor weduwen en weezen van burgerlijke rijksambtenaren. [Pensions for widows and orphans of civil officers and officials during forty years.] *Levensverzekering*. 8(4) Oct. 1931: 169-180.—A historical review of the regulations, and the technical results of this part of the general civil pension fund.—*A. G. Ploeg*.

4463. LAMSE, A. Das Verkehrsproblem in Riga. [The transportation problem in Riga.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 328-335.—The war reduced the size of the city, but some of the lost population has been recovered. The river is one of the great factors in planning transport facilities. Functional districts are being planned, as the topography and other factors suggest. Radial and circumferential roads will care for the traffic, and serve as by-pass roads at times. Special parts of the main radial roads will serve fast traffic, with stretches of 500-750 meters devoid of crossings.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4464. LEWIS, HAROLD, and TURNER, DANIEL L. The traffic and transportation problem of New York City. *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 350-366.—This is largely a condensation of the findings of the regional plan studies which showed that industries are becoming decentralized in many instances, that population is leaving the center, but that certain types of business activity are becoming centralized. Lack of planning for subcenters has led to a concentration of all types of transportation. Suburban traffic has increased at the rate of 7.4% per year. A large proportion of the freight must be transhipped across the Hudson. In 1914 nearly 39% of this freight was interchanged between lines. A belt line would reduce costs and aid decentralization. Joint inland freight terminals for less than carload freight will further increase the efficiency of this transportation. The number of passengers in excess of seats on the rapid transit is often over 300%. In the year ending June 30, 1930, 28.6% of the city's passengers were carried by the trams, 64.3% by rapid transit lines, and 7.1% by buses. The 1929 motor vehicle registration was 6.3 times that of 1916. New crossings of the major waterways are under discussion. A department of city planning was created by the city authorities in 1930.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4465. McANENY, GEORGE, and HEYDECKER, WAYNE D. The traffic problem in relation to town and regional planning in the United States of America. *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 367-375.—Goods can often be shipped half way across the continent for less cost than they can be transferred from a train to the consumer. The loss in the Borough of Manhattan through poor connections and street delays is about \$500,000 daily. The great towns have grown like starfishes. In contrast to this, growth through satellite cities has been proposed. The radial plan has come to stay. By planning loop highways to connect these radial roads it is possible to have satellite communities in suitable positions, with large open spaces around them. The business center of each town or city should be kept free from through traffic. Main line railroads should be free of suburban traffic, separate suburban lines should be constructed, and motor buses should serve as feeders to existing services and as independent services in areas that do not require suburban railways.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4466. MAETZ, HERMANN. Die Beseitigung verwarhloster Wohnviertel in Österreich. [Elimination of slums in Vienna.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 4-13.—

Vienna has suffered from the effects of the laudable desire to own one's own home. Badly built houses must be destroyed before they become slums. The control of housing by a central municipal authority would be the best means of preventing slums. An act of 1929 permits expropriation by public bodies for building residential units where a housing shortage exists, or where slum clearance is necessary. If owners of dilapidated or unhealthy houses who have received orders to demolish do not apply within six months for a permit to rebuild and do not start building within one year the property may be expropriated. If an owner of a plot of land that has not less than 30 m. frontage on a developed street does not apply for a building permit within six months of the third order to do so and does not commence building within one year of receiving the permit the property may be expropriated. Plots of land in themselves unsuitable for building may be expropriated. Expropriated owners are entitled to full compensation for all loss, which in cases of disagreement is settled by court decision. Lots may also be expropriated if needed.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4467. MALLING, V. Das Verkehrsproblem in Beziehung zu Städtebau und Landesplanung in Kopenhagen. [The transportation problem in relation to city and land planning in Copenhagen.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 177-191.—Eleven tables give data on freight and passenger traffic. The inner city is decreasing in size while the outer areas are growing. Emphasis on developing purely residential and commercial areas should be relaxed for the near future at least, and mixed areas stressed to reduce traffic. Lack of cooperation between local authorities is a big handicap to efficient service, and ribbon development has not been controlled. Special facilities are being created for cyclists.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4468. MAZURKIEWICZ, ANDRZEJ. Bezpieczeństwo i higiena pracy w pralniach chemicznych. [Security and hygiene in dry cleaning shops.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna*. 11(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 151-156.—Establishments which utilize fat dissolvents for their work present dangers, especially in small enterprises, where sanitary and hygienic conditions are deficient. Special regulations should be made in Poland with a view to improving prevailing unhealthy conditions in these shops.—*O. Eisenberg*.

4469. MÖLZER, E. Le problème du trafic par rapport à l'aménagement urbain et régional. [The traffic problem in relation to city and regional planning in Czechoslovakia.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 166-176.—Traffic difficulties in Prague are increased by hills and old narrow roads. There are 8 times as many motor vehicles as existed 10 years ago. A greater Prague has been formed by legislative enactment. The road system proposed will include an inner ring road, and 12 radial roads, a second ring road, and links with the radial roads in the outer area. Arterial roads will carry long distance traffic. Main roads to the satellite towns will pass these communities on the peripheries. Elevated crossings are planned for outer areas. In the inner areas arcades will be provided parallel to roads to reduce the cost and need of widening. Truck and passenger traffic will be separated. Air, electric, and bus traffic will be coordinated.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4470. MORROW, DWIGHT W. The value of community planning. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(11) Nov. 1931: 627-629.—*Harvey Walker*.

4471. MÜLLER, JOHANNES. Die wirtschaftliche und soziale Gesetzgebung des Deutschen Reiches. [Economic and social legislation in Germany.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökon. u. Stat.* 135(3) Sep. 1931: 369-374.

4472. MUSIL, FRANZ. Das Verkehrsproblem in

Beziehung zu Städtebau und Landesplanung. [The traffic problem in relation to city and regional planning.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 150-157.—Traffic tends to increase twice as fast as population. To keep it within bounds, industrial satellite towns should be developed early in the growth of the city, along radial roads, and growth should proceed systematically according to pre-arranged plans.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4473. NOLAN, JOHN. Roanoke's planning action in city and county. *City Planning.* 6 (4) Oct. 1930: 243-258.—Roanoke was one of the pioneer small cities to develop a plan (1907). A comprehensive plan was officially adopted in 1928. Since then a new tax map and card index of real estate holdings has been prepared, reappraisal and equalization of taxes have been initiated, an aerial map of the city prepared, and execution of the plan begun.—*Lois Olson.*

4474. OPOLSKI, JOSEPH. Le problème du trafic par rapport à l'aménagement urbain et régional en Pologne. [The traffic problem in relation to city and regional planning in Poland.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr. Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 336-339.—Street railway routes increased from 70,580 m. in 1913 to 180,250 m. in 1930, though the population increased only 30%. Intense central development must be prevented. Fares on the river are low and traffic heavy.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4475. OUALID, W. La législation sociale. [Social legislation (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Econ. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 1058-1068.—*W. Jaffé.*

4476. PALME, ANTONIE. Die Beschränkungen der Vertragsfreiheit im englischen Arbeitsrecht durch die Minimallohngesetzgebung. [The limitations in freedom of contract in English labor law by minimum wage legislation.] *Reichsarbeitsblatt.* 11 (27) Sep. 25, 1931: II 543-II 545.

4477. PEAR, WILLIAM H. How Boston feeds its hungry from tax funds. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (11) Nov. 1931: 635-637.—The Massachusetts relief policy, which Boston shares, is based upon the assumption of general public responsibility for the protection of people in serious want, rather than trusting for that protection to private benefaction. In 1930, 91% of the relief expenditure of \$4,500,000 was from public funds. The government furnishes the money, the private agencies the social case workers. There is a central case index maintained in the public welfare building by both private and public funds.—*Harvey Walker.*

4478. PEPLER, G. L. The traffic problem in relation to town and regional planning in Great Britain. *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 192-198.—Nearly 50% of the population live within 15 miles of one of the large ports, 80% live in or near town, and 50% of the population is in five areas that comprise 10% of the country's surface. Industry is similarly concentrated. Only four railroad companies exist. They may operate road and air vehicles, and they own some docks. Road mileage has increased about 1% in the last decade, and motor registration 300%. Coastwise and canal shipping is decreasing. Air ports are increasing, but airships are not likely to prove a serious competitor of existing domestic means of transport. National requirements should predominate in determining routes, and local circumstances in determining width and layout. The ideal highway plan allows no building along the frontage, few cross roads, no disturbances in laying of utilities, and no grade crossings. Circumferential roads decrease concentration. Roads should be coordinated with all other forms of transport.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4479. PEREDA VALDES, ILDEFONSO. Social legislation in Uruguay. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (3) Dec. 1930: 314-316.—Work accidents legislation is based on the most advanced developments. Since

1915 there has been an 8 hour day law, with its complement in the obligatory law providing for a weekly day of rest. A law of 1918 provides for the suspension of night work from 8 P.M. until 5 A.M. in such occupations as baking, the manufacture of vermicelli, dough, candies, etc. The old-age pension law, adopted in 1919, provides that every person who reaches the age of 70, and every person who suffers from total disability, shall have a pension of at least 96 pesos (about \$100) per year, or its equivalent in direct assistance. The minimum wage law of 1923 provides for a wage of at least 18 pesos monthly. The popular assurance law makes unattachable in all operations of the Banco de Seguros of the state all capital to the value of 5,000 pesos and all incomes to the amount of 1,200 pesos annually.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4480. PICK, FRANK. The traffic problem in relation to town and regional planning in London. *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 203-225.—Activities are localized, and traffic is mainly convergent. Few live in the center of the city. In 1930, 518 local journeys per inhabitant, requiring 173 hours time, were made that people might live near London rather than in it. The density in London is low, even in the few remaining slum areas. Since 1916, 112 miles of new arterial roads have been built and circular roads are being constructed. The suburban network of railways serves 700 square miles with a route mileage of 524, 273 of which are electrified. There are 117 miles of subways, which are the keys to the suburbs. Street car service is being reduced. Five thousand buses cover 1256 miles of roads. They carry the casual travelers largely, as in 1930 59% paid but 1d. fare. Main streets should allow for three lines of traffic in each direction. Streets should radiate, and cross circular highways, including one around the congested area. Arterial highways should never be more than a mile and a half apart. Subways should follow the main arterial highways. Skyscrapers should have a wide setting. Street cars should be supplementary to subways and buses should run in overlapping routes.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4481. PRAGIEROWA, EUGENIA. Ustawodawstwo chatupnicze. [Legislation on home work.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 134-141.—The author gives a survey of the regulations concerning home work in the most important countries of the world.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4482. PROCHÁZKA, L. P. L'abolition des taudis en Tchécoslovaquie. [Elimination of slums in Czechoslovakia.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 14-26.—Czechoslovak laws are too diverse and no provision for systematic clearance of entire slum sections has yet been made, nor is the question of expropriating land or buildings for making traffic improvements considered, except in Prague. However, these defects are to be remedied in the near future by a proposed new act applicable to the whole country. Every local authority will be empowered to expropriate buildings of any kind when necessary for slum clearance, traffic improvement, or replanning schemes. Compensation provision is also stipulated. By the tenants provision act dwellings must be provided for evicted tenants. (English summary.)—*Allene E. Thornburgh.*

4483. REMY, ING. Das Berliner Verkehrsproblem und die Reichsbahn. [The German railway and Berlin traffic problems.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 258-274.—Officials of the Reichsbahn have adopted an extensive construction program with the health of the city in mind as much as profits. Fares, administration, and construction were all worked out by one central authority. The first step for the future is electrification. Cutting through the town from north to south is also

being considered. East and west suburban lines already come to the central station. If the comprehensive plan is carried out other transport services will have to restrain their tendency to expansion.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4484. RISLER, GEORGES. L'abolition des taudis en France. [The elimination of slums in France.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 65-74.—The public health act of June 17, 1915, gave the local authorities the right to expropriate land and buildings for public health purposes, without the reservations which had existed in former laws. The municipal council has the right to declare property unfit, and proper compensation is fixed by jury with the assistance of three assessors. Such compensation is based on the market value less the amount necessary to put it in good condition. There is no appeal. Tenants evicted are also compensated to the extent of three months' rent. Plans are now being made to build dwellings for evicted persons. Future plans call for a comprehensive policy.—*Allene E. Thornburgh*.

4485. ROBBINS, R. B. United States civil service retirement and disability fund. *Record (Amer. Inst. Actuaries)*. 20 (1) Jun. 1931: 45-67.

4486. ROZANSKI, STANISLAW. Das Verkehrsproblem in Beziehung zu Städtebau und Landesplanung in Polen. [The traffic problem in relation to city and land planning in Poland.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 343-349.—Commercial sections should be in the center, surrounded by mixed commercial and residential areas separated by wedge sections, and with industrial parts on the outskirts. Arterial and circular roads will then care for the traffic.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4487. SCHMIDT, CARL CHR. The organization and functions of the Swedish Royal Social Board. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 37 (2) Sep. 1931: 190-202.—The Swedish Royal Social Board is a permanent organization whose members are appointed by the king for life. It presents to the government, after investigation, decisions upon measures within its field which are to come before the king in council, provides information on questions referred to it, and makes researches and reports to the government officials. The board consists of a general director and six bureaus. Bureau I has to do with the labor market, labor conciliation, arbitration work, emigration and immigration questions, housing conditions, alcohol problems. Bureau II handles questions of health and protection from accident. Bureau III deals with the voluntary sickness associations and various mutual aid societies. Bureau IV keeps statistical reports on (1) collective agreements, strikes, and lockouts, (2) the development of the labor market, (3) changes in the cost of living, (4) the development of co-operative enterprises. The work of Bureau V is purely statistical, including farm labor, housing, and industrial wages. Bureau VI deals with the department's own administration and personnel.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

4488. SCHUT, P. BAKKER. Das Verkehrsproblem in den Niederlanden in Beziehung zu Städtebau und Landesplanung. [The traffic problem in Holland in relation to city and land planning.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr. Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 275-285.—Holland's problems are similar to those of other countries except for the greater use of water and of automobiles. There is one cyclist for every 2.7 of the population. The legal basis for a comprehensive traffic plan is lacking. Auto and bicycle license taxes furnish the means for the present road improvement. Air traffic is more important for external than internal traffic. Owing to the nature of the subsoil, road and bridge construction is costly. Satellite towns are already evolving, and bringing with them unfortunate ribbon developments.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4489. SFINTESCU, C. L'abolition des taudis en Roumanie. [Abolition of slums in Rumania. *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 128-135.—The problem has not been attacked as a whole. Local authorities may order the improvement or demolition of unsanitary buildings, without compensation. Examples of attempts to improve entire neighborhoods are very rare, though many slums exist. Compensation must be paid for good houses in an unhealthy quarter. High compensation is usually awarded. Rent restriction has caused some owners to demolish slum dwellings in order to build new ones not subject to rent laws; and has caused some owners to fail to repair houses, and allow them to degenerate to slums. New city plans call for a ring of green around each city, and as slums are usually in the periphery, this will mean the demolition of many slums.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4490. TESTA, VIRGILIO. L'abolition des taudis en Italie. [Abolition of slums in Italy.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin, Papers*. Pt. 1. 1931: 110-120.—Naples has been given authority to carry out general clearance schemes, but as the need in other cities is not so pressing such power has not been given any other community. Slums have in general been reduced through assistance to families to return to the country, aid to housing societies in the form of subsidies, construction of working class residential units, including temporary and permanent structures, and money grants to owners of land on which unsatisfactory dwellings are located to encourage them to rebuild.—*Robinson Newcomb*.

4491. THALENHORST, KARL. Stadt und Landesplanung. Bremen. [City and land planning in Bremen.] *Stadtbaukunst*. 12 (6) Sep. 1931: 55-58.

4492. TUNSTALL, Mrs. ALFRED M. State and community organization for child welfare: Alabama's program of state and local cooperation. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 97-104.—Primary responsibility for the development of service for neglected, dependent, delinquent, or otherwise handicapped children in Alabama is vested in the county welfare board. Members of this board must be certified, the state department of education, the state child welfare commission concurring. Certification requirements stipulate graduation from an approved college, three year's experience in supervised social work or in teaching, and some social training. The county units serve children by working with families that are negligent as to school attendance, by attempting to secure suitable home conditions for children of dependent families, and by correction and prevention of juvenile delinquency. The state child welfare department is an advisory and supervisory body to assist the county welfare board. The program is still in its infancy, and includes proposed expansions of activities and functions in many directions.—*O. D. Duncan*.

4493. UNSIGNED. Barunterstützung oder Naturalversorgung für die Arbeitslosen. [Cash or relief in kind for the unemployed?] *Gewerkschafts Ztg.* 41 (38) Sep. 19, 1931: 593-595.—As a means of relieving the congested agricultural market it has been suggested that unemployed be paid partially at least in farm products. The state would thus with one stroke be able to subsidize agriculture with unemployment relief funds. The trade unions, while approving any means of lowering costs of living to the unemployed through the direct delivery of agricultural products at stations convenient for sale to the unemployed, object to compulsory payment of the unemployed in goods. They contend that first rate goods would be diverted to the free market leaving only second and third rate goods for the unemployed.—*Alice Hanson*.

4494. UNSIGNED. Réglementation légale de l'urbanisme en Tchécoslovaquie. [Regulations on town planning in Czechoslovakia.] *Admin. Locale.* (57-58) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 36-38.—A new national law provides for the preparation within a period of ten years of a plan for the layout of the land by every commune with a population exceeding 2,000.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

4495. VALLECCHI, UGO. Le problème du trafic par rapport à l'aménagement urbain et régional en Italie. [The traffic problem in relation to city and regional planning in Italy.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin. Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 315-324.—Town planning and transport measures must be worked out together. Street cars should be excluded from the center of town, and should be limited to the provision of local services to supplement the rapid transit system. Special assessments based on increased valuations following public improvements aid in providing adequate traffic facilities.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4496. VEILLER, LAWRENCE. The abolition of slums in the United States of America. *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin. Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 136-148.—America has been conscious of its slums for 80 years, but has done practically nothing about it because it is an American creed that the government shall not compete with private enterprise, and because property may not be expropriated except for public use, and housing is not considered a public use. Other factors include high cost following abuses in the practice of paying compensation, and the existence of 48 independent states.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4497. WILDNER, EDMUND von. Die Beseitigung verwahrloster Wohnviertel in Budapest. [Elimination of slums in Budapest.] *13th Internat. Housing & Town Planning Congr., Berlin. Papers.* Pt. 1. 1931: 100-109.—Slum clearance is not so hard a problem in Budapest as in many other cities as 60% of the dwellings are not over 30 years old. Large town planning schemes have been carried out, and building codes have checked the growth of slum areas. Some re-housing was necessary as a result of wartime crowding. Yearly inspection keeps the authorities informed, and formal orders are given to owners of undesirable houses to put the buildings in satisfactory shape under penalty of repair at their expense, demolition, or expropriation by the city. By these methods, and by aiding private building, state building, taxation of unbuilt upon land, and unearned increment taxes on property affected by improvements, slums have been prevented.—*Robinson Newcomb.*

4498. WILLIAMS, L. F. RUSHBROOK. The Whitley report. *Asiat. Rev.* 27 (92) Oct. 1931: 639-646.—The report of the British-Indian Royal Commission on Indian Labor, drawn up in 1930 after exhaustive studies and extended tours, is an invaluable treatise on conditions of work in factory and other industries. It recommends a better system of statistics, the collection of more information, and the recognition of labor problems as a separate department of administration. In general, it aims to make the Indian worker class-conscious along Western lines and by Western methods, but this aim will probably not be realized since in India the organization of society is not individualist but collectivist, and any new grouping would transcend traditional divisions. It is unfortunate that the report does not deal also with the states.—*Charles A. Timm.*

REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 3739, 3802, 3808, 3993, 3995, 4036, 4041, 4054, 4066, 4113, 4324, 4334, 4339, 4354)

4499. BLANK, R. E. S. Liechtenstein statute law and taxation in respect of trusts and holding com-

panies. *Accountant.* 85 (2960) Aug. 29, 1931: 324-329.—*H. F. Taggart.*

4500. ISAACS, NATHAN. Traffic in trade-symbols. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (8) Jun. 1931: 1210-1221.—Generally speaking, the assignment or sale of trade-marks and trade names is illegal when not accompanying a transfer of the original source of the trade symbol. Yet there are innumerable transfers effected either through ignorance of the law or by taking advantage of recognized exceptions to the legal generality stated above. Evolution of the concept of trade symbols has, by business usage and judicial interpretation, led to a variety of meanings attaching to trade names and trade-marks. For example, a trade symbol attached to a commodity may convey in different places and on different commodities any of the following meanings: (1) This article is exactly like or has certain common characteristics with every other article bearing this mark; (2) all articles bearing this mark are manufactured by or the manufacture is controlled by the same concern; (3) all articles bearing this trade-mark or trade name are tested, selected, or guaranteed by the owner of the trade symbol; (4) the trade name *per se* suggests certain qualities or attributes of the product; and (5) the symbol may serve only to convey an emotional appeal. The old legal rule built around a narrow concept must be abandoned and a new generalization adopted. Business facts as well as legal rules must be considered to the end of declaring illegal only those transfers of trade names and trade-marks which involve the danger of misrepresentation and fraud on the public. (Case citations and bibliography).—*Merwin H. Waterman.*

4501. MARSHALL, J. HOWARD, and MEYERS, NORMAN L. Legal planning of petroleum production. *Yale Law J.* 41 (1) Nov. 1931: 33-68.—In the U. S. the competitive system has failed to adjust the production of petroleum to fundamental geo-physical laws. Enormous overproduction and consequent waste, both physical and economic, has resulted and governmental regulation has become necessary. The recent use of martial law to accomplish this end is merely an interlude. Although the oil industry is not alone in suffering from excess capacity, the specialized property law applicable to oil and gas has conspired to prevent the adjustment of supply to demand. Certain sporadic statutory modifications of decisional property law have been held constitutional as a legitimate exercise of the police power both to conserve natural resources and protect the correlative rights of the common owners of an oil and gas pool. These statutes point the way toward a more fundamental rationalization of petroleum production implicit in proration and unit operation. Only compulsory unit operation geared to a national proration schedule gives any promise of a truly scientific and equitable production program. Price and waste in the oil industry are so interrelated as to be inseparable in any reorganization of production along scientific and economic lines. But if legal planning of petroleum production is to deliver the industry from the chaos of competition, such governmental deliverance should be accompanied by an impartial control of price levels.—*J. H. Marshall.*

4502. MAZEAUD, LÉON. La législation commerciale interne. [Domestic commercial legislation (in France 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 893-918.—*W. Jaffé.*

4503. PRAN AAGE, R. Caractéristiques de la législation norvégienne en matière de caisses d'épargne. [Norwegian legislation on savings banks.] *Épargne du Monde.* 5 (11) 1930: 686.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

4504. SCHÖLER, L. F. H. J. De weeskamer als faillissementscuratrice. [The orphans' court in the Dutch East Indies as bankruptcy trustee.] *Indisch Tijdschr. v. h. Recht.* 134 (9) 1931: 219-231.—Two pre-

liminary reports about this subject have been drawn up for the second Dutch East Indian Jurists Congress. The author points out the opinion of trade as to the work of the orphans' court in bankruptcies. The government should remain trustee, although the orphans' court up to now has not performed its task as exactly as it should. It has not only to liquidate but to examine closely the books of the bankrupt and to take strong action against fraud. Neglect of these duties has damaged the import trade. The court has often performed its task of collecting claims with insufficient energy. The prescription that all merchants keep account books should be sanctioned with a penalty. These books should be written in the Malay language or in one of the modern languages, not in Chinese.—*Cecile Rothe.*

4505. SPALLANZANI, ALFREDO. La efficienza della classe forense nella vita italiana prima e dopo la nuova legge professionale. [Efficiency of the legal profession in Italian life before and after the new professional law.] *Scuola Positiva*. 11 (8-9) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 349-368.—The law passed in March, 1926, was meant to stop the increase of the number of persons entering the legal profession, if not to reduce that number. This statistical study shows that during the first year after the passage of the law there was a reduction of about 2,000 in the number enrolled in the legal registers, that there has been an arrest in the increase of subsequent enrollments, but that the number of lawyers is still entirely too large. Some districts have three and four times as many lawyers per 100,000 of population as other districts.—*G. I. Giardini.*

4506. STEWART, CHARLES L. Legislative methods for controlling farm surpluses. *Cooperative Marketing J.* 5 (5) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 167-170.—This discussion is confined to two methods of controlling farm surpluses: first, the licensing of farmers to produce a certain commodity on some portion of the licensee's land, to ship from some designated local territory, or export across national boundaries; and second, legislative check-off and charge-back plans. Under the licensing idea the purpose of the government is usually to conceal a tax in the price at which the product is sold to retail trade and consumers. Producers are not paid the highest possible price, nor is the product available to the consumers at the lowest possible price. The object is to enable the government to have as wide a spread as is consistent with the volume of business. Plans for farm relief have provided national levies in several cases. Levies to compensate for foreign sale losses have been assumed to be sufficiently in the nature of export taxes to discourage increased production for foreign markets. Legislative control of farm surpluses is a difficult problem; where the object of the control is to restrain production, special difficulties arise where the nation's contribution is but a small part of the total contribution received in the world market.—*B. M. Gile.*

4507. SZEIBERT, JOHANN. Szociális vonatkozások a legújabb magyar törvényalkotásokban. [Social aspects of recent Hungarian legislation.] *Munkügyi Szemle*. 5 (5) May 1931: 211-214.—Recent laws include the cartel law limiting the power of such organizations by government control, by setting up special cartel courts, and other provisions; and a law designed to help Hungarian farmers, by conversion of their debts at a lower rate of interest. Legislation designed to aid industry and commerce includes reorganization and unification of taxation, reduction of railroad rates, and cheap credits.—*Stefan Virág.*

4508. UNSIGNED. Credit union legislation. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (7) May 1931: 1131-1135.—Credit unions are organizations composed of cooperating members who pool their services for the purpose of making provident loans to members at a rate of interest below that usually permitted to and charged by commercial

organizations making small loans under the uniform small loan laws. Thirty-four states now have statutes providing for the organization and operation of credit unions which serve to encourage the expansion of the idea. Lower operating costs and lower risks are characteristic of the dealings between cooperative members of these credit unions because of the common interest of the cooperators, which is usually the basis of the organization. While this movement is a benefit to many small borrowers, it does not remove the need for the protective features of the small loan laws and other regulation of commercial loan organizations which must serve those without access to credit unions. (Case citations.)—*Merwin H. Waterman.*

4509. UNSIGNED. Florida uniform securities act passed at the 1931 session of the legislature. *Florida State Bar Assn. Law J.* 5 (4) Aug. 1931: 162-173.

4510. UNSIGNED. Legislative stabilization of the oil industry. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31 (7) Nov. 1931: 1170-1183.—A survey of enacted and proposed measures calculated to stabilize the production of petroleum in the U. S. indicates that federal, interstate, and state aid is being invoked. State statutes aiming to effectuate a curtailed output by prorating an allowable production among the wells of the flush fields of particular states have been the most popular form of legislation, although scattered attempts have been made to encourage unit operation of oil pools. The measures proposed or enacted raise clearly for the first time the important constitutional point whether the economic betterment of a basic industry by raising the price of its product through artificial scarcity offends due process of law. If this be deemed unconstitutional, the legislation may possibly still be sustained as a valid exercise of the police power to promote conservation. The anti-trust acts complicate the problem still further.—*J. H. Marshall.*

4511. UNSIGNED. The practice of law by corporations. *Harvard Law Rev.* 44 (7) May 1931: 1114-1118.—Statutes and judicial interpretations make it a crime for corporations or their officers or agents to practice law in most states, but the infrequency of prosecutions indicates an unwillingness to make much effort to enforce the prohibition. Corporations, if permitted to render legal services, could be controlled by bar regulations as could the lawyer-agents of the corporations. It is more desirable to concentrate against corporate activities which are definitely harmful to public welfare than to prosecute the organization because of its form and the type of service rendered. (Case citations and bar committee reports.)—*Merwin H. Waterman.*

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 3310, 3363, 3393, 4062, 4075, 4290, 4293, 4295-4296, 4333, 4340, 4384)

4512. COOKE, MORRIS LEWELLYN. A plea for the regulation of the power industry. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (11) Nov. 1931: 641-645.—Government ownership is undesirable because government seems to have at the present time enough to do that is undigested. Public payrolls already contain one employee to every 16 employed by private enterprise. Engineers have been trained to believe that private initiative is essential. A few years of precise regulation would deprive the utilities of the seemingly boundless resources with which they harass the public. There should be federal regulation of interstate power, as proposed by the Couzens bill. Commissions must have the power to charge the expense of expert testimony against companies to the companies. Legislation is needed which will permit the introduction of the prudent investment rule of valuation by contract between the public and the companies. There must be no misunderstanding as to the essential

difference between the public service commission and a court.—*Harvey Walker.*

4513. DIMOCK, MARSHALL E. *Les entreprises mixtes.* *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (11) Nov. 1931: 638-641.—A mixed enterprise is one in which public and private resources and management are joined to form a co-operative profit making business. One-third of the electricity supply of Germany is furnished by such mixed companies. In one country or another of Europe, mixed enterprises are conducting housing, railway, gas, water, electricity, street railway, aviation, and garage undertakings. In France, mixed companies are monopolies. A municipality is limited by law to a subscription of 40% of the capital stock. The investment is expected to earn not less than 6% and not more than 10%. The government may receive its compensation in service or in cash. It receives representation on the board of directors in proportion to its financial holdings. Public officers may not serve as president or vice president. This plan is giving great satisfaction. It entitles the public to a share of monopoly profits, and permits the financial and organizing ability of private enterprise. The government has no trouble regulating capital, earnings, or service, and the private representatives are able to check the danger of public officials abusing their official power. There would seem to be no legal or constitutional objections to the adoption of such a plan in the U. S.—*Harvey Walker.*

4514. GREENWOOD, ERNEST. *The power trust, the politician, and the plunderbund.* *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (4) Aug. 20, 1931: 195-207; (5) Sep. 3, 1931: 266-276; (6) Sep. 17, 1931: 331-339; (7) Oct. 1, 1931: 410-420; (8) Oct. 29, 1931: 525-535; (10) Nov. 12, 1931: 604-611.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

4515. LANE, HAROLD F. *A new ruling for figuring depreciation.* *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (9) Oct. 29, 1931: 536-540.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has recently issued an order requiring railroads and telephone companies to institute a complete system of depreciation accounting. The telephone companies have been practicing such accounting for years, so it is merely an extension of their methods to railroad accountancy. After Jan. 1, 1933, the railroads must include in their operating expenses monthly and annually an estimate of the current depreciation of their property units, instead of charging the amount when the unit is finally worn out or retired for other causes. The railroads, as well as gas, electric, and street railway utilities are opposed to this new method of figuring depreciation.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

4516. LAY, DAVID. *The association of commissioners grows a left wing.* *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (10) Nov. 12, 1931: 579-585.—The National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners now has within its ranks a small group of insurgents, more or less identified with the liberal-radical elements whose trend is toward the federalization of industry and the tenets of government ownership and operation. Maltbie of New York, and Lilienthal of Wisconsin lead the liberal group. Protests have been raised against the order of procedure of the convention, the methods of publishing the decisions, and allowing persons outside the ranks of the commissioners to address the conventions. It has been urged that in the future the conventions should be held in Washington D.C.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

4517. POWER, DONALD C. *What commission regulation is doing to the motor bus.* *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 8 (9) Oct. 29, 1931: 542-549.—In most states the law regulating motor vehicle common carriers and in particular the trucker is not effectively enforced. The provisions of the law which permit contract hauling have been the loophole through which many truckers have evaded regulation. Furthermore, the utility com-

missions do not possess adequate man power in the way of inspectors to effectively enforce the law. The legislatures could define the powers of the utility commissions in dealing with violators; there could be a more clearly defined and concerted action on the part of the judiciary in enforcing orders of the commissions; the commissions should be given adequate budgets to perform their duties.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

4518. UNSIGNED. *The business operation of a municipal waterworks.* *Amer. City.* 45 (5) Nov. 1931: 84-87.—An examination of the methods whereby an already publicly owned utility may strengthen the provisions for its financial management and for its operation as a business enterprise.—*Harvey Walker.*

4519. UNSIGNED. *Les entreprises de transport dans les grandes villes allemandes.* [Transport undertakings in the large German towns.] *Admin. Locale.* (57-58) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 31-32.—In 1913 the number of municipal transport undertakings was almost equal to the number of private ones. In 1929-30 an analysis of transport control in 89 municipalities of over 50,000 inhabitants revealed only 9 under private management, 28 under mixed control, while the remainder were publicly owned and operated.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 3353, 3355-3356, 3429, 3433, 3805, 4634)

4520. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H. *Removing conflagration breeders—a worthwhile job for the unemployed.* *Amer. City.* 45 (5) Nov. 1931: 65-66.—At the present time when many cities are looking for worthwhile work for the unemployed, the demolition of old and useless structures is an activity especially worthy of attention.—*Harvey Walker.*

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(See also Entries 3336, 3424, 3975, 3997-3998, 4000, 4238, 4294, 4397)

4521. BACON, RUSSELL S. *A bad fire—a good salvage job.* *J. Forestry.* 29 (7) Nov. 1931: 1041-1045.—Rapid and efficient salvaging on the Modoc National Forest considerably lessened losses from the severe Sugar Hill fire which damaged or destroyed 62,000,000 feet of timber. Cutting regulations normally imposed on loggers were lifted and a special agreement made, involving an increase in diameter limit, optional removal of inferior species, and decreased stumpage charges. In this manner 59% of all timber over 12 inches d.b.h. was salvaged.—*Bernard Frank.*

4522. BISHOP, L. L. *A national forest as a local economic factor.* *J. Forestry.* 29 (7) Nov. 1931: 1060-1066.—Acquisition of eastern national forests has local advantages and disadvantages. Advantages commence immediately in connection with the examination and title procedure which utilizes local labor, increases store sales, and clears up vague titles. Owners of otherwise unsaleable land are relieved of taxes and enabled to start afresh elsewhere. Administrative and management activities expand the labor market, encourage cooperation, maintain the forest influences, attract visitors, and support local industries. Social standards are raised by the exemplary influence of foresters' families. Disadvantages arise from the increase of tax free land, the reduction in lumbering operations, and the possible discouragement of local and state forest acquisition. In time, however, revenues more than compensate losses. Moreover pecuniary burdens are lightened by extending the purchase process and the use of improvement funds over a longer period. National forest policy in fact aims to minimize the interruption of local industry.—*Bernard Frank.*

INTERNATIONAL LAW

SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 3680-3681, 4555, 4557-4558, 4564)

4523. BALDASSARRI, ALDO. L'estradizione nella nuova legislazione penale italiana. [Extradition according to the new Italian penal legislation.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 10 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 3-31.—Contrary to the law of most European states foreigners in Italy have never had a real right to remain on Italian soil and consequently the extradition of foreigners has been accomplished by simple ministerial decree for motives of public order without the necessity of a law granting the administrative department such power. Treaties have facilitated extradition but extradition has always been possible without the presence of conventions. The extraditability of the citizen has never been admitted. The new penal code has not materially changed the situation. Extradition may still be made for crimes not provided for in international agreements, but a criminal is never to be extradited for a fact not considered as a crime according to Italian law as well as the law of the extraditing state, unless this is especially provided by treaty. However, no treaty has yet made such a provision. The same provisions are true of the extradition of citizens. The penal code further provides that an alien criminal guilty of one of certain serious crimes committed abroad against a foreign state or individual must be punished according to Italian law on request of the minister of justice when his extradition has not been requested by or granted to the state in which the crime was committed or of which he was a citizen.—*Helen May Cory.*

4524. BALDONI, CLAUDIO. La Zona di Tangeri nel diritto internazionale e nel diritto marocchino. [The Zone of Tangiers according to international law and the law of Morocco.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 396-408; (4) Oct.-Dec. 542-566.—Tangiers is not a state in itself. It still remains part of the empire of the Sultan of Morocco. From the point of view of domestic law Tangiers is an autonomous entity with a legal personality to which legislative and administrative functions have been delegated. The unusual feature of its system is the internationalized composition of its most important organs, and the fact that its internal autonomy has been conferred independently of its international obligations. In two respects are its external affairs controlled—neutralization, which is not unusual, and diplomatic representation. The extraordinary quality of the latter is contained in the provision that none of the treaties concluded by Morocco in the future will be binding on Tangiers without the consent of the international assembly of Tangiers. Tangiers, being a part of the French protectorate of Morocco, is also a protectorate, but this peculiar provision concerning its international affairs makes of it a "controlled protectorate."—*Helen May Cory.*

4525. BETTI, EMILIO. Autonomia privata e competenza della "lex loci actus" nella obbligazioni civili e commerciali. [Private autonomy and the competence of the "lex loci actus" in the field of civil and commercial contracts.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 3-44.—Private autonomy or the autonomy of the parties concerned is incapable of creating legal principles and is limited to creating circumstances of fact which bring about the application of these rules. Art. 9 of the preamble of the Italian civil code provides that the substance and the effects of contracts are to be regulated by the *lex loci actus* and, if foreign contractors are of the same nationality, by their national law; in every case the indication of a different will is reserved. The indication of an individual will, far from corresponding in art. 9 to a general principle of the de-

termination of this law, constitutes a simple derogation in relation to the *lex loci actus* and to the law of the nationality common to the parties. Cases involving these two laws are judged in a strict sense; the law only admits exceptions based on special circumstances attached to the case which are furnished by the will of the parties. In art. 58 of the commercial code only the *lex loci actus* and the law common to both parties are mentioned and they have consequently the value of a dispositive rule. The parties are not less free to submit their contracts to the terms of either law; only this freedom must be measured and determined according to the law designated as competent. The motive which has made the legislator adopt the *lex loci actus* must not be sought in the idea of protecting private autonomy—for this has only a negative protection—but in the objective exigencies of certainty in the law applicable to the case. The derogatory power of private autonomy is explained by the fact that parties are sole judges in the choice of law; their manifestation of will in this respect constitutes the primary indication of the *locus*.—*Helen May Cory.*

4526. BORCHARD, EDWIN M. La responsabilité internationale des états à la Conférence de la Codification de la Haye. [International responsibility of states at The Hague Codification Conference.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 12 (1) 1931: 37-60.—The failure of the conference to agree was foreseen as early as 1926 when Guerrero, *rapporteur* of the sub-committee in charge of the subject, presented a draft code which contained certain ideas not generally confirmed by international practice. During the course of the conference, there was failure to agree upon the equality of nationals and aliens; responsibility for the unauthorized acts of public officers; the time at which the international responsibility of a state begins; and a definition of "denial of justice." In the future this branch of the law must continue to develop through the empirical determination of rules of law by international tribunals in particular cases.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

4527. BOSCO, G. Il concordato con la S. Sede e l'esecutorietà delle sentenze straniere di divorzio pronunciate in uno stato aderente alla convenzione dell'Aja 12 giugno 1902. [The concordat with the Holy See and the execution of foreign divorce decrees pronounced in a state signatory to The Hague convention of June 12, 1902.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 10 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 252-258.—The appellate court of Trent was wrong in refusing a request for an exequatur relative to a divorce decree granted in Hungary to a former Italian couple married in Austria by religious ceremony. They had become naturalized Hungarian citizens solely for the purpose of obtaining the divorce. The refusal was made on the ground that the action was *in fraudem legis*. Providing that the naturalization was valid according to Italian law, as it was in this case, the court should not examine the reason for acts which take place after naturalization. The court in this case also declared that in view of the recent concordat, marriage celebrated according to Catholic ceremony comes completely under the competence of ecclesiastical jurisdiction and therefore a civil court could not grant execution to a decree dissolving a religious marriage. Both Italy and Hungary are signatories to The Hague convention on the execution of foreign judgments, according to which an Italian court would have been obliged to grant an exequatur in this case. According to Italian jurisprudence when there is conflict between an internal law and a treaty the former prevails, but the court must presume if possible that it was not the intention of the Italian legislature to violate international obligations.

After the act had been passed which provided for the execution of the concordat Italy had ratified a treaty with Germany retaining in force this particular Hague convention. In view of such clear indication of intention to keep alive The Hague convention and in view of the fact that the concordat itself excluded from ecclesiastical jurisdiction controversies relative to religious marriages between foreigners in Italy or Italians abroad, the court and the jurist Capalti are wrong in considering The Hague convention a dead letter.—*Helen May Cory.*

4528. BOSCO, GIACINTO. Le nuove leggi sul matrimonio e loro influenza nel diritto internazionale privato italiano. [The new marriage laws and their influence on Italian private international law.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 9(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 363-378; (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 461-508.—The author gives a detailed review of the rules of private international law relating to marriage and notes the changes made in Italian private international law by the recent legislation on marriage passed in execution of the concordat.—*Helen May Cory.*

4529. CAPITANT, H. Le caractère social du projet franco-italien de code international des obligations et des contrats. [The social character of the Franco-Italian draft for an international code concerning contracts.] *Rev. Critique de Légis. et de Juris.* 51(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 72-83.—The code does not contain provisions concerning the contract of work, the collective agreement, etc., which should obtain special consideration from the legislator in order that the strong may not oppress the weak. But this omission was made in the hope that if the code contained no new or radical provisions it would gain the adherence of the European states. All the provisions show that the drafters were concerned with preserving the principle of freedom of conduct and at the same time protecting the contractor from certain clauses prejudicial to his interests which he might have been constrained to accept. While the draft obliges the victim of injury to prove on whom the responsibility rests, it nevertheless admits the existence of the presumption of fault, the theory of the abuse of the law, and the contingent responsibility of the individual deprived of discretion. It is to be hoped that parliaments will consent to adopt the code as it is, since any change, however small, will be prejudicial to the aim of the code which is a first step in the unification of private law. Without this unification there can be no true family of nations.—*Helen May Cory.*

4530. CHECCINI, A. La natura giuridica della Città del Vaticano e del "trattato" lateranense. [The legal status of Vatican City and the lateran "treaty."] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 9(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 196-211.—Vatican City does not possess any of the characteristics of a state. It is only property under the sovereign power of the Holy See. It is wrong to call the Lateran treaty a political treaty. It was concluded by Italy and the Holy See in its capacity as head of the Catholic church. Consequently it does not differ from a concordat for regulating the relations between the head of the Catholic church and Italy.—*Helen May Cory.*

4531. COOK, WALTER WHEELER. The jurisdiction of sovereign states and the conflict of laws. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(3) Mar. 1931: 368-384.

4532. GIBSON, WILLIAM M. Multi-partite aerial agreements. *Temple Law Quart.* 5(3) Apr. 1931: 404-424.—The convention relating to the regulation of aerial navigation, Paris, Oct. 13, 1919, constitutes the actual statute for aeronautics. This convention with its eight annexes provides for the regulation of legal, political, and technical aviation questions. It treats the general principles of aerial navigation and has separate chapters devoted to the nationality of aircraft; certificates of airworthiness; admission to air navigation

above foreign territory; rules to be observed on departure, en route, and on landing; prohibited transport; state aircraft; and the international commission for air navigation. It has envisaged and provided for, as far as is humanly possible so to do, the eventuality and settlement of all aeronautical questions. Two other agreements, the Ibero-American and the Pan-American, drafted in 1926 and 1928 respectively, are mere reiterations of the convention of 1919 and offer nothing new.—*Charles W. Shull.*

4533. HAMMERKJÖLD, Å. Commento di fatti internazionali: La session de New York de l'Institut de Droit International. [Comment on international affairs: the New York meeting of the Institute of International Law.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 9(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 212-233.—The Institute, following its former policy, endorsed the work of the League of Nations in the codification of international law and planned to continue its own attempt in this field. The value of the contribution of the Institute in the codification of international law is slight; the best results in clarifying international law can be obtained by extending positive international law and creating organs such as the Permanent Court to build up a case law. Other topics discussed at the meeting were the problem of individuals before international tribunals, compulsory arbitration clauses in treaties of private international law, diplomatic immunities, the spread of compulsory arbitration and the obligatory jurisdiction of the Permanent Court, the legal status of organizations in international law and the international protection of the rights of man.—*Helen May Cory.*

4534. OTTOLENGHI, G. Sulla condizione giuridica della Città del Vaticano. [The legal status of Vatican City.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 9(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 180-195.—There is no foundation for the widely accepted theory that the Holy See and the Vatican City are two different personalities under international law. The two form a single legal personality; Vatican City is simply an organ of the Holy See. Although it has the characteristics of a state, it nevertheless acts as a representative of the Holy See on its account and in its interests.—*Helen May Cory.*

4535. PUENTE, JULIUS I. The nature of the consular establishment. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 78(3) Jan. 1930: 321-345.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

4536. RALSTON, JACKSON H. Observations upon the responsibility of states for damages caused in their territory to the person or property of foreigners. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(6) Apr. 1931: 570-578.—The subject of responsibility has an unsatisfactory and uncertain basis in international law. The customs which certain nations have in the past developed with respect to the prosecution of claims of their nationals against foreign powers should not be confused with rules of law. Apart from rules of pseudo-international law, nations can more effectively be brought to recognize the rights of aliens in their territory by common international public opinion than otherwise. The subject matter of the law of responsibility is not properly to be regarded as part of international law, and should therefore not be made a portion of codified international law.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

4537. RASMUSSEN, GUSTAV. La souveraineté du Danemarck sur le Groenland. [The sovereignty of Denmark over Greenland.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 12(2) 1931: 220-233.—From the Treaty of Kiel of 1814 until 1924 the sovereign authority of Denmark over Greenland was uncontested by the Norwegian government. Since the Danish-Norwegian accord of 1924 relative to the mutual rights of the two states along the eastern shore of Greenland, the Norwegian authorities have asserted the right of their subjects to fish freely as though the area were *terra nullius*. The continued exercise of Danish sover-

eighty for more than a century, and Norwegian acquiescence in that régime should nullify any claim advanced by Norway to sovereignty over this area.—*H. Arthur Steiner*.

4538. UDINA, MANLIO. Le recenti annessioni territoriali al regno d'Italia. [The recent territorial annexations to the kingdom of Italy.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 9 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 301-341.—From the viewpoint of international law annexation is sometimes a bilateral act of cession and sometimes a unilateral act of recognition. From the viewpoint of Italian law, annexation results from a legislative statute which may precede or follow international action. Recent Italian annexations have all been carried out by statutes approving the ratification of an international treaty. The former Austrian territories which were occupied either during the war or in accordance with the terms of the armistice became *res nullius* following the break-up of the Austrian Empire. Therefore the so-called cession contained in the Treaty of Saint Germain was really only an act of recognition. This treaty established the annexation of the Venezia Tridentina and the Venezia Giulia. The latter, though annexed to Italy by the Treaty of Saint Germain, was not definitely bounded until the Treaty of Rapallo. Consequently the effects of the first declaration of annexation were suspended until the delimitation of frontiers. The annexation of the Aegean Islands, of Zara, and of the Dalmatian Islands was effected by the Treaty of Rapallo, and that of Fiume by the convention of Rome, 1924. All of these annexations were acts of recognition.—*Helen May Cory*.

4539. VAN HOUTTE, JEAN. La codification des lois sur la nationalité à la Haye (13 Mars-12 Avril 1930). [The codification of the law of nationality at The Hague Conference (Mar. 13-Apr. 12, 1930).] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 12 (1) 1931: 103-119.—*H. Arthur Steiner*.

4540. VINACKE, HAROLD M. Legal framework of international society. *Univ. Cincinnati Law Rev.* 5 (3) May 1931: 311-338.—*H. Arthur Steiner*.

4541. VITTA, C. Rassegna critica di dottrina, legislazione e giurisprudenza. Divergenze nella dottrina italiana sui principi fondamentali del diritto internazionale pubblico. [Critical review of doctrine, legislation and jurisprudence: divergences in Italian doctrine on the fundamental principles of public international law.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 8 (4) 1929: 501-525.—Italian doctrine in the last century has been a great force in placing international law on a solid positive foundation, in contradiction to the former theory of natural law which has prevailed since the time of Grotius. A good comparison of two modern Italian theories may be obtained from a study on one hand of various Italian writers, especially Anzilotti, and on the other of Romano's *Corso di diritto internazionale* which refutes the arguments of the more popular Italian school. According to the latter the basis of international law rests upon the principle *Pacta sunt servanda*; states must respect the agreements made between them

whether in the form of treaties or of customs, which are tacit agreements. To Romano, who believes that the existence of certain society and the existence of a law relative to it are synonymous, the basis of international law is to be found in certain fundamental principles which the very existence of an international society presupposes. The *pacta sunt servanda* on which Anzilotti bases all international law is only one of these principles. Anzilotti believes the existence of a new state is wholly determined by the recognition of its existence by pre-existing states who have no duty under international law to recognize the state, though once a state has come into existence, they do have a duty of recognizing its various changes in government provided that some government exists in the state which is stable and willing to fulfill the states' international obligations. But Romano believes that the existence of a new state depends on many factors which must be considered as each case arises: recognition by pre-existing states would indicate the presence of the necessary factor but an organized community might be a state even though no other state recognized it as such. To the fundamental contrast of ideas concerning the internal state can be traced the present day difference in doctrines concerning international law. On one hand there is the idea of the state to which its members have granted certain powers and on the other, the side of Romano which is to be favored, the conception of a social organization and the law which of necessity springs up from its being; this organization may be a church, a state, or a society of states.—*Helen May Cory*.

4542. WEHBERG, HANS. Die Tagung des "Institut de Droit International." [The sessions of the Institute of International Law.] *Friedens-Warte.* 31 (9) Sep. 1931: 268-273.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 3634, 3892)

4543. PHILIPSE, A. H. La réglementation de l'emploi des sous-marins en cas de guerre. [Regulation of the use of submarines in time of war.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 12 (1) 1931: 85-102.—The importance of the stipulations of the Washington Treaty of 1922 relative to submarines is found in the first article which attempts fully to safeguard the rights of humanity. At London there was no discussion comparable to that had at Washington on the same subject and consequently less data upon which to base an interpretation. While art. 22 of the London Treaty is a declaration of principles understood by the signatories, it is not clear whether these rules would be in force against non-signatories. Although the London Treaty lacks the precision and clarity which characterized the Washington agreement, it nevertheless makes no distinction between the rights of enemy and neutral vessels on the high seas; vessels of commerce are to receive humane treatment without respect to their nationality.—*H. Arthur Steiner*.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 3831, 4236, 4573, 4575, 4579)

4544. BILFINGER, Dr. Die deutsch-österreichische Zollunion vor dem Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshof im Haag. [The Austro-German customs union before the Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Deutsche Juristen-Ztg.* 36 (19) Oct. 1, 1931: 1205-1212.

4545. BRODA, RUDOLF. The League and the status quo. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (6) Jun. 1930: 251-254.—The League is handicapped now by the re-

quirement of unanimity in Council decisions when considering political questions, and by uncertainty as to the course the U. S. might pursue in a case of the application of League sanctions. The development of continental federations within the League is regarded as a promising possibility. There is danger of a too conservative stabilization of world affairs by the League, but this can be averted by leaving the choice of the various state delegations in the Assembly to the legislatures of

the member states. This would convert the Assembly into a genuine legislative body and would promote the tightening of the bonds of the League until it resulted in a real world unity.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4546. BUELL, RAYMOND LESLIE. The next ten years of the League. *World Tomorrow*. 13 (6) Jun. 1930: 248-250.—Within Europe the critical problems before the League in the next ten years will be those associated with boundaries, minorities, and economic questions such as the tariff, reparations, and inter-Allied debts. Much depends upon the ability of the League to put art. 19 to the test. Outside of Europe still more acute problems are apt to be presented in the clash of rival imperialisms.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4547. CASSIDY, LEWIS C. The advisory opinion concerning the Austro-German protocol for the establishment of a customs union. *Georgetown Law J.* 20 (1) Nov. 1931: 57-72.—The court decided by the vote of 8 to 7 that the protocol of 1931 is incompatible with the Geneva Protocol of 1922, while 7 only viewed the protocol of 1931 as incompatible with art. 88 of the Treaty of Saint Germain. The weight of the evidence in the case, however, does not substantiate these views. The action of the court in rendering its advisory opinion, while not *ipso facto* binding upon Austria, is practically conclusive, and the protocol has been withdrawn by both Austria and Germany. To so restrict Austria is not for the best interests of Austria or of Europe. The decision of the court is reactionary. The prestige of the court has not been enhanced by this opinion, and it is unfortunate that the line of cleavage should be so clearly defined as between the Latin and the Teutonic members on the court. (An appendix gives the Austro-German protocol of Mar. 19, 1931.)—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4548. ERICH, R. Le projet de conférer à la Cour Permanente de Justice Internationale des fonctions d'une instance de recours. [The proposal to confer upon the Permanent Court of International Justice the functions of appellate jurisdiction.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 12 (2) 1931: 268-279.—Appointed by the Council upon the request of the Assembly, a special committee of jurists met in Geneva May 19-24, 1930, to examine the proposal of the Finnish delegation that the World Court be given authority to act as a court of appeals from the decisions of international arbitration commissions. The committee reported that such a jurisdiction might be necessary in three types of cases: (1) where the arbitral tribunal lacked jurisdiction; (2) where its award was in excess of power; and (3) where there was an essential defect in its proceedings. Three proposals for making effective this jurisdiction were recommended by the committee: (1) that special clauses might be inserted in current arbitration treaties; (2) that a special protocol of general character be signed by states and members of the League; and (3) that it should be the duty of the state which chooses to question an arbitral award to negotiate a special *compromis* with the adverse party.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

4549. HUDSON, MANLEY O. The World Court and the Austro-German customs régime. *Amer. Bar Assn. J.* 17 (12) Dec. 1931: 791-793.—Though the question of an Austro-German customs union was before the World Court for an advisory opinion, the court dealt with it as a suit between states. Every state entitled to appear before the court was notified of the request and an especial notification was given to those states directly interested. By July 1, 1931, Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, and Italy had placed their views before the court in the form of briefs. For the first time in the history of the court, 15 judges were present. The case was argued by the most eminent group of counsel ever to appear before the court. After 14 days of argument the court deliberated for a month.

It then handed down a divided opinion. Eight declared that the proposed customs régime would violate the Geneva Protocol of 1922, and seven further declared that it would also violate art. 88 of the Treaty of St. Germain. A minority of seven judges held the proposed régime to be consistent with both instruments. The case illustrates the tremendous gain which international organization represents in the modern world and the possibilities of international judicial action.—*F. R. Aumann.*

4550. KUNZ, JOSEF L. Das beratende Gutachten des Ständigen Internationalen Gerichtshofes über das österreichisch-deutsche Zollregime. [The advisory opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice on the Austro-German customs union.] *Juris. Bl.* 60 (18) Oct. 3, 1931: 388-394.

4551. LA BRIERE, YVES de. L'union continentale européenne. [The European continental union.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée*. 12 (1) 1931: 5-36.—The term "United States of Europe" is a misnomer since the American counter-part of the proposed United States of Europe is not the United States of America but rather the Pan-American Union. Of great significance and importance was the declaration resulting from the session of the special commission on Jan. 16, 1931, when the 26 European powers formally indicated their intention to use the agencies of the League of Nations for the settlement of possible conflicts between them, in the hope that their declaration might assist in the solution of the present situation which is decidedly unfavorable to mutual understanding and co-operation.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

4552. MASSART, E. Sull'ammissione nell'Organizzazione Internazionale del Lavoro di stati non membri della Società delle Nazioni. [Admission of states non-members of the League of Nations to the International Labour Organization.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 10 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 171-199.—States signatory to the peace treaties must be members of the International Labor Organization as well as of the League of Nations since art. 387 paragraph 2 of the Treaty of Versailles expressly so provides. But members of the League of Nations not signatory to these treaties are not so bound. Art. 23 of the covenant binds them to establish and maintain international organization for the purpose of securing humane conditions for the laboring class but the "organizations" mentioned do not signify especially the International Labor Organization, since that organization is completely autonomous and independent of the League of Nations. Art. 387 of the Treaty of Versailles states that membership in the League shall carry with it a membership in the International Labor Organization. On the request of Germany to the Supreme Council for membership in the International Labor Organization that body replied that in accordance with art. 387 membership could not be granted before admittance to the League. However, on the recommendation of the committee in charge of the Washington Conference, the Council submitted the question to the Conference for decision with a recommendation for approval, then indicating that the Council had been persuaded that International Labor Organization membership was permissible under art. 387 to non-League members. Since the Conference voted the admission of Germany and Austria it evidently held the same view. Other actions indicative of the same interpretation were the request of the First Assembly that the International Labor Conference consider the admission of new League members to the Organization, and the reply of the Labor Office to Danzig that the question of its admission was one for the decision of the Conference as was every other request for admission. A corollary of the above theories is that a state may withdraw from the League of Nations

and remain a member of the International Labor Organization.—*Helen May Cory.*

4553. MERIGGI, LEA. Le funzioni consultive della Corte Permanente di Giustizia Internazionale. [The advisory function of the Permanent Court of International Justice.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 62-90.—An examination of the rules of the Permanent Court of International Justice and of its decisions in the cases of Eastern Carelia, the Tunis-Moroccan decrees, and the Mosul affair indicates a strong tendency on the part of the court to deal with advisory opinions as it deals with litigation. In addition, the attitude of states towards advisory opinions shows that in practice they have obligatory force nearly equal to that of judgments. This tendency is to be highly commended and it is evident from the early drafts of the Covenant that such was the wish of the men who drew up the Treaty of Versailles. However, since the advisory opinion is becoming such an important factor in international justice, the Council should never make a request for an opinion without the unanimous consent of its members.—*Helen May Cory.*

4554. MYRES, S. D., Jr. The Permanent Mandates Commission and the administration of mandates. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (3) Dec. 1930: 213-246.—The Mandates Commission wields a predominating influence due to the ability of its membership, colonial experts drawn from 11 states members of the League, the fact and thoroughness of its investigations, and its objectivity and practicality. It determines how far the principles of the League Covenant and of the mandates have been applied and assists the mandatory governments in their tasks on behalf of the League. Results have been largely due to the intimate relationships maintained with the administrators of the several territories. The commission has resisted the tendency on the part of mandatory governments to consider as their own property the territories entrusted to them and has secured for the inhabitants of mandated territories a distinct national status. It has been instrumental in safeguarding the fiscal integrity of mandated territories and has undertaken to see that the principles of the open door are respected in A and B mandates. Administrative staffs for mandates must be sufficiently large and well trained, alert and active. The mandatories are obligated to develop native political institutions. The commission has dealt with the guarantee of native land titles and tribal integrity; the protection of natives from slavery and unjust labor conditions; the elimination of evils arising from the liquor traffic, and the promotion of public health; and the extension of educational opportunity. Through the Commission's efforts the principle of trusteeship of backward races is becoming the basis of a system of international jurisprudence and administration. It has demonstrated the preponderating force of ideas in international affairs.—*Laverne Burchfield.*

4555. POLITIS, NICOLAS. La souveraineté des états et l'union européenne. [National sovereignty and European union.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.; Rev. Bleue.* 69 (15) Aug. 1, 1931: 457-460.—Either we must deny the obligatory character of international law, or we must abandon the notion of national sovereignty; the trend of development is very clearly in the direction of national limitation, as in the League of Nations. The next step must inevitably be a European union to bring Europe out of its present crisis, to reestablish two principles of international life which today are violated, equality and reciprocity, and to free Europe from its humiliating dependence upon the U. S. The union should be as inclusive as possible, but can come only by degrees and by voluntary action.—*B. J. Howde.*

4556. POTTER, PITMAN B. The concept of "international government." *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25 (3) Aug. 1931: 713-717.—International government con-

sists of the exercise of control by one or more nations over one or more other nations, whether by common consent and according to law or arbitrarily. Such exercise of authority or control we have in interstate federations and also in more strictly international relations. Even in the simplest treaty are embodied elements by which subsequently each signatory controls the other to a varying degree. Where execution of the agreement is entrusted to a common agency empowered to react back upon the signatories (international administration) this is even clearer though no more real. Denial of the truth of this analysis by devotees of the sovereignty doctrine is inconclusive, and is no longer universal; the power of the state by an original agreement to submit to such arrangements and thereby escape violation of its sovereignty by imposition of such arrangements from without is now well recognized. Quantitatively true international administration is rare today though legalistic and direct international government is common.—*Pitman B. Potter.*

4557. SERENI, A. P. Il diritto internazionale delle minoranze. [International law concerning minorities.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 8 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 461-500; 9 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 45-61; (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 153-179.—The sources of the rules governing the protection of minorities are the treaties between the Allied powers and the states possessing minority groups, and several declarations made by the Council of the League of Nations concerning certain minority groups. This system of rules is exceptional in character, since the treaties were designed to meet the needs of specific territories and conditions and they cannot be considered as the basis of a future general rule concerning minorities. The exceptional character of the rules is also shown by the fact that the obligations undertaken are unilateral. The system of protection of minorities has not given to either the minorities or the individuals belonging to them, rights under international law. These rights belong only to states and to the League of Nations. However, individuals are the objects of the international obligations undertaken by the minority states and these obligations are undertaken towards single individuals and not towards the minority group as a whole. (An analysis is given of the various types of obligations undertaken under the treaties.) Another fact pointing to the exceptional nature of the minority system is the special procedure provided for the fulfillment of obligations not ordinarily employed in international law. The League of Nations possesses certain discretionary powers as to the continuation and eventual modification of the existing treaties. It also assures their enforcement, sometimes by an informal conciliation and at other times by an official intervention when a member of the Council points out an infraction, or the danger of an infraction, of the obligations. The individual and collective petitions provided for by art. 147 of the Polish-German convention do not constitute an exercise of any right of the minorities. In spite of the special rules laid down in order to facilitate their examination they only constitute information which may provoke the action of a member of the Council. Besides this general guarantee by the League of Nations, certain treaties have created special organs such as mixed commissions, permanent courts of arbitration, a minorities' bureau, etc. The treaties provide for recourse to the Permanent Court of International Justice in case of a dispute between a minority state and one of the allied powers, but this procedure seems to be reserved for cases of an exceptionally serious nature.—*Helen May Cory.*

4558. SERENI, A. P. Problemi nuovi del diritto internazionale delle minoranze. [New problems in the international law of minorities.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 10 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 216-231.—An account is given of the various meetings of the Council of the League of

Nations, the reports of its special committees, and the requests of governments concerning the procedure of rules to be followed in the protection of minorities.—*Helen May Cory.*

4559. TENEKIDÈS, C. L'avis consultatif No. 17. L'affaire des communautés greco-bulgares. [Advisory opinion 17. The case of the Greek-Bulgarian communities.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 12(2) 1931: 234-261.—The longstanding dispute between the Greek and Bulgarian governments over the interpretation of those articles of the Treaty of Neuilly relative to the migration of national "communities" was the occasion for advisory opinion 17 of the Permanent Court of International Justice. This opinion is chiefly notable for developments in the procedure of the court. Although the Council asked for the opinion upon the request of the mixed commission representing the two governments, it also permitted the Greek and Bulgarian governments to participate as separate parties to proceedings before the tribunal. In so ruling, the Council intended to alter previous practice as evidenced by the Greco-Turkish dispute, which had been the subject of advisory opinion 16, in which the court had ruled that inasmuch as the request for the opinion had been made by a mixed commission, the two governments were not to be regarded as parties to the proceedings.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

4560. TRATABAS, LOUIS. La banque des règlements internationaux. [The Bank of International Settlements.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 12(1) 1931: 61-84.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

4561. TURKEL, HARRY RAYMOND. Le congrès international postal de Londres, 1929. [The international postal congress at London, 1929.] *Rev. de Droit Internat. et de Légis. Comparée.* 12(1) 1931: 120-130.—Eighty-nine postal administrations were represented at the postal conference which opened in London May 10, 1929. A few changes of a technical character were in-

troduced into existing postal conventions. A preparatory commission of 14 was constituted to prepare the agenda for the conference of 1934; permanent positions on this commission are held by Great Britain, France, and Germany, while Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, the U. S., the U.S.S.R., Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Italy, the Netherlands, and Canada were elected to temporary membership.—*H. Arthur Steiner.*

4562. UNSIGNED. The fifteenth session of the International Labour Conference. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 24(2-3) Aug.-Sep. 1931: 135-175.—Three draft conventions regulating child labor, namely those relating to the age of admission to industrial, maritime, and agricultural employment, had been previously adopted, and it was to complete these draft conventions that the age of admission of children to non-industrial occupations was dealt with for the first time. The preliminary work consisted in preparing a questionnaire on the subject to be submitted to the various governments and it is expected that the final draft will be adopted in 1932. The convention concerning hours of work in coal mines, which had failed to obtain a sufficient majority in 1930, was adopted by 81 votes to 2 in 1931. It was decided that the convention should be universal, that the actual work day underground should not exceed 7 3/4 hours, a half hour overtime being allowed in exceptional cases, but not to apply to over 5% of the workers and to be paid not less than 1 1/4 times the regular rate. Two amendments to the previously adopted convention regulating night work of women were considered, but failed to obtain a two-thirds majority and the convention remained unchanged. The director's report dealing with unemployment briefly reviewed its causes and recommended: (1) coordination between national placing systems, (2) promotion of migration, (3) unemployment insurance, and (4) a program of public works, national and international. The discussion was marked by a controversy between employers and workers.—*P. J. Haegy.*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 3300, 3809, 3908, 4097, 4235, 4371, 4379-4380, 4382, 4438)

4563. FABRE, LÉON CYPRIEN. La marine marchande et les colonies. [The merchant marine and the colonies.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149(443) Oct. 10, 1931: 51-61.—Exhibits of the French merchant marine at the Colonial Exposition are calculated to make the welfare of this business one of the chief concerns of the public. French colonial history demonstrates the necessity for overseas possessions, and for defending them against inevitable attack. The merchant marine, enormously expanded since the war, now carries 82% of the exports to, and 98% of the imports from, the colonies. The present adequacy of the fleet is threatened by international competition which is sharpened under the existing circumstances of less ocean freight and more cargo space than existed in 1914. Statutory insistence upon the 8-hour day and the smallness of governmental subventions place French lines at a disadvantage. To end the present rivalry in fleet subsidies, the French government should work for international limitation of merchant as well as war vessels.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

4564. GARNER, JAMES WILFORD. The United States and Latin America. *World Tomorrow.* 13(5) May 1930: 200-209.—To improve U. S. policy toward Latin America the author advocates a conventional restriction upon the policy of intervention, return to the original interpretations of the Monroe Doctrine and the Platt Amendment, return to the former policy in regard to the recognition of new governments, ratification of the

Inter-American Treaty of Arbitration signed at Washington, Jan. 5, 1929, establishment of a permanent international claims commission, and appointment of better qualified diplomatic representatives by the U. S. to the Latin American states.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4565. GIGLIO, CARLO. La politica danubiano-balcanica dell'Italia. [Italy's Danube-Balkan policy.] *Vita Ital.* 19(222) Sep. 1931: 302-314.—Italy aims by treaties with Austria, Hungary, Turkey, and Germany to organize a union of the Balkan states. It is in the interest of Yugoslavia to join this policy and to liberate herself from French influence. The dissension between Bulgaria on the one hand and Greece and Rumania on the other will soon disappear, owing to the active policy of Italy in that direction. Close friendship between Italy, Greece, and Turkey will be a factor of equilibrium not only in the Eastern part of the Mediterranean, but also in the Balkans as the whole.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4566. GREEN, O. M. The danger signal in the Far East. *Fortnightly Rev.* 130(779) Nov. 1, 1931: 566-578.—A discussion of Chinese contempt for anything Japanese, the benevolence of the Western powers in the face of repeated insults and violations of treaty rights by China, the unusually influential position of the army in Japan, Japan's investment of £225,000,000 in Manchuria, the boycott of Japanese goods in China, China's political disorder and weakness, and the unprecedented floods in China as important factors in the Far Eastern situation.—*Harold Zink.*

4567. HOLLY, ALONZO POTTER BURGESS; THURSTON, WALTER C.; BUELL, RAYMOND

LESLIE; COLLINGS, HARRY T.—Our future relations with Latin America. I. Our future relations with Haiti. II. Relations with our Latin American neighbors. III. Changes in our Latin American policy. IV. Importance of our relations with Latin America. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 156 Jul. 1931: 110-135.—I. An army of Haitians aided the American cause at Savannah in 1779, and later Bolívar received assistance from this Negro colony in his struggle against Spain. Bolívar broke the hold of Spain south of the Rio Grande; hence, Haiti was partly responsible for the successful application of the Monroe Doctrine. Has the U. S. appreciated this help? Commercial relations with Latin America are of constantly increasing importance. Close cultural relations are developing through art, literature, commerce, etc., and through various voluntary agencies, and associations. Political relations revolve around the Monroe Doctrine, the policy of intervention, and the doctrine of Pan-Americanism. Secretary Stimson's new policy of intervention only for protection of lives makes the U. S. the first major power to restrict the use of its armed forces to this purpose. This is only one of many changes in U. S. policy in Latin America,—our quick recognition of governments established by revolutionary means, the principle of compulsory arbitration embodied in two treaties between this country and the Latin American states, a conservative interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as it might conflict with the League of Nations in Latin American disputes, and a repudiation of the Roosevelt interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as giving us the rights of a "constable" in the Caribbean and Central America. The Platt Amendment should be so amended that the U. S. is no longer responsible for a stable government in Cuba. Agrarian reform depends largely upon the attitude of American property owners in Cuba and the American government. The Central American Court of Justice has ceased to exist because of the U. S. attitude towards its decision regarding a Nicaraguan canal route.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

4568. KAWAKAMI, K. K. China denounces extra-territoriality. *Natl. Rev. (London)*. 97 (585) Nov. 1931: 640-652.

4569. LAMEY, BERNHARD. Das Sicherheitsproblem im baltischen Raum. [The problem of security in the Baltic countries.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (11) Nov. 1931: 811-818.—The most important event in the history of northwestern Europe is the reentry of Sweden into the political sphere of the Baltic Sea. Sweden's policy is no interference in Russia, and no Russian interference in the Baltic. Two ways are possible to solve the problem of security in the Baltic area: the military method, or the method of complete neutrality. The latter, guaranteed if possible by the big powers, is the only practical one. Economic unions and regional pacts of non-attack and security are to be reckoned among progressive measures in the upholding of this neutrality. The countries around the Baltic Sea are destined to be the neutral clearing house between Soviet Russia and the western world. To Russia such neutral territory with a series of important neutral harbors should be highly welcome.—*Werner Neuse.*

4570. LOESSNER, A. Die militärische Verteidigung des polnischen Korridors. [The military defence of the Polish Corridor.] *Volk u. Reich*. 7 (6) 1931: 353-361.—This article gives a detailed exposition of the present military situation in the Corridor, based upon a book, *Księża pamiątkowa dziesięciolecia Pomorza*, published under the auspices of the Pomeranian Association of Reserve Sergeants. In spite of prophecies to the contrary, Poland will in case of conflict hold the Corridor, for reasons of prestige as well as in order to keep the connection with France and her armament industry open. This is today the belief also of German military circles. In addition to her military forces Poland has

organized a civilian border guard under the secretary of war. The troops stationed in the Corridor are excellently equipped, well disciplined, and free from members of racial minorities. Germany is handicapped by her lack of military airplanes, heavy artillery, and gas as a result of the prohibitions of the Treaty of Versailles.—*John B. Mason.*

4571. PAISH, GEORGE; WILLIS, H. PARKER; HAUSER, HENRI; MERTENS, A. A modern tariff policy. I. How tariffs affect prosperity. II. A tariff policy for the future. III. The most-favored-nation clause: a menace to world peace. IV. A defense of the most-favored-nation clause. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 156 Jul. 1931: 84-109.—History tells us that American prosperity has been built up by destroying the obstacles to production and trade. Trade must be permitted to flow. Great Britain has profited both herself and the rest of the world by a free trade policy, but the future points in the direction of tariffs everywhere. The American tariff policy may force Europe to unite in self-defense. Poverty can be driven from the world by a free exchange of goods between all nations. The past ten years of scientific application in the U. S. have brought about great over-production. This means reciprocal commercial treaties and a special financing of foreign trade. The U. S. can no longer afford to protect inefficient industries by a high tariff and must develop a definite tariff policy to avoid the uncertainty of past commercial policy. French experience, from the Frankfort Treaty to the World War, with a most-favored-nation tariff principle was that it not only increased protectionism but was responsible for many hostile relations. Reciprocity treaties may be advisable. A most-favored-nation principle places all nations on an equal footing, but industry in all countries concerned is not equally developed. In defence of the most-favored-nation clause it is claimed that it makes for stability in economic intercourse. It confers benefits with corresponding obligations to the countries involved. If there are any objections to this policy, they should come from comparatively free trade countries, which generally give more than they receive.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

4572. PIPPING, HUGO E. Glimtar från Europa. [Glimpses from Europe.] *Nya Argus*. 24 (18) Nov. 1931: 232-234.—The trips of Laval and Briand to Germany promised for the moment to dispel some of the suspicion surrounding Franco-German relations. However, the French papers were looking for something which might furnish them with subject matter for an attack, and found it in the intensely nationalistic actions of Hugenberg and Hitler. If there was a chance for Germany to get out of her difficulties before the visits, the French have made it practically impossible to achieve any kind of a settlement at the present time.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

4573. POOLE, De WITT CLINTON; THOMPSON, HUSTON; HUDSON, MANLEY O. International cooperation. I. Cooperation abroad through organization at home. II. World cooperation through business. III. Our attitude toward the League of Nations. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 156 Jul. 1931: 136-152.—The Senate was emphasized in the constitution in the conduct of foreign affairs, but its treaty making power has come to be an obstacle in ratification in the face of the great number of treaties now negotiated by our government. A simple majority vote in both houses should be adequate to ratify treaties. We have improved the calibre of our foreign service, but standardization and efficiency experts have prevented the development of an adequate State Department, which an intelligent public should insist upon. Business offers an avenue of approach in the relationships of nations. For the good of international relations, the U. S. must see that business is raised to a higher standard of ethics.

U. S. tariffs since the war are producing a fertile field for disaster to trade and commerce. There should be a world trade tribunal to make a study of all economic policies, so that nations could consider all probable effects before enacting tariffs. U. S. policy for nearly a century has been to cooperate with other nations for her own interest, but she has not always given the other countries a voice in the manner of that cooperation. The U. S. has joined in a permanent organization for mutual welfare with the countries to the South, but cooperation in the League would be infinitely more important.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

4574. SALVADORI, MASSIMO. Il piano Hoover. [*Hoover's plan.*] *Vita Ital.* 19 (221) Aug. 1931: 117-133.—The favorable results expected from Hoover's moratorium have failed because of the singular attitude of France, who aims at a hegemony in Europe and tries to reach it through her financial and economic situation and particularly through her large gold reserves. Owing to the opposition of France, the assistance offered by Great Britain and other countries to Germany could not be successful.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4575. STOKES, HAROLD W. Federal governments and international labor agreements. *Amer. Pol. Sci. Rev.* 25(2) May 1931: 439-442.—Because the international labor conventions deal, for the most part, with matters which, in federal states, are under the control of the states rather than the central governments, it may be difficult for the federal governments to subscribe to these conventions. An investigation of the limitations of the federal system upon the treaty-making power of the federal states shows that but two, viz., Australia and Canada, are likely to encounter legal difficulties in subscribing to the conventions. In all the other federations the treaty-making power is sufficiently broad to permit adherence.—*Harold W. Stokes.*

4576. VALLIN, CHARLES. L'occupation française des pays rhénans. [French occupation of the Rhineland.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 149(443) Oct. 10, 1931: 102-126.—The wisdom of Paul Tirard, French representative on the interallied commission for occupied German territory, produced a loyal cooperation between the civilian and military administrations of the Allies. Having learned from Lyautey that prestige forms the basis for the use of force, he constantly sought a cultural rapprochement between the Rhenish and French peoples. His initial degree of success was diminished by local realization that French control was temporary; the fear of reprisals against those friendly to the occupying personnel; and the patriotic reactions produced by the occupation of the Ruhr. Nevertheless, the extent of mutual understanding was widened; and the sequel demonstrates that the Rhine occupation was the sole efficacious guarantee of the peace of Europe.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

4577. WEED, HELENA HILL. In Haiti—and out? *World Tomorrow.* 13(5) May 1930: 210-214.—Economic exploitation, brutality, extravagance, and racial discrimination are the most serious charges against the American occupation in Haiti, charges in large part sustained by the report of the Forbes Commission, appointed by President Hoover to investigate and report. If the Commission's plans for American withdrawal are faithfully carried out, then a new era has truly begun.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4578. ŽILKA, JAN. Národní politika vystěhovatelská. [National emigration policy.] *Zahraněční Pol.* 10(6) Jun. 1931: 523-532; (7) Jul. 1931: 672-683.—Every fifth Czechoslovak lives abroad; annually 20,000-30,000 emigrate. An attempt to organize the relations of the home country with its nationals abroad began with the creation of the *Československý Ústav Zahraněční* (Czechoslovak Foreign Institute), which limits its activities to cultural relations. A well organized Czechoslovak policy would mean the strengthening of

her economic and cultural position. Czechoslovakia competes with German products abroad, and the German policy forces her to pay more attention to emigrants. Italy wants to make emigrants her political tools, a tendency not adaptable to Czechoslovakia.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 3331, 3873, 4093, 4544, 4547, 4549-4550, 4559)

4579. BOSDARI, GIROLAMO de. Il problema minoritario e il dissidio tedesco-polacco in Alta Slesia. [The minority problem and German-Polish conflict in Upper Silesia.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (221) Aug. 1931: 159-175.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4580. CLAVERY, ED. À propos de l'Anschluss. [À propos of the Anschluss movement.] *Rev. Pol. et Litt.; Rev. Bleue.* 69(21) Nov. 7, 1931: 671-673.—So far as the political consequences of a customs union are concerned, in whatever form, history exists to demonstrate that it is incompatible with the maintenance of independence, especially when it involves a weak state with reduced territories in relation with a strong, powerful state.—*B. J. Hovde.*

4581. DRAŽEK, KAREL. Otázka Jihovýchodních hranic v Politických Vztazích Italo-Francouzských. [The question of the South-Italian boundary in Italian-French political relations.] *Moderní Stát.* 4(7) 1931: 207-210.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

4582. KOLÁŘÍK, J. Nová obchodní smlouva československo-jugoslávská. [New Czechoslovak-Yugoslav commercial treaty.] *Slovanský Přehled.* 22(8) Oct. 1931: 565-573.—A detailed historical analysis of the new Czechoslovak-Yugoslav commercial treaty of Mar. 30, 1931.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

4583. MOSCATO, ARNOLDO. Commento di fatti internazionali. I rapporti fra la Gran Bretagna e l'Iraq. [Comment on international affairs. The relations between Great Britain and Iraq.] *Riv. di Diritto Internaz.* 8(4) Oct.-Dec. 1929: 526-548.—A résumé is given of the various international acts which have governed the relations of Great Britain from the treaty of 1922 to the proposal of Great Britain that Iraq be admitted to the League of Nations in 1932.—*Helen May Cory.*

4584. MOTHERWELL, HIRAM. Vatikanet i en ny Rolle: en ny overstæt som overskrider rase, sprog og politiske grænser. [The Vatican in a new role: a new super-state transcending racial, linguistic and political boundaries.] *Vor Verden.* 8(5) May 1931: 197-202.—The case of two Italian priests murdered in China in February, 1930 has revealed new implications in the Lateran treaty of 1929. When the Italian government made the usual representations to Nanking for apology and reparation, it was astounded when told that the right to make diplomatic representations belonged not to Italy but to the Vatican, for these were not ordinary Italian citizens but special servants of the church and citizens of Vatican City. This newer orientation would have the church less Latin and Italian and more international, less local and more catholic. Leo XIII took the first steps when he sent Mgr. Agliardi as nuncio to Peking (1885) and made him an official protector of Catholic missionaries in the Far East, taking over in part the traditional role of the French government. In 1926 Pius XI gave more positive formulation in the encyclical *Ab ipsius pontificatus*, which recognized no right of the French government to protect French priests merely because they were French. This newer super-national policy is promoted by filling the local hierarchies with the native born and making them more national even among the colored races, and by encouraging the clergy to participate more actively in the public affairs of their respective countries.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

4585. NOSEK, VLADIMÍR. Nová obchodní smlouva Československa s Rakouskem. [The new Czechoslovak-Austrian commercial treaty.] *Zahraníční Pol.* 10 (7) Jul. 1931: 715-722.—The treaty agreed upon on May 4, 1931, signed at Vienna on July 22, 1931, became valid on July 28, 1931. (Detailed analysis.)—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

4586. PAPOUŠEK, JAROSLAV. Politické pozadí plánu celní unie německo-rakouské. [The political background of the Austro-German customs union.] *Zahraníční Pol.* 10 (4-5) Apr.-May 1931: 362-382.—The author quotes numerous authorities to prove that the plan follows the pre-war German attempts at expansion to the East.—*Joseph S. Rouček.*

4587. ZWERINA, LEOPOLD. Der Handelsvertrag Österreichs mit den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und seine Auswirkungen. [The commercial treaty of Austria with the United States of America and its effects.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (6) 1931: 367-370.—This treaty is almost an exact copy of the commercial treaty between Germany and the U. S. of 1923 and does not differ essentially from the treaty which regulated the commercial-political relations between the U. S. and Austria-Hungary from 1829 to 1914. It has been asserted that its most-favored-nation clause might be used by the United States in the case of an Austro-German customs union to gain all the advantages ceded to Germany. This is not likely to be the intention of the American government, especially in view of the principles concerning the phraseology and interpretation of such clauses adopted by the League of Nations, without a protest on the part of the American representative present at the meetings of the Economic Committee of the League.—*John B. Mason.*

WORLD POLITICS

(See also Entries 4545-4546)

4588. ALLEN, DEVERE. The slippery aggressor. *World Tomorrow.* 13 (6) Jun. 1930: 254-258.—The legalistic attempt to work out a definition of an aggressor state which will hold in the face of international crisis is futile. War can best be averted by the mobilization of a body of public opinion in the various states which will resolutely refuse to follow the government into any war.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4589. BAKER, NEWTON D. World economic planning. *Educ. Rec.* 12 (4) Oct. 1931: 383-407.—This paper was presented at the Institute of Politics at Williams College, July 30, 1931, and urges a plan of world scope for all industries. Failure of the nations to solve some economic problems demands world plans. The world needs to reorganize as the U. S. did in 1789. Tariffs and arms present the greatest problems.—*Marshall Rust Beard.*

4590. FRISIA. Europe unveiled. *Dawes Way.* 7 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 80-85.—Unbalanced economics, directed by mistaken politics, have destroyed goods as well as the labor markets. Over-rationalization, disproportionate localization, incapacitation of overseas markets must be counteracted at once to avoid a European collapse. Readjustment of boundaries, a Pan-European union, and the substitution for organized labor's mere wages policy of one more firmly built on a productive opportunity basis, are suggested as remedies. There is a call to the nations of Europe and to European youth to join in the beginning of an international work scheme, the exact nature of which is not indicated.—*Adelaide Hasse.*

4591. MURALT, A. v. Budapestér Eindrücke. [Impressions from Budapest.] *Friedens-Warte.* 31 (9) Sep. 1931: 273-276.—Supplementary remarks on minorities questions, language, revision of treaties, etc., which came up in the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Budapest.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 3730, 3940, 4302, 4305, 4635, 4763, 4783-4784)

4592. ALDERMAN, WILLIAM E. Shaftesbury and the doctrine of moral sense in the eighteenth century. *PMLA*. 46(4) Dec. 1931: 1087-1094.—Shaftesbury's "moral sense," "taste," "conscience" or "relish" remains for the most part on an instinctive basis, and operates without delay. He made the criterion of morality prior to religion and independent of it, but also frees it from the utilitarianism of Hobbes and Locke. His influence is seen in Butler, Hutcheson, Hartley, Adam Smith and many others, and in a lesser way in Johnson, Fielding, and Smollett. With the other deists he gave a decided stimulus to emotionalism, naturalism, and individualism. He made a distinct contribution to the science of ethics when he liberated the criterion of action from old masters—covenants and the will of an arbitrary deity.—*W. C. Lehmann*.

4593. BERNARD, L. L. Anciennes et nouvelles tendances sociologiques aux États-Unis. [Old and new sociological tendencies in the U. S.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39(9-10) Sep.-Oct. 1931: 477-498.

HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 3468, 4675, 4690, 4741)

4594. BAKWIN, RUTH MORRIS. Similarities and differences in identical twins. *J. Genet. Psychol.* 38(1-4) Dec. 1930: 373-397.

4595. SUTHERLAND, H. E. G. The relationship between I. Q. and size of family in the case of fatherless children. *J. Genet. Psychol.* 38(1-4) Dec. 1930: 161-170.

CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 4648-4649, 4656, 4671, 4679, 4706, 4708, 4718, 4721, 4740)

4596. FICK, M. L. Intelligence test results of poor white, native (Zulu), coloured and Indian school children and the educational and social implications. *So. Africana J. Sci.* 26 Dec. 1929: 904-920.

4597. HURLOCK, ELIZABETH B. The will-temperament of white and Negro children. *J. Genet. Psychol.* 38(1-4) Dec. 1930: 91-100.

4598. KLINEBERG, OTTO. The question of Negro intelligence. *Opportunity*. 9(12) Dec. 1931: 366-367.—Comparison made of the school records of about 500 Negro children in Nashville and Birmingham who moved north between 1915 and 1930 with school records of the total Negro school population of these cities showed that those who went away had marks slightly below the average of all the Negro children in those cities. There is no evidence, so far as school marks are concerned, that it is the more intelligent Negro families who migrate to the North. In another study tests were given to Negro children born in the South but then living in New York. Length of residence in the North varied from one to twelve years. Over 1,500 children were tested. There was on the whole a marked improvement in the test scores, the longer the children had lived in New York.—*E. L. Clarke*.

4599. LÜNEBERG, THEODOR. Symptome einer negativen und positiven Entwicklung beim jugendlichen, dargestellt an der Katastrophe des Krantz-Prozesses. [Symptoms of negative and positive development of the adolescent illustrated by the Krantz trial.] *Arch. f. Religionspsychol. u. Seelenführung*. 5 1931: 100-265.—Certain degenerative processes are observable in the course of development of youth. These have become more accentuated under the influence of the spirit of the present age. The typical case of Paul Krantz presents favorable material for a psychological analysis of the downward trend in the development of the adolescent. The period of positive development in childhood characterized by submission to authority and adherence to ethical and religious ideals is followed at the age of puberty by a period of negative development. A certain restlessness, a strong desire for independence and self-assertion make themselves felt. Encountered by impediments in the surrounding world, this inner driving force leads to estrangement from parents, teachers, and friends, to a critical attitude towards ethical, esthetic, and religious values, and to their denial. The result is self-concentration and an aimless and purposeless shifting, until some extraordinary happening, as the imprisonment in Krantz's case, checks the downward course and causes a sudden upward turn. Mental clarification follows, and with it a change in attitude towards parents, teachers, and friends, whose assistance is required in the mental uplift.—*Lina Kahn*.

PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 1522, 2171, 2256, 3055, 3279, 4604, 4640, 4684, 4722)

4600. POWERS, FRANCIS F. The influence of intelligence and personality traits upon false beliefs. *J. Soc. Psychol.* 2(4) Nov. 1931: 490-492.

4601. SMALTZ, WARREN M. On being deaf. *Amer. Mercury*. 23(90) Jun. 1931: 161-169.

THE FAMILY

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 497, 1455, 1529, 1532, 1569, 1828, 3063, 3111, 4676, 4689)

4602. BIHA, O. Ehe- und Sexualreform. Proletarische Jugend zur sexuellen Frage. [Marriage and sexual reform. The young proletarians on the sex question.] *Neue Generation*. 27(4-5-6) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 103-107.—Whereas the older morality based on masculine authority involved a complete subjugation of women, quite aside from their wishes, the new proletarian morality places sex relationships on basis of comradeship. With this there also has been an emphasis upon the individual worth of women, and the importance of their economic contribution. In accepting Lenin's "glass of water" theory of sex some of the young people met disaster, illness and infection. Today they have largely rejected Lenin's point of view, without falling into the opposite error of complete restriction or asceticism. The young workers stand on the frontier in their struggle for human welfare.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

4603. GUREWITSCH, Z. A., and WOROSCHBIT, A. J. Das Sexualleben der Bäuerin in Russland. [Sex life of the peasant woman in Russia.] *Z. f. Sexualwissenschaft. u. Sexualpol.* 18 1931: 51-74. *Psychol. Absts.*, 5: 4509.

4604. SCHMICH, G. Die Auslesewirkung der Ehe. [The basis of selection in marriage.] *Neue Generation*. 27 (4-5-6) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 82-89.—Questionnaires submitted by Heymans to 400 Dutch persons indicated that married people are calmer and more objective in speech and feelings, have greater inclination to be idealistic, are more tolerant, more cheerful, and uniform in disposition than the unmarried. Among the unmarried there was greater irritability, greater inclination to suspicion, intolerance and fickleness, and unstable disposition, although there was some variation between men and women. The married of both sexes ranked higher in willingness to conciliate, constancy in sympathy, susceptibility to new points of view, attachment to place of residence, living for the future, agreement between ideas and action. Intellectually, the married ranked higher in aptitude and talents, although the difference was more striking for married men than married women. As for habits, the married showed a higher number of those who used alcohol moderately, were modest, were kind to subordinates, were sympathetic, unaffected, honorable, truthful, reliable, democratic, domestic and fond of children, while the opposite was true of the unmarried. The differences were again greater among the men than women. There is a possibility, of course, that celibacy is itself responsible for some of the differences. In any event, we may expect the tendency to select on basis of desirable factors to apply much more frequently in the future while the relationships between the sexes will be established on a more natural basis.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

4605. STÖCKER, HELENE. Das Machtproblem in der Liebe. [The problem of authority in love.] *Neue Generation*. 27 (4-5-6) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 65-73.—Authority or ascendancy has no place in the highest type of love relation.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

4606. VORWAHL, H. Zur ethischen Problematik der Prostitution. [The ethical phases of prostitution.] *Neue Generation*. 27 (4-5-6) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 108-113.—Modern freedom in sex relations is an immense step forward from the point of view of true morality. Whoever would oppose this new freedom necessarily favors the continuance of prostitution.—*Mabel A. Elliott*.

THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 4320, 4527-4528, 4638, 4644, 4701)

4607. KIRKPATRICK, E. L. Proposed method for studying the farm family. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 3-9.—Sociology is in need of scientific research which will contribute to our need of family processes. Perhaps this research can best be done in rural areas where the family is less affected by the rapidity and intensity of social change. To date results of studies among farm families are only partially meaningful, owing to a lack of attention to the social environment embodying institutions, agencies, and group mores. Farm family living studies have not attempted to portray behavior patterns. To do this, the investigator will be compelled to resort to some scheme of classifying families under study on the basis of certain common family organization factors. Social processes must be studied in the light of time sequence. Likewise, the study of ideals and values involves time sequence. The long time case-study is proposed as a fruitful method of studying the farm family; this type of study should be conducted by a participant observer.—*O. D. Duncan*.

PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 3300, 3462, 3690, 4235, 4559, 4578, 4598, 4621, 4633, 4748)

4608. BURGDÖRFER, FRIEDRICH. Die Wanderungen über die deutschen Reichsgrenzen im letzten Jahrhundert. [Migrations across the frontiers of Germany during the last century.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (3) 1930: 383-419. The author considers the causes of emigration from Germany, and particularly the influence of economic conditions on emigration; the changes in the chief geographical centres of emigration; the principal countries of destination of German overseas emigration (the U. S., Brazil, and Argentina); the distribution of emigrants according to sex, age, civil condition, occupations and social position; and the problems of financial gains and losses arising in consequence of migratory movements. The second part of the article deals with the arrival of foreigners in German ports during recent years, the large majority of whom are persons traveling on pleasure or business. (See also Entries 3: 6380 and 4: 4609.)—*H. Fehlinger*.

4609. BURGDÖRFER, FRIEDRICH. Die Wanderungen über die deutschen Reichsgrenzen im letzten Jahrhundert. [Migration across the boundaries of Germany in the last century.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (4) 1930: 537-551.—During the years of heavy overseas emigration, there was a considerable immigration from countries to the east and south of Germany. Since the war there has been a net gain of 200,000 through repatriation and excess of immigration over emigration. Seasonal migration of labor has declined since the war. Census data from foreign countries indicate that in 1920 about 2,400,000 persons of German birth were living outside the Reich, of whom 1,686,000 were living in the United States. In 1925, in Germany, excluding the Saar, 957,096 persons of foreign birth were enumerated. (Concluding article. See also Entries 3: 6380 and 4: 4608.)—*G. B. L. Arner*.

4610. C., Z. Na marginesie I-go Zjazdu Polaków z Zagranicy. [The first congress of Polish emigrants.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. 46 (184) 1929: 167.—There are at present 7,000,000 Poles in other countries. Post-war political tracts have located 2,000,000 Poles in the Polish ethnographical area in other countries. There are at present 5,000,000 Polish emigrants. In 1929 the first congress of Polish emigrants was held in Warsaw.—*A. Walawender*.

4611. LANDA y PIÑA, ANDRÉS. El servicio de migración en México. [Migration bureau in Mexico.] *Bol. de la Soc. Mexicana de Geog. y Estadística*. 42 (8) Dec. 1930: 499-560.

4612. MONBEIG, PIERRE. L'état actuel des migrations espagnoles. [Migration from Spain.] *Ann. de Géog.* 40 (224) Mar. 15, 1931: 198-201.—Since the war, Spanish overseas migration has been directed chiefly to Argentina. Recently the migration of women has assumed greater importance, being 40.72% of the 1929 total which was 50,212. Migration to other European countries amounted to 68,974. A rapid increase occurred during 1928 and 1929, chiefly in migration to France. Migration to Africa is limited almost exclusively to Algeria.—*Lois Olson*.

CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 2109, 2244, 2272, 2850, 2883, 2963, 3068, 3717, 3858, 3895, 3902, 4498, 4579)

4613. LEHMAN, HARVEY C., and WITTY, PAUL A. Further study of the social status of occupations. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (2) Oct. 1931: 101-112.—As a child's vocational ambition appears to be determined by the esteem which the occupation is given by society, a Lehman vocational-attitude quiz was given to 26,878 boys and girls of 8.5 to 18.5 years of age. The findings show that the banker, the physician, and the college professor rank relatively high in public esteem; that there is a sex difference attitude in the ranking of occupations; and that ranking was influenced by the children's opportunity to follow a certain occupation. The findings in general coincide with those of a study made of another group of children by another investigator in 1925. There are, however, some differences in the ranking of occupations. (Charts, tables.)—*Lina Kahn.*

4614. NOCK, ALBERT JAY. Our American upper class. *Harpers Mag.* 164 (970) Jan. 1932: 151-160.

4615. WILSON, JAMES SOUTHALL. The future of aristocracy in America. *No. Amer. Rev.* 233 (1) Jan. 1932: 34-40.

NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 3769, 3789, 3855, 3868, 4350, 4371-4372, 4375, 4377, 4386, 4536, 4596-4597, 4627, 4643, 4693, 4699)

4616. BRUNNER, CONSTANTIN. Über die notwendige Selbstemanzipation der Juden. [The necessity of self-emanicipation by the Jews.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 225 (2) Aug. 1931: 132-141.—Jewish efforts for further emancipation are seriously handicapped by their own endeavor to keep aloof in many respects from the nations among which they live. Anti-Semitism, being a natural outcome of aggressive tendencies in human nature, would die down as witch-hatred did in former times, if not provoked by this Jewish desire of stressing peculiar national qualities.—*Hans Frerik.*

4617. FRUIN. Opmerkingen over het Indo-vraagstuk. [Observations about the Indo-European problem in the Dutch East Indies.] *De Stuw.* 2 (18) Sep. 1931: 5-10; (19) Oct. 1931: 4-9.—The essential problem can be formulated as follows: Have the Indo-Europeans in the Dutch East Indies a future as a separate group? Their part in economic life is unimportant and is diminishing. The Indo-Europeans have been supplanted in several places by natives who have a good education. The best solution seems that the Indo-Europeans will be fused with the native population in future, but their feeling of superiority rebels against this assimilation. An inquiry is made concerning land ownership for the Indo-Europeans.—*Cecile Rothe.*

4618. LOEWENTHAL, J. Jüdische und unjüdische Mischungen. [Jewish and non-Jewish racial mixtures.] *Z. f. Sexualwissenschaft. u. Sexualpol.* 18 1931: 23-29.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 5: 4527.

4619. ORTON, WILLIAM. The challenge to Israel. *Harpers Mag.* 163 (978) Nov. 1931: 653-663.—The schism between Jew and Gentile manifests itself in conceptual forms; their origin, however, lies deeper. It first reveals itself in the loss of faith by the Nordics in their own culture and the Jewish genius for faith in theirs. The Jew, stripped through the centuries of every chance to pin his hope on transitory values, has a direct hold on life itself where the Nordic clutches it only with an apparatus of concepts, institutions, ends and pur-

poses. Jewish thought may be tragic, but it is never decadent. A similar contrast is revealed in comparing Jewish ethics with that of Christianity. Israel's challenge is the salvaging of Western civilization. Israel still possesses powers which the Western world needs: (1) a pragmatic theism, in which God is literally a way of life; (2) its humanitarianism—along with the passion for disinterested thought, it has retained in Einstein, as in Spinoza, the keen concern for the day-to-day welfare of ordinary men and women; (3) its social stamina.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 3351-3352, 3584, 3618, 3938-3939, 4617, 4678, 4734, 4754)

4620. BOURDON, JEAN. Le mouvement de la population. [Births, deaths, and marriages (France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 475-487.—*W. Jaffé.*

4621. DIX, ARTHUR. Weltwandlungen der weissen Volkswesen. [World-wide changes in white nations.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 225 (2) Aug. 1931: 142-156.—Restrictions on migration are most serious for Germany among all European nations as she has no large colonies nor related nations to which her emigrants might turn. Because of the war there is a decrease in the number of young men and an increase in the number of the population socially and economically dependent. This, along with the big industrial population in most European countries, largely contributes to the decrease of the birth rate and to the growing dependency on overseas markets. A reduction of working hours will be inevitable. As a remedy for our period of transition the author suggests, not a proletarianization of the agrarian population as it is carried through in Russia, but large-scale participation of the industrial population in farming and agricultural activities, which would be possible by the reduction of working time, and hygienic and economic opening up of tropical Africa, which might become the economic reserve of crowded Europe.—*Hans Frerik.*

4622. HOGGIN, H. IAN. The problem in Melanesia as applied to Ongtong, Java (Solomon Islands). *J. Polynesian Soc.* 39 (1) Mar. 1930: 43-66.—The vital statistics, including number of females, number of males, deaths and births, divided into age periods, are given for Ongtong, Java. The pertinent literature on the problem of depopulation in the islands is reviewed and the probable causes studied and criticized. The two chief reasons for the decline of the race the author found to be introduced diseases, which later became endemic, and the disintegration of the native culture, due to the impact of white civilization.—*W. Lloyd Warner.*

4623. KAHN, ERNST. Der Geburtenrückgang—ein wirtschaftliches Zukunftsproblem. [Reduction of the birth rate—an economic problem of the future.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 9 (2) 1930: 178-188.—Owing to the reduction of the birth rate during the war, no increase of the number of persons of working age (15-65 years) is to be expected in Germany from 1930 to 1934. The pressure on the labor market will consequently be lessened. For the next ten years the increase is estimated at about two millions, but hereafter the effect of the restriction of the birth rate will make itself felt and cause a scarcity of labor which may be offset by rationalization. The author also deals with the financial repercussions of the reduced birth rate. They will be favorable to the accumulation of new capital, but, on the other hand, the number of persons beyond working age will be higher

and additional expenses will be required for their support. (See also Entry 3: 6400.)—*H. Fehlinger.*

4624. LIVINGSTON, J. M. The influence of the mortality trends of certain diseases on life expectancy. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22(10) Oct. 1931: 497-500.—The increased expectation of life in the last 50 years has been due to the fact that a long life is now possible for a greater number rather than to our capacity to live to an extreme age. There has been a marked decrease in mortality in infants, children, and early adult life and almost no change in advance years. In the last 20 years, infant mortality has been cut 60%; in the age groups 1 to 4, 70%; 5 to 9, 60%; and 10 to 14, 35%. Nine per cent of infants still die in the first year, due to premature birth, diarrhea and enteritis, pneumonia and bronchitis, and probably two-thirds can be prevented. The expectation of life can still be increased but improvement in the future is becoming limited. Fifty years ago the death rate was about 25 per 1,000; today it is only 12. This decrease is due to the influence of public, industrial and personal hygiene. There has been a reduction in mortality from tuberculosis of 64% since 1911.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4625. OKASAKI, AYANORI. Die Bevölkerung Japans. [The population of Japan.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20(4) 1930: 580-587.—This article briefly summarizes important facts in regard to population and vital statistics of Japan. The topics covered are: density of population, growth of population, sex composition, age composition, marital condition, marriage, divorce, births and deaths.—*G. B. L. Arner.*

4626. PODOLEŃSKI, STANISŁAW. Ku kryzysowi urodzeń na Zachodzie. [The population crisis in the west.] *Przegląd Powszechny.* (182) 1929: 321-338.—France is today a colonization area for other nations.—*A. Walawender.*

4627. RICCI, ETTORRE. Sulla distribuzione etnica della popolazione nella Tripolitania de Nord-Ouest. [Racial distribution of the population in Northwest Tripoli.] *Atti. d. XI Congr. Geog. Ital.* 3 1930: 190-195.

4628. VATERNAHM, TH. Zur Frage der Krebssterblichkeit. Ein Versuch zur Analyse der Angaben der Todesursachenstatistik. [On the question of cancer mortality. An attempt to analyze the data of statistics of causes of death.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6(1) 1931: 21-24.—It has been pointed out that simultaneously with the statistical increase in cancer mortality in Prussia, there is a corresponding decrease in old age mortality. The explanation has been that better diagnostical equipment and more efficient diagnosis now detect cancer in cases which were formerly labelled old age debility. An analysis of old age and cancer mortality statistics of Prussia for 1890-1925 shows that the above interpretation holds good, if the figures are considered collectively for the whole state of Prussia, but not if they are studied from the point of view of locality, i.e., city, town, and country, age, and sex. Moreover, a diagnosis that overlooked cancer might just as well have found old age debility where other diseases were the cause of death. Aside from that the diagnostical improvements are not so great as to account for the above mentioned statistical facts. (Tables.)—*Lina Kahn.*

EUGENICS

(See also Entries 4657, 4701, 4766)

4629. FREEMAN, R. AUSTIN. Segregation of the fit. *Eugenics Rev.* 23(3) Oct. 1931: 207-221.—(A plea for positive eugenics.)

4630. GAYLORD, GLADYS. Restrictions in regard to regulation of birth imposed by laws of the various civilized nations. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 136-142.—The greatest opposition to birth regulation is encountered in the

Latin and Greek countries. In the United States, as in several European countries, the circulation of literature on birth control is under the ban of lewd and lascivious matter, though contraception or even abortion is not in itself a violation of the federal law. Public opinion on this subject is changing, and we are faced with the likelihood that either private institutions will continue giving information and producing abortions until the laws are changed, or that through the indifference of public opinion to existing laws they may become a dead letter.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4631. UNSIGNED. The New England Conference on Birth Control. *Birth Control Rev.* 15(11) Nov. 1931: 318-320; 334-335.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 3284, 3322, 3354, 3372, 4253, 4255, 4257, 4270, 4453, 4470, 4607, 4661, 4730)

4632. ANDERSON, W. A. Contrast of some major elements in the social pattern of rural China and rural America. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25(4) Nov. 1931: 45-51.—The purpose of this paper is to contrast some of the major elements in the social pattern of rural China with similar elements in the social pattern of rural America. Chinese rural life centers in villages, which are of two types, market and farm. The market towns form the nucleus about which are scattered the farm villages. This may be contrasted with the American system of trade centers being surrounded by individual farm families. The Chinese village is an autonomous unit. Within the villages of China the family is the basic social group; the individual counts for nothing. This kind of group control bears a sharp contrast to American individualism. Migrants to a village, not members of a native family, are not members of the village and have not status. This is in contrast with American rural social organization which gives full social status to all the residents of a community. China's rural life is developed about a self-sufficing land economy intensive in nature. In contrast to America's machine production, China is in the handicraft stage of medieval Europe. Back of the Chinese economic and social system lie centuries of philosophy with its religious and social expression. While forces effecting social change in rural areas have begun working slowly, these changes have produced little effect in the rural regions of China as yet.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4633. BECK, P. G., and LIVELY, C. E. Movement of open country population in Ohio. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #489. Sep. 1931: pp. 46.—This bulletin is concerned with the territorial movements and occupational changes of 1,589 boys and girls who were reared in the open country of Ohio. The data were obtained by personal visits to 1,275 country households located in eight townships in various parts of the state. The state was arbitrarily divided into three sections on the basis of urbanization, topography, soil type and type of agriculture, for purposes of sampling. Of the 1,275 families, 93% were farm families; 63% were owners; 20% were renters; and 10% were farm laborers. Of the migrant children, 91% were from farm families, and 75% were from owner families. The average age at which the migrants started for themselves was 21 years and 20.1 years for males and females respectively; the average age at marriage was 23.2 years and 20.8 years for males and females respectively. Occupation and tenure of parents, size of paternal farm business, organization membership of parents, occupational history of parents, age of migrants, and economic status of agriculture were important factors in determining the proportion of males that entered agriculture. For females the most significant factors were age at the time of starting for themselves, schooling, organization affiliation, and the number of younger brothers and sisters. Since 1900 the

percentage of female migrants marrying farmers has been declining; and during this period the amount of schooling received by female migrants has increased. Approximately 60% of the male migrants who entered farming as an occupation were sons of the 50% of farmers with the largest farm businesses. Agriculture is drawing a majority of its future farmers from those individuals who are most likely to be successful in the occupation. (Tables and bibliography.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

4634. HONEYMAN, JESSIE M. Present status of roadside beautification program. *Commonwealth Rev.* 13(3) Jul. 1931: 176-187.—In both America and in Europe numerous societies have become deeply concerned over the topic of outdoor disfigurement. The Garden Club of America, the first group of its kind to become national in scope, had its origin in Philadelphia in the year 1904. At present, highway beautification is an essential part of the program to enhance the cultural value of American life. Road beautification begins with the conservation of all existing trees, shrubs, and wild flowers along the waysides. There are three principles to be carried out: (1) protection, (2) conservation or preservation, and (3) restoration.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4635. KAYSENBRECHT, RICHARD. Rural sociology: a challenge of the times. *Sociol. Rev.* 23(2) Jul. 1931: 108-119.—Modern social science having refused responsibility for leadership in social affairs, other forces have stepped in. There is much evidence to support Spengler's theory of the decline of western civilization. The only escape from final decay lies in the peasant class; if agrarian life can be restored, and the organic interrelation of town and country developed anew, the health of the foundations of society may be repaired. The ineffectiveness of recent efforts in the way of rural policy tends to define the mission of rural sociology. For some decades, efforts have been made to analyze the whole rural life problem, and in recent times Tönnies and von Wiese have shown the way to significant methods. Rural sociologists should in general be men of country origin, but familiar with provincial and capital cities; they must be capable of using specialized disciplines and their results. It may be possible, eventually, to build up a sociology or science of laws relating to rural society, its movements, culture, and changes. All activity and effect in the world's history is grounded in the last analysis on the two principles, individualism and universalism, selfishness and solidarity, hunger and love.—*F. N. House.*

4636. LIVELY, C. E. Changes and trends in rural neighborhood life. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 296-304.—The development of modern means of communication has greatly effected the rural neighborhood during the past 25 years. This has banished the isolation upon which the rural neighborhood was founded. It has increased the mobility of the farm population, which has dissolved kinship groups and has increased the number of strangers in the neighborhood. It has brought about a socioeconomic differentiation that holds important implications for rural social organization. Town and country relations have grown more complex, and have deeply affected the rural neighborhood. Farmers, through marketing organizations, have learned more of the business side of farming. Farmers' purchasing habits have changed, with the result that they are buying more consumption goods. Many small trade centers have virtually disappeared, and those that have survived have undergone important changes in composition. Institutional changes have also occurred particularly in the form of school consolidation and the abandonment of rural church centers. Standards of living have risen concomitantly. But with these changes, the new rural community is still small enough to provide for the personal relationships so much missed by ruralites living in the city.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4637. UNSIGNED. L'habitat rural au Maroc. [Rural habitat in Morocco.] *Rev. de Géog. Marocaine.* 15 (2) Jun. 1931: 69-152.—The above title refers to a series of articles sent the *Revue* in reply to a questionnaire. They are the first results of an investigation made at the request of the International Commission on Rural Habitat whose work was begun at the Geographical Congress in Cairo, 1925, and continued at the congress in Cambridge, 1928. The first article is a monograph dealing with the "habitat of Figuig" by Pons. The following articles, the majority of which are written by teachers residing in the districts investigated, give information on the habitats and their grouping in the territories of El Aïoun-Side Mellouk, Figuig, Midelt, East Beni-Ouarain (Ighezrane), Dar Zrari, Kasbah-Tadla, Ouled-Harriz, Boucheron, Beni Meskine, Seifrou, Beni Mtir, Martimprey, Beni Yazgha.—*Marcel Larnaudie.*

4638. WILSON, WARREN H. The family and village in India. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25(4) Nov. 1931: 52-64.—The cities of India so important to the tourist are almost insignificant to the student; about 10% of the population lives in cities and these cities are diminishing in size. India is a land in which every individual is absorbed in his social grouping. Each caste is the final authority, and its ends the ultimate interest of each of its members; it is a shelter to which the individual can retreat to be clothed and fed. The village economy is not one of finance. The village is made up mostly of households, and in the greater portion of the 500,000 villages there is neither market nor bazaar. Land is the basis of the village. The family unit is a joint family, and the village is made up of these families. But there are sections of the country where the joint family is fading out. The family is usually a composite unit representing three generations living under one roof and eating at a common table. Artisans are found mostly at the fairs and bazaars in the cities. Debt is a present factor in every village. Indian farmers are poor credit risks, and have to pay high rates of interest. Economic determinism is successfully resisted. There are three escapes from economic determinism: The Kamia system, a contract in which the borrower agrees to work for the lender without cash remuneration until a loan has been repaid; the Jajmani system, a kind of voluntary slavery in return for security; and the philosophy of cheerful dying, which is a corollary of their acceptance of poverty and an escape from the domination of wants.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4639. YODER, FRED R. The influence of national cultural patterns on the rural life of Japan. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25(4) Nov. 1931: 38-44.—Perhaps the chief national cultural patterns that have influenced Japanese rural life most are: handicraft, the patriarchal family, state paternalism, theocratic patriotism, a national system of education, the habit of social organization, and the *Mura*. Despite the headway made by the industrial revolution during recent decades in Japan, the nation is still largely in the handicraft stage of material culture. Capital is scarce, interest rates are high, and human labor is plentiful and cheap. The family is still primarily patriarchal, and the greatest obligation of the Japanese farm women is to marry and bear her husband children. Practically all farm girls marry, and the birth rate is high. Blind allegiance is given the emperor, who is reputed to be god-descended. The system of education has been highly centralized and nationalized. There is practically no illiteracy among the rural people of this generation. The Japanese have developed habits of social organization that extend to all phases of social and industrial life; agricultural societies exist in great number. The *Mura* is the local unit of government, and varies considerably in area and population. It selects a mayor who is often the head of the local agricultural association or cooperative.—*O. D. Duncan.*

COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

4640. LINDEMAN, EDUARD C. Some mental hygiene factors in community processes. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 305-314.—Social analysis cannot proceed far without recognition of the fact that many of the most important human relationships are colored and conditioned by elements that belong in the field of abnormal psychology. There is a connection between modern social science and psychiatry; the two disciplines intersect at points where conduct is extremely important, namely at those points which qualify the social process. Six situations are presented for purposes of illustration, to show how abnormal processes are precipitated and what aspects of human relationship enter into and give coloration to the social picture of community life.—O. D. Duncan.

DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 3743, 3752, 4346, 4372, 4389, 4394, 4588)

4641. BRINKMANN, CARL, and ECKARDT, HANS v. Vorträge von Professor Dr. Carl Brinkmann (Heidelberg) und Professor Dr. Hans v. Eckardt (Heidelberg) über "Presse und öffentliche Meinung." [Addresses by Carl Brinkmann and Hans v. Eckardt on "The press and public opinion."] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* 7 1931: 9-50.—According to Brinkmann, the modern press on the one hand molds public opinion, and on the other, it caters to the masses in its large scale operations on the news market in the world of economics and politics. It has, however, lost its old cultural significance. Nevertheless it is to be hoped that when the present materialistic tendency has run its course, the press will use its enormous influence again for edification of the public in matters of state and civilization.—According to Eckardt, the German press of today has become an institution which essentially is determined on influencing the *res publica*. This conditions its relation to politics, industry, and culture.—Lina Kahn.

4642. KAPP, Dr.; SCHMITT, CARL; STAMPFER, FRIEDRICH; HERTZ, FR.; DOVIFAT, EMIL; VÖGELIN, E.; TÖNNIES, F.; ECKARDT, HANS v.; BRINKMANN, CARL. Diskussion über "Presse und öffentliche Meinung." [Discussion of "The press and public opinion."] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* 7 1931: 51-80.

4643. MASSIGNON, L. L'étude de la presse musulmane et la valeur de ce témoignage social. [A study of the Mussulman press and the value of this social testimony.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 2(7) Jul. 15, 1930: 321-327.—The feeble position reserved by the Institute of Contemporary and Colonial History for the systematic and structural investigation of economic and social materials as measured by the periodicals devoted to these specialties is surprising. Where changes in linguistics have taken place on so large a scale, more attention should be given to political and social history, both within and without the Moslem countries. Newspaper clippings, especially in English, occurring in the form of sporadic governmental releases indicate in a rather shallow fashion that there is scarcely any such thing as a Mussulman world, but simply nationalities which are gradually gravitating into the European orbit, while at the same time there is little remonstrance on the part of professional Orientalists. The motives and excuses for this negligence lie to a small extent in nonchalance, and to a great extent in the Pan-Europeanism on the part of political historians, and to some degree of Oriental linguists. As for sociology, there has been a tendency since the world war for the Moslems to employ the language of their conquerors in the publication of their journals. (Bibliography.)—O. D. Duncan.

SOCIOLOGY OF GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 3-12688, 12692, 12740, 12758, 12830, 13776, 16508; 1101-1103, 1118, 2333, 2863, 3029, 4393-4394)

4644. AHUMADA, GUILLERMO. Interpretación sociológica de los impuestos sucesorios. [A sociological interpretation of the inheritance tax.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Cordoba.* 18(3-4) May-Jun. 1931: 3-73.—Law is a belief that subsists only so long as the collectivity continues to have faith in it. Present reality shows us the collectivity impregnated with irreligion with regard to the juridico-legal myths, and that the new law in contractual relations, in family, in property, in inheritance and in labor is forming itself as a new faith in the collectivities built upon a better distribution of wealth and social responsibility. The family, now reduced to the group of immediate descendants, incorporates itself in a broader aggregation, society as a whole, of whose interests the state is the guardian. The disintegration of the family, as a consequence of the era of capitalism, signifies an adaptation to new economic bases, suggesting a civilization of an individual-social type. The appearance of democracy in history is characterized by its opposition to economic or political privilege, placing against the institutions of inheritance and of private property the collective rights of labor. This orientation supposes a coordination of individual interests with the interests of the collectivity, which functions without respect for privilege. Our study shows also that the progressive increase of state powers brings with it an increase of state charges, and especially of inheritance taxes, amounting in Russia almost to confiscation.—Max Savelle.

LEADERSHIP

(See also Entries 3-16057, 16319, 17896; 2884, 2897, 3033, 3116)

4645. LEHMAN, HARVEY C., and WITTY, PAUL A. Scientific eminence and church membership. *Sci. Monthly.* 33(6) Dec. 1931: 544-549.—Comparisons of church activities often prove invidious because the person making the comparisons is incapable of assuming an objective attitude. This study was suggested by a paper presented by W. S. Ament in *School & Soc.* on Sep. 24, 1927. That paper dealt with the relationship existing between church membership and education and distinction. In this study, the names of the individuals studied were taken from the 1927 edition of *American Men of Science*, and their church affiliation was taken from the 1926-27 edition of *Who's Who in America*. In all, 1,189 fairly complete biographies were examined, of which 303 (25%), included data regarding church membership. Among the 303 persons giving information on church membership, by far the greater proportions were found to be associated with the more liberal religious organizations, such as the Unitarians and Congregationalists. Catholics, Lutherans, and Baptists were strikingly below their quotas of research workers. The conspicuous dearth of eminent scientists among the more fundamentalist and orthodox sects suggests that the tenets of these churches are not consonant with scientific endeavor.—O. D. Duncan.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 3514, 3519, 3582, 3692, 3744, 3750, 3828, 3838, 3866, 3894, 3902, 3920, 4191, 4378, 4439, 4596, 4598, 4679, 4696, 4711, 4723-4724, 4727, 4735, 4740, 4764, 4769-4770, 4778, 4782)

4646. BARRANCOS de BERMANN, LEONILDA. La reforma educacional en Austria. [Educational reform in Austria.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Cordoba.* 18(3-4) May-Jun. 1931: 103-117.—The great educa-

tional reform going on in Austria is another example of the contest between the traditionalists in education and those who desire to make of education something more than the embodiment of the historical continuity of principles. One of the best examples of the modern school system is to be seen in Austria, in its high standards for teachers, unusual provisions for the physical welfare of the children, and the provisions made for individual education. (Detailed description of the Austrian school system.)—*M. Savelle.*

4647. BOWMAN, LeROY E. Application of progressive educational principles to group work. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 315-322.—Changes are taking place in methods, aims, training for, and objects to be sought in group work. The philosophy of progressive education offers the best hypothesis for the contemplation of changes to be made in group work. This philosophy assumes that the development of the child begins with his interest; that prescribed work should be minimized, and that the child learns, not in layers of subject matter, but rather in large units of work, and that the habits he will evolve depend upon the consistency of all his contacts. There are changes taking place in group work: (1) An integration of the agencies having to do with the child; (2) less formalization and less interest in maintaining the existence of formal activities as such; (3) increased dependence of group leaders upon a knowledge of psychology and passing of technique to subordinates; (4) less dependence upon patterns, cult, ritual and tradition as such. The application of these principles should result in the exertion of less effort to change human nature, and an amplification of the child's sense of democracy.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4648. CARROLL, ROBERT P. Snobishness and egotism. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(3) Nov. 1931: 167-171.—Mental superiority is one of the most common causes of snobishness and egotism and is usually due to the wrong kind of education. In a heterogeneous group the superior child is offered innumerable opportunities to sense the difference between himself and those of less ability and this leads to an inevitable feeling of superiority. Homogeneous grouping in school which would necessitate competition with one's equals in mentality would not develop an exaggerated idea of self-importance nor an attitude of contempt for the abilities of other pupils.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

4649. COWEN, PHILIP A. The social adjustment of the special-class child. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(3) Nov. 1931: 152-158.—Often the homes and general environment of the special class children are inferior. A visiting teacher cooperating with the social agencies can do much to improve this situation. In schools teachers should provide activities which result in the development of primary attitudes such as honesty and responsibility. The main objective of schoolroom instruction should be to give children a better understanding of every day life. Academic subjects should be introduced as the need for them arises, as an aid to manual instruction.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

4650. DESPARMET, J. Pédagogie arabe. [Arab education.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 36(126) 1931: 186-189.—The Koran schools are private institutions where the native children of Algeria learn the rudiments of the Koran under the direction of Mohammedan instructors. Corporal punishment was still in use at the beginning of this century, but in 1905 a circular from the governor general prohibited it.—*Marcel Larnaude.*

4651. DEVEREUX, F. L. Talking pictures in industry and education. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 10(4) Oct. 1931: 253-262.—The author discusses the use of talking motion pictures for sales training, dealer conventions, and other purposes by a number of large concerns, such as the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. The

planning, production, and use of educational talking pictures by Electrical Research Products, Inc., with the advice and assistance of an advisory committee of prominent educators is also described. About 50 talking pictures have been thus produced for use in teacher training, music appreciation, natural science, physical education, and social science. Medical pictures, for clinical instruction and nurses' training, and religious pictures, for churches and Sunday schools, are briefly mentioned.—*Richard Storrs Coe.*

4652. HARDING, T. SWANN. A modern educational plant. *Sci. Mo.* 33(6) Dec. 1931: 539-543.

4653. HELLER, HERMAN. Universitätsreform. [University reform.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42(6) May 1931: 685-694.—The present-day German university suffers primarily because it is a maid of all work. In the effort to combine the functions of equipping the student with all around culture and at the same time inducting him into the mysteries of research, neither task is accomplished. This dualism that threatens to divide the university into two lifeless halves derives from a historical period when "idealism" was dominant and university training was given only to a very small proportion of the population. Only a complete ideological change will alter the present intolerable situation for the better; mere administrative and organizational changes will effect nothing worth while. Above all, it is necessary to cease present efforts to make a vocational school of the university; the higher bureaucracy, the banks, and the professions must learn to absorb students who have not had exhaustive training in minor details which can be most efficiently learned when actually confronted in daily work.—*Howard Becker.*

4654. HILSCHER, RUDOLF. A szövetkezeti mozgalom és szocialis nevelés. [The cooperative movement and social education.] *Szövetkezeti Szemle.* 5(9) Sep. 1931: 9-10.—The cooperative movement can succeed only if the cooperatives promote not merely the economic interests of their members, but also moral and spiritual interests and community feeling as well. The prerequisite of a true cooperative is the social education of the participants. Wherever this has been understood the movement has been successful. Social education has reached an advanced stage especially in the northern countries, such as Denmark, Sweden, and also Germany, Belgium, France, and England. In Hungary capitalism is a dangerous opponent of the cooperative movement. Hungarian public instruction lacks entirely any social education, which could prepare real democracy; therefore the cooperative movement should be among the leaders in social education.—*Ladislau Toffler.*

4655. KILPATRICK, WILLIAM H. Social factors influencing educational method in 1930. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(8) Apr. 1931: 483-490.—We have accepted the past and want our schools to preserve it and hand it on to future generations. This is the conservative approach which seeks to habituate the child to the *status quo*. The American graded school is founded on the idea of a preparation for a static world. In reality, however, our world, especially the American, is dynamic and going through a period of tremendous change in ways of living, industry, mores, etc. This lag in education is due to vested interest of established doctrine and institution, which hinders progress.—*Riva Rudy.*

4656. MEAD, LAURA L. Report on the survey of truancy for the year 1929-1930. *Commonwealth Rev. (Univ. Oregon)* 13(4) Nov. 1931: 245-265.—This is a study of truancy based on reports from ten schools located in the city of Portland, Oregon, for the school year of September to May, 1929-1930. It covers 128 cases of intentional truancy from the ten selected schools. Nearly three-fourths of these children were reported to the attendance officer for the first time during the school year 1929-1930; and 19% had been known for two

years, while the remainder had records extending over periods of three or four years. In one-third of the cases, truancy was related to other forms of misbehavior leading to the juvenile courts. Of the 128 cases, 82% were boys. The age group of 15 to 17 years contained the majority of girls who were reported, only two girls being below 12 years of age. For boys, 25% were below 12 years of age, which indicates that the truancy problem appears at a much earlier age for boys than for girls. Truancy is correlated positively with age-grade retardation. It is also positively associated with geographical mobility when compared with non-truants. Broken homes furnish a higher percentage of truants than of non-truants. Nativity of parents is not an important factor in the truancy problem. Occupations of the lower levels give higher truancy rates than occupations of the higher levels. About 60% of the social work in the control group was done by health agencies compared with 40% in the truant group. (13 tables and one graph.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

4657. POPENOE, PAUL. Education and eugenics. *J. Heredity*. 22 (7) Jul. 1931: 217-220.—Several eugenic problems are vitally affected by educational policies. Among these are: coeducation and eugenics, scholarship loans and marriage, and criteria for the selection of teachers. Insistence on a eugenic selection of teachers is therefore an imperative necessity in the United States at the present time.—*L. M. Dickerson.*

4658. WIEGRÄBE, PAUL. A reader in the vernacular for West Africa. *Africa*. 4 (4) Oct. 1931: 435-444.—The vernacular reader which has been used for decades by the North German Mission among the Ewe people of Togoland has been revised in accordance with the new orthography. Spoken English is used in lower classes, as a class subject in middle classes, and as a medium of instruction in the upper. It would be better to postpone even spoken English to the higher classes. Between Accra and Cape Coast 5,000 "English-speaking" young people are wandering around without work because according to their own opinion they are, as seventh-standard boys, too good for manual labor.—*R. W. Logan.*

4659. ZAWILIŃSKI, ROMAN. Nowa szkoła w nowej Polsce. [The new schools in the new Poland.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. 46 (182) 1929: 21-43.—*A. Walawender.*

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entries 4632, 4639)

CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469-3473, 3484, 3488, 3490, 3498, 3511, 3872, 4662)

4660. STRINGFIELD, LAMAR. America and her music. *Univ. North Carolina, Extension Bull.* 10 (7) Mar. 1931: pp. 74.—This small volume is designed to serve as a study outline for music clubs. Emphasis is laid on the folk music of the American white people which is still preserved in the more isolated regions of the United States. Representative chapter titles are: Social use of American folk-music, American school of composition, Analysis of jazz. (Bibliographies, programs, directories of American composers and many other guides to club members.)—*John H. Mueller.*

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 3464, 3509, 3578, 4619, 4645, 4751)

4661. BEERS, HOWARD W. Suggestions for a sociological analysis of the rural church. *Publ. Amer.*

Sociol. Soc. 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 10-17.—The rural church is considered as an adaptive institution. Giving due allowance for cultural lag, it may be expected to follow the social and economic changes of its milieu. In a local church group there are social factors that are definitely comparable to the characteristics of secular organizations. Similarly, inter-church conflict is an object of sociological study. Also, it will be significant to note the dispersion of religious functions throughout many secular groups. Other aspects of the problem include (1) the influence of the church upon courtship and intersex conduct of young people; (2) the sociability aspect of church service; and (3) the significance of ostentation in religious meetings. A factor to consider in the comparison of local church groups with secular groups is the structural feature of a specialized paid leader in the former case. Probably the leader is more closely related to religious functions of the church than to its secular or social functions. The widespread cyclical ministerial turnover is a matter of immediate attraction to the research workers. There is a variety of problematic relations between the leader and the led that must be attacked by any sociological research on the rural church. A historical study of church characteristics should help provide a much needed analysis of the rural church.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4662. HYPES, J. L. The relationships of Mohammedan culture patterns to social processes in the Mohammedan community in India. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (4) Nov. 1931: 29-37.—The Mohammedan culture patterns are basically religious. Indian Mohammedanism is tinctured with the mysticism and animism of the indigenous Hindu religions. There is, roughly, one Mohammedan in India for every three Hindus. There are, however, variants in Indian Mohammedanism which arise largely out of provincialism; but there are also certain internal divisions into sects which are colored to some extent by the antecedent religions of the people. The essential doctrine of Islam is the absolute unity and supremacy of God. Marriage was enjoined upon every Moslem and celibacy condemned by the prophet; but because of poverty, celibacy prevails in some degree in the Mohammedan India. Polygamy, governed by the wealth of the husband, is widely practiced by the Indian Moslems. The use of narcotics and intoxicants is forbidden as is also the consumption as food of birds and beasts of prey or those which do not have cloven hoofs and do not chew cuds. Clothing and jewelry are supposed to be modest rather than flashy in appearance. Islam offers no unique nation-wide element of government in India. Moslems, unlike many of the Hindus, bury their dead in the belief that the body and spirit are inseparable even in death.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4663. PASTUSZKA, JÓZEF. Kultura a religja. [Culture and religion.] *Przegląd Powszechny*. (182) 1929: 298-320.—The unequal development of individual cultural areas frequently destroys religion.—*A. Walawender.*

4664. PROSKURA, DYMITR. Upadek cerkwi prawosławnej w Rosji. [The decline of the Greek Orthodox church in Russia.] *Sprawy Obce*. 2 Jan. 1930: 382-399.—The Greek Orthodox church was closely tied to the civil government in Russia and was subject to its political power. After the fall of the czars and the change of the social system, the church lost its prestige. Since 1914 the Greek Orthodox church in Russia has disintegrated and its place has been taken by ten independent churches which are unable to cope with atheism.—*Tadeusz Lutman.*

4665. SCUDDER, VIDA D. Mysticism and social passion. *World Tomorrow*. 13 (3) Mar. 1930: 122-125.—Renewed interest in mysticism offers the danger of a schism in religion between the mystics and the reformers. But mystical insight need not be selfish and non-social. Emphasis upon the cultivation of the inner self

is highly necessary at present in order to prepare men for the fitting use of the leisure which technical progress now makes inevitable.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

4666. SHILLITO, E. The religion of nationalism. *Hibbert J.* 30(1) Oct. 1931: 20-29.—The decline of theological religion, because of the advance of science, has given place to nationalism as a religion, greatly fostered by war hysteria of the last decade. Since, however, religion is a concept involving ultimate values it is questionable whether the nation can survive as the object of religious adoration because of the competitive loyalties engendered by the obvious trend toward internationalism. Whether religion will be completely secularized or whether Christianity will return in the form of a reconciliation or synthesis of the spiritual and secular is still to be determined.—*John H. Mueller.*

4667. SIMS, NEWELL L. Religion and the social sciences. *World Tomorrow.* 13(4) Apr. 1930: 167-169.—Religion and sociology, once very close together in method and outlook, have today drawn apart. Sociology has become objective rather than speculative, while the recent emphasis in religion has been upon mysticism rather than social problems. None the less, religion is slowly and reluctantly beginning to apply scientific method to its field.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 2801, 2806, 2820, 2851, 2853-2854, 2898-2899, 2923-2924, 2926, 2928-2930, 2933, 2935-2937, 2939-2941, 2943-2944, 2946-2947, 3197, 3199, 3807, 4309-4310, 4327-4328, 4413-4415, 4417-4418, 4420, 4422-4424, 4426-4427, 4429-4431, 4433, 4505, 4630, 4716)

4668. RAVEN, ALICE. Memoranda prepared for the select committee on capital punishment. *Sociol. Rev.* 23(2) Jul. 1931: 80-84.—The murderer is always a man of pathologically inverted temperament, motivated alternately by attitudes of fear and hatred toward the outer world. Those in authority are identified with the hated father-image, and hatred may give rise to murder; or such a person may murder a woman to prevent his rival's possessing her. From these considerations it follows that abolition of capital punishment would not augment the number of murders seriously, and that therapeutic measures might be applied to convicted murderers. A similar psychological theory applies in the interpretation of court-room procedure and findings.—*F. N. House.*

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 3498, 3511, 4602, 4636, 4663, 4739)

4669. MICHELS, ROBERT. Das Problem der Strukturänderung in einigen südamerikanischen Staaten. Insbesondere Argentinien und Brasilien, zumal im Hinblick auf den italienischen Einfluss. [The problem of structural change in certain South American states. Particularly Argentina and Brazil in relation to Italian influence.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34(2) Oct. 1931: 565-597.—Although early South America was Spanish, there emerged about 1813 a national consciousness, particularly in Argentina and Brazil, which broke with Spanish and Portuguese traditions and culture. The native born, regardless of ancestry, disdains anything European and proudly calls himself American, adopting for cultural background the arts and traditions of the South American Indian. Argentina and Brazil have attracted a large influx of immigrants chiefly from Italy. These, being Latins the same as the South Americans, have readily mixed and intermarried, presenting a moral, peaceful but penetrating method of conquest far superior to English imperialism, and are changing the

social structure. Future Argentina will be predominantly of Italian stock, although its cultural influence is neutralized (1) by Spanish and other European elements present, (2) by the distinct South American nationalism favoring assimilation and (3) by the fact that South America looks into the future rather than the past. Economically extensive investment of foreign capital leaves South America partially subject to European ways.—*A. E. Janzen.*

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 3807, 4328, 4395-4396, 4398, 4401, 4413, 4415-4416, 4418, 4420-4422, 4424-4426, 4428-4429, 4431, 4433, 4606, 4656, 4668, 4718, 4755)

4670. BERNHARDT, RUDOLPH. Studien über erbliche Belastung bei Vermögensverbrechern. [Studies in hereditary defects among offenders against property.] *Kriminalist. Abhandl.* (12) 1930: pp. 49.—The Saxon Ministry of Justice maintains a card index of all criminals, recording facts concerning both the relatives and the offender. Information was secured concerning the members of about 300 families of offenders against property who had been sentenced to at least three months' imprisonment. Taking age into account, the ranges of the percentage of criminals were computed, counting all known punishments of the relatives. There was a clear increase in criminality among siblings where parents and other ancestors were affected by criminality, alcoholism or psychopathic personality, or a combination of these factors, as compared with those in which parents or other ancestors were not so affected. In order to eliminate the possible adverse influences of the presence of such defects among parents on the environment of children, all cases in which they were found among parents were eliminated, and among the remaining families there were larger percentages of criminals among the descendants of criminal grandparents than among descendants of non-criminal grandparents. Similarly there was a larger percentage of criminals among the descendants of grandparents addicted to alcohol or possessing psychopathic personalities (cases in which parents showed these characteristics being eliminated) than among the descendants of grandparents free from these traits. However, criminality as such is a social phenomenon, and biological heredity exerts its influence primarily through the transmission of hereditary components which lower the power of resistance of the individual against criminal influences.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4671. CHAMBERLIN, CLARA WILKINS. Survey of juvenile delinquency in Portland from September 1, 1929 to June 1, 1930. *Commonwealth Rev.* 13(3) Jul. 1931: 160-175.—This is a condensed report on a study of 334 alleged delinquent girls who came to the attention of the Court of Domestic Relations and the Women's Protective Division in Portland, Oregon, during the nine months from September 1, 1929 to June 1, 1930. The study includes girls ranging from 6 to 25 years of age in the Women's Protective Division, and from 8 to 18 years of age in the Court of Domestic Relations. Of 34 cases studied in detail, all but 7 showed evidence of sex delinquency, regardless of the formal charge made against them. During the period of the study charges were registered against 833 boys by the Court of Domestic Relations; boys outnumbered girls by 2.5 times. Of the 334 girls, 12% were repeaters; of the 833 boys, 32% were so registered. Among these girls, 68% were between the ages of 14 and 17 years. Retarda-

tion in school was more noticeable among these girls than among the control group chosen from the Girl Reserves of the Y.W.C.A. Broken homes were more frequent among the delinquent than among the control group. The rate of delinquency is a little higher in the sections of the city where residence property is deteriorating. Only 25% of the delinquents came from families in which both parents were living. Half of the delinquents were known to at least 11 social agencies, mostly health organizations, in Multnomah County. There was no season of the year which showed greater delinquency than other seasons. Findings from the 34 detailed cases indicate that girls' delinquency is usually a type committed as an individual rather than as a group. Drinking and smoking often accompany the misbehavior of groups. Of 23 girls who were known sex delinquents, only one had her first sex experience on the night on which the complaint was made. In only 11 cases were the girl's own parents living together. Employment of the girls was a frequent factor contributing delinquency. Only three of the girls studied in detail were members of a girls' club or other supervised leisure time group. Nearly half of the outstanding causes for the delinquency among the 34 girls were home conditions. (Tables and recommendations.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

4672. GAST, PETER. Die Mörder. [Murderers.] *Kriminalist. Abhandl.* (11) 1930: pp. 64.—Murderers as such do not constitute a special type. Homicide differs from murder largely in the psychological processes leading up to the act, as is shown in the frequency with which murder is followed by suicide. The German murder rate decreased from 0.48 per 100,000 of the population subject to punishment in 1882 to 0.17 in 1913, rose again immediately after the war until it had reached 0.50 in 1921, and then declined irregularly to 0.25 in 1927. The number of women and juveniles among the murderers was particularly large in the years immediately following the war. In general the highest murder rates are found in the areas in which alcohol consumption is greatest. Whereas homicide is most frequent in the summer and least in December, murder reached a peak in June as well as in the winter months. Domestic servants show a particularly high rate for murder; those engaged in industry, mining, and construction follow. The murder rate for persons engaged in agriculture is less than for the population as a whole, and that for those in trade and transportation is less than for the population as a whole though their general crime rate is well above the average. The murder rate among males increases rapidly with age, reaching its peak between 21–25 and dropping rapidly after that; the curve for women exceeds that for males at the ages below 18, reaches its peak between 15–18, and drops more slowly than the rate for males. About one sixth of the murders were committed by women. These are characterized by the comparative absence of the use of force. Murders may be classified according to their objectives, as those committed for gain; those committed because of some passion, as hatred, revenge, jealousy; sadistic murders; political murders; and a miscellaneous group which includes the murder of children because of adverse economic circumstances or outlook, family and mass murders, and those committed to prevent capture or to regain freedom.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4673. KOLLE, K. Polizeistatistik der Sittlichkeitsvergehen. [Police statistics on criminal assault.] *Z. f. Sexualwissenschaft. u. Sexualpol.* 17 1931: 457–463.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 5: 4522.

4674. KRILLE, HANS. Weibliche Kriminalität und Ehe. [Criminality of women.] *Kriminalist. Abhandl.* (15) 1931: pp. 64.—Crime rates were computed for German women for three ten-year periods between 1883 and 1912 on the basis of the number of convictions, classified according to marital status and age, omitting those who were less than 21 or more than 60. For all

crimes the rate for unmarried women is lower than that for married. The former reach their highest rate in the age group 25–30, the latter between 30–40. The rate among the unmarried decreases more rapidly with increasing age than among the married. In the age groups below 40 the rate for the widowed and divorced (considered as one group) is about three times as great as that for the married or unmarried women, though after 50 years of age the rates are approximately equal. In nine of the 23 crimes considered, married women have higher rates than unmarried at all age groups, while in four unmarried women have higher rates than married at all age groups. When crimes are classified, the criminality of the unmarried appears more serious than that of the married, for the majority of the crimes committed by married women are such that external circumstances rather than criminal tendencies may have been the basic factors. The unfavorable living conditions of the poorer families, rather than marriage as such, are probably responsible for the larger number of crimes committed by married women. The rates for widowed and divorced women are higher than those for the married or unmarried women for each crime, though in about half of the specific crimes their rates approach those of the others in the age group 50–60. The differences are greatest in the younger age groups, and the crime rates for the widowed and divorced decrease rapidly with increasing age. The economic and social factors correlated with marital status are necessary for an explanation of these results.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

4675. McCLURE, W. E. Intelligence of unmarried mothers, II. *Psychol. Clinic.* 20(5) Oct. 1931: 154–157.—The problem of the unmarried mother is not serious among girls with intelligence below the moron level, nor with intelligence above the normal level. This was indicated by two studies of the intelligence of unmarried mothers who had been admitted to a home for unfortunate girls. In the first, published in 1929, Stanford Binet tests were given to 84 girls. Since 1929 similar tests have been given to 77 additional girls. The mean and the median age of both groups of girls is a little over 18 years. The average intelligence of the two groups of mothers is similar. The median I.Q. for each of the two groups as well as for the two groups combined is 76. The median I.Q. for the first group is 77.09 and for the second 79.07. Only 20.5% of the girls have normal intelligence, 79.5% have subnormal intelligence, and 27.3% are feeble-minded. (See also Entry 2: 3293.)—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

4676. MARTENS, K. Psychopathie und strafrechtliche Bedeutung unzüchtiger Abbildungen. [Psychopathy and the criminal significance of obscene pictures.] *Z. f. Sexualwissenschaft. u. Sexualpol.* 18 1931: 17–23.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 5: 4532.

4677. MILBURN, GEORGE. Convicts' jargon. *Amer. Speech.* 6(6) Aug. 1931: 436–442.—This collection of words which are commonly found in the vocabulary of the man inside the bars was compiled by a convict who sent them to the author. He culled out the obvious ones and illustrated some with sentences. There are over 200 words in this dictionary but many of them are not peculiar to prison argot. While the hoboos and the collegians apparently share their slang with the convicts, writers do not borrow from this source for their color.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

4678. REITER, H. Grundsätzliche Bemerkungen zum gegenwärtigen Stande der Kriminalbiologie. [Basic considerations as to the present status of criminal biology.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(2) Feb. 1931: 78–84.—The science of criminal biology must begin with a study of the development and life processes of the normal child. Only then can significant abnormalities be detected. It is quite possible that men with certain definite biological characteristics are law breakers, while the tendency to

become criminal in a given environment increases with variations in certain unit characteristics. The justification for sterilization itself lies in preventing the production of new law breakers in shape of the physically and mentally defective. Eventually criminal biology may be expected to change the whole basis of criminal law, but such a goal is at least 50 years ahead.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

4679. SANCTIS, SANTE de. Il problema assistenziale dei pre-delinquenti. [The welfare problem of pre-delinquents.] *Scuola Positiva*. Aug.-Sep. 1931: 337-348.—The pre-delinquent, or the prospective delinquent, can be recognized between the ages of 6 and 14, but appears most frequently between the ages of 11 and 14, these being the years where many children leave school but fail to find work in Italy. It is during these years also that the personality undergoes most radical changes. The pre-delinquent personality is characterized by violent and bold reactions, precocious sensuality and perversions, high suggestibility, lack of foresight and reflection, yet well developed motor coordination, which enables handling of weapons and picking of pockets. Employment is the most satisfactory preventive measure against their becoming full fledged delinquents. Playgrounds, religious education, and the study of the lives of great men are recommended in individual cases. But there is need for the organization of social service in connection with the schools, providing for the discovery of pre-delinquent cases, and guidance for the individual and for the home.—*G. I. Giardini.*

4680. WEISS, HERBERT. Die Hehler. [Receivers of stolen goods.] *Kriminalist. Abhandl.* (13) 1930: pp. 51.—Although the proportion of "fences" convicted to those practicing is probably very small, the number of convicted "fences" has been constantly about one-sixth the total number of convicted thieves. They are most frequent in the areas near the eastern border in which the German population contains a large admixture of Poles; next in frequency are the large cities. The percentage of women among "fences" has decreased since 1882, but still is almost twice as great as the percentage of women among violators of all laws. The average age of the "fence" is greater than that of the thief, particularly among women. The proportion of married men is less than of unmarried; the reverse is true of women. Entrepreneurs and dependents classified with the occupations engaged in trade and transportation are more frequently found among "fences" than among thieves; the same is true to a lesser extent of the entrepreneurs and dependents engaged in agriculture and in industry, mining and construction. Religious differences are inconclusive; the comparatively greater frequency of "fences" among Catholics is probably due to the generally lower economic status of Catholics in Germany. "Fences" may be classified as (1) occasional; (2) habitual, those who receive and conceal stolen goods only for themselves but not for gain; and (3) professional, those who receive a part or all of their income from dealing with stolen goods. Among the last named, some deal in any objects, while others are highly specialized, dealing only in furs, jewelry, valuable metals, bicycles, etc. "Fences" may be further classified as active or passive, depending on whether they are merely the recipients of the stolen goods, or whether they also incite the thief. (Several case histories.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 4468, 4624, 4628)

4681. AUCUY, M. La crise du logement. [The housing problem (in France, 1930).] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 45 (3) May-Jun. 1931: 1100-1118.—*W. Jaffé.*

4682. LEVIN, WILLIAM. Syphilis a challenge to public opinion. *Commonwealth Rev.* 13 (3) Jul. 1931: 194-203.—It is an axiom of bacteriology that if the mode of entrance of an organism into the body and its

mode of exit therefrom be known, then the disease for which this organism is responsible can be detected, controlled, and under proper measures, eradicated. In Oregon the regulations requiring that venereal diseases be reported went into effect in September of 1917. However, there has been a general increase in the number of cases reported since that time rather than a decline. The prevalence of syphilis falls chiefly in the younger age groups of adult life, and more heavily upon males than upon females. Yet females are by far the most prolific source of the infection. Physically the disease affects only a small part of the population; economically, either directly or indirectly, it affects every person. These economic effects are felt by the society in the heavy costs of public care for syphilitic insanity and other forms of social pathology that are induced by the disease. There are several steps in the control of syphilis: (1) Active cooperation of physicians in making reports to the board of health; (2) a division of venereal diseases in the state health department administered by a well trained physician; (3) prophylaxis; (4) public education.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4683. UNSIGNED. The health of the school child. A study of sickness, physical defects, and mortality. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46 (44) Oct. 30, 1931: 2605-2607.

MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 4640, 4725)

4684. ALEXANDER, FRANZ. The neurotic character. *Internat. J. Psycho-Analysis.* 11 (3) Jul. 1930: 292-311.

4685. BECKER, HOWARD, and BRUNER, DAVID K. Attitude toward death and the dead and some possible causes of ghost fear. *Mental Hygiene.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 828-837.

4686. DĄBROWSKI, K. W sprawie projektu wzorowego zakładu wychowawczego dla dzieci nerwowych, zagrożonych moralnie i słabych umysłowo. [Concerning the planned establishment of a model educational institution for nervous children exposed to moral deficiency and to mental diseases.] *Praca i Opieka Społeczna.* 11 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 156-164.—The author outlines the principal features of mental disease in children and the psychological theories. Poland should create institutions for the treatment of such children.—*O. Eisenberg.*

4687. FRIBOURG-BLANC, and SCOURAS. La réaction suicide chez les débiles et les déséquilibrés dans l'armée. [The suicide reaction among the weak-minded and unbalanced in the army.] *Ann. Médic. Psychol.* 89 1931: 531.—*Psychol. Absts.*, 5: 4503.

4688. JONES, D. CARADOG. The incidence of mental deficiency. *Pol. Quart.* 1 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 423-427.

4689. KONSULOFF, ST. Phylogenetische Erklärung der Homosexualität. [A phylogenetic explanation of homosexuality.] *Arch. f. Frauenkunde u. Konstitutionsforsch.* 17 (2) Jul. 1931: 134-141.

4690. ROSANOFF, ISABEL A., and ROSANOFF, AARON J. A study of mental disorders in twins. *J. Juvenile Res.* 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 268-270.

SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 4709, 4712-4713, 4717, 4719, 4737-4738, 4763)

4691. CABOT, RICHARD C. Treatment in social case work and the need of criteria and of tests of its

success or failure (presidential address). *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 3-24.

—The author issues a challenge to the hypothesis that the proper way to handle the problems of human beings is first of all to find out what is the matter with them. Diagnosis first is not always best even in the medical problems of a hospital. In social work, even more than in medicine, a diagnosis may be reached at an expense to the patient and to our relationship that is dangerous to our ultimate success in helping him. The success of social treatment is endangered, first, by the effort to put a unique individual into a class (diagnosis) and secondly, by the fruitless attempt to make out that he is merely a mechanism subject to causes the removal of which will set him right; in short, by the attempt to treat him like a disease, also if the client finds out what is being done to him he is likely to resent it. Success in social treatment depends on the ratio between the resistance of the evil and the strength of the methods of attack. (Documentation.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

4692. CRUTCHER, HESTER B. Some aspects of psychiatric social work in New York State. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5(4) Oct. 1931: 695-700.—This article is an attempt to describe the qualifications necessary for successful psychiatric social workers. The data were gathered while visiting the institutions of the Department of Mental Hygiene of the State of New York by asking superintendents, clinical directors, etc., what their views on this subject were. The most common desirable assets which these psychiatrists thought that a social worker should have were a good personality and all possible training and background. As to the specific types of training the social worker should have most of the psychiatrists were hazy, and many seemed to have been influenced in their judgments of the necessary training by the social workers with whom they had come into contact.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

4693. FISHER, CONSTANCE C. Some factors in understanding Negro clients. *Family.* 12(8) Dec. 1931: 245-247.—Insight of the worker into the psychology and cultural background of the Negro is of paramount importance to the social worker.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4694. GLENN, MARY WILCOX. Personal and professional sources of inspiration of social workers: roots of courage. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 72-83.—Social work must put reliance on inherent strength in people when what it can offer falls far short of the service required.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4695. HOWLETT, VIRGINIA. Case work discussion for the volunteer. *Family.* 12(9) Jan. 1932: 285-287.—The most efficient method of training volunteer workers is group discussion of actual records.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4696. LARKIN, KATHLEEN O. What education does the psychiatric social worker need? *Psychiat. Quart.* 5(4) Oct. 1931: 723-732.—The education of the psychiatric social worker should prepare the individual to act as a leader of public opinion in matters of social welfare as well as to train the individual in those techniques which make her an expert in human adjustment. In this training the individual should receive the knowledge and experience which make her a social worker as a prerequisite to specialization in the field of psychiatric social work.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

4697. McLEAN, FRANCIS H. Consultative service in case work. *Family.* 12(8) Dec. 1931: 253-257.—Consultative work is not to be thought of as an alternative to a case work plan. The consultative procedure is a desirable and efficient technique in many case work solutions.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4698. MANN, RUTH Z. S. Relief—theory and practice. *Family.* 12(8) Dec. 1931: 250-253.—The case worker must constantly bear in mind that relief is a means to an end. Relief should rarely be given until the

worker has at least a tentative plan of rehabilitation in mind. Relief without some attempt at psychoanalytic technique usually results in failure.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4699. REYNOLDS, BERTHA C. A way of understanding. An approach to case work with Negro families. Parts II and III. *Family.* 12(8) Dec. 1931: 240-244; (9) Jan. 1932: 287-292.—In dealing with Negro clients, the family agency must consider the facts that (1) these families are on the whole on a lower economic level than the average; (2) their cultural background is different, especially in the light of recent northward migration; (3) their reaction to intelligence tests is complicated by race feeling; and (4) there is no racial group with which they may be compared. Various other problems peculiar to the Negro client are considered in detail. Social workers able to deal with colored families successfully are comparatively few in number. It is possible only when the worker is confident of her lack of prejudice—a rare situation. An increase in the use of trained colored workers by family agencies (similar to the system of foreign language workers) is desirable. (See also Entry 4: 3184.)—*H. R. Hosea.*

4700. REYNOLDS, ROSEMARY. The new use of an old tool. *Family.* 12(9) Jan. 1932: 267-272.—The Philadelphia Family Society has found that made work is advantageous not only to disguise assistance but in actual case work procedure. In general, the expedient of made work serves to increase the ease and satisfaction of contacts. It also offers an opportunity to study the client's reaction to the job situation, thereby guiding the worker in an ultimate solution.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4701. SCHEUMANN, F. K. Grundfragen der Eheberatung. [Fundamental questions in the marriage clinic.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6(1) 1931: 34-39.—Attempts to control marriage eugenically by legislation have failed in Germany. Only since eugenic control has taken the shape of a family consultation service has it been successful. This type of agency has become a definite movement in Germany which is steadily growing. By a regulation of 1924, its status has become official, and a number of family bureaus have come into existence. Formerly the essential concern of eugenic control was hygiene, especially racial hygiene based on biology. The latter presents, however, great difficulties in its application to individual cases. At present, as the embryo has been found to be influenced by the general condition of the body, the function of the agency is general hygienic and biological care both as regards nature and nurture. There is, however, room left for improvement of the movement in the direction of a closer combination of social hygiene and eugenics. (Bibliography.)—*Lina Kahn.*

4702. TAYLOR, LYRA. Emotion and social case work. *Family.* 12(9) Jan. 1932: 272-274.—Emotion, once taboo in social work, is returning. The emotional experiences of worker and client alike must be considered and utilized.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4703. UNSIGNED. Fitting the case record to the case. *Family.* 12(8) Dec. 1931: 249-250.—Because of the cost and the inaccessibility of long, detailed case records, a concerted effort by each staff member of the agency should be made to fit the record to each case, inserting only necessary details. The type of treatment required by the client is often an index to the appropriate type of record.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4704. VAILE, GERTRUDE. Services of local mothers' aid workers in a small community. *Family.* 12(8) Dec. 1931: 235-239.—The mothers' aid worker in a small community can contribute much in the way of adding an element of personal contact between the client and the agency. Personal assistance with home problems such as regulation of expenditures is a desirable activity for such a worker.—*H. R. Hosea.*

4705. WEAD, MARGARET. The use of clothing as relief. *Family.* 12(9) Jan. 1932: 281-284.—(A dis-

cussion of the solicitation, collection, reconditioning and distribution of clothing as used by family agencies in the United States.)—*H. R. Hosea.*

4706. WEBSTER, L. JOSEPHINE. Foster children and the changing I.Q. *Family*. 12 (8) Dec. 1931: 257-261.—Foster parents have often been disappointed in their adopted children because the latter were given tests too soon after the break-up of their original home or under other conditions of emotional stress. With improved techniques of testing and greater care in administering tests, this problem should tend to solve itself.—*H. R. Hosea.*

COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 2725, 2964)

4707. HART, HELEN. The changing function of the settlement under changing conditions. *Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*. Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 289-295.—Standardization and specialization have become limiting factors in the programs of settlements; they must have as their central objective personality development through group relations. Settlement programs must emphasize the following points: (1) That stress is to be placed upon non-material values and that activities which place undue importance upon money values must be eliminated; (2) accessibility to all varieties of neighbors can never be sacrificed; (3) utilization of the arts as a background of beauty and harmony, the discovery of a world of beauty for the individual, and the building of real mutual interests in cultural values as a part of group activity; (4) group work skills; (5) achievement of the common objective by consultation of members of the staff at every point and by keeping common records of each individual and family enrolled; and (6) the evaluation of techniques and results.—*O. D. Duncan.*

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 4238-4239, 4241, 4440-4442, 4444, 4446, 4450, 4452, 4457, 4460, 4463-4465, 4467, 4469-4470, 4472-4474, 4477-4478, 4480, 4483, 4486, 4488, 4491-4492, 4494-4495, 4640, 4647, 4694-4695, 4699, 4704, 4707)

4708. AVERILL, LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS. Childhood in the machine age. *Sci. Monthly*. 33 (6) Dec. 1931: 522-534.—In spite of progress in education and technology during the past 50 years, there now are some ten million children in the United States who are suffering from lack of care in one way or another. When this figure is compared with the total of 45 million children for the country, it becomes alarming. Chief of the causes of suffering among children is undernourishment, which alone affects six million. Damaged hearts, defects of speech, dependency, mental retardation, defective hearing, tuberculosis, social maladjustment, are some other important causes of suffering among American children. It was with a view to setting in motion a program of conservation of childhood that the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection was called by President Hoover on November 19-22, 1930. Some important needs recognized in this conference included: (1) prenatal care and education for mothers in this period, (2) improvements in standards of mid-wives and nurses, (3) control of infantile communicable diseases, (4) more attention of state and local governments to the matter of milk inspection, (5) parent education, (6) safety education, (7) promotion of mental health, (8) vocational guidance and counselling, (9) protection of mothers and children from exploitation at the hands of employers, (10) education for handicapped children, (11)

motion picture supervision, (12) rehabilitation of dependent children, and (13) an adequate system for dealing with juvenile delinquency.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4709. BEDFORD, CAROLINE. The effect of an unemployment situation in family societies. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*. Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 201-210.—Unemployment has meant for most family agencies constant changes in organization, policies, and technique during the past four or five years. In St. Louis, 72% of the total case load was absorbed in relief work and of that 70% was chargeable to unemployment in certain areas. It may even become necessary to limit arbitrarily the amount of work to be undertaken. The steadily mounting costs of relief work in recent years has been alarming. It is only an index of the constantly increasing need for skillful diagnosis and social adjustment.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4710. BRECKINRIDGE, SOPHONISBA P. The scope and place of research in the program of the family society. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*. Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 223-231.—Research activities in the program of the family agency should be judged according to five principles: (1) Who the clients are and how they may be served better; (2) how wiser decisions may be reached; (3) what light may be thrown upon general community organization; (4) suggestions as to services of which the agency stands in need, but cannot itself supply, and how these may be obtained; and (5) the possible contribution that may be made to programs of fundamental social readjustment.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4711. GRAHAM, P. D. The Cleveland study of community centers from the standpoint of the schools and private effort. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*. Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 323-328.—Two specific efforts in Cleveland are now in progress in which the objective is to approach the problem of the community use of the schools and the problem of public-private agency cooperation. The community centers operate under the department of physical welfare of the board of education. A survey of the uses the settlements are making of school buildings and equipment has been made. This survey also included questions to school authorities on the major problems involved by such uses of school properties, and a summary of the activities carried on in the schools by the community centers in a comparison of these with settlement house activities. A further point considered was recommendations for further cooperation. A second study was initiated by the board of education, the object of which was to develop further techniques and methods as a result of which the community center department may profit in its city wide program. This study applies to community neighborhood and family units. The values so far as the school is concerned are derived largely from the full-time staff and the money consideration. The second project attempts to extend the services of the school, the settlement, and other agencies deeper into the life of the neighborhood.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4712. JOHNSON, WENDELL F. How case working agencies have met unemployment. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*. Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 189-200.—Family agencies have assumed the leadership in the coordination of miscellaneous unorganized relief work.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4713. LURIE, HARRY L. The drift to public relief. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work*. Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 221-222.—The drift to public relief during a time of general depression is the logical reaction to the failure of private philanthropy.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4714. NOBLE, EMILY HARRIS. Status and professional preparation of recreation center executives and workers in California, 1929. *Univ. California Publ. Educ*. 6 (4) 1931: 217-283.

4715. STARR, JOSEPHINE S. How can the family

agencies be better prepared for the next economic depression? *Family*. 12 (9) Jan. 1932: 274-279.—A broader outlook will assist the average family welfare agency in being better prepared for another depression. The agency should overhaul its relationships with the more specialized agencies and attempt to study its own community as a whole with the aim of knowing it, especially in its employment situation, in all its aspects.—*H. R. Hosea*.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entry 4426)

4716. BATES, SANFORD. Importance of architectural environment in the treatment of prisoners. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 105-115.—Despite the forbidding nature of the traditional type of prison, the cell block cannot be entirely abandoned for the prison camp. But it is equally certain that the prison cell is no more appropriate for the treatment of all prisoners than is the honor camp. Penology in the future must include constructive as well as repressive measures, and prison architecture must conform to this program.—*O. D. Duncan*.

4717. DOHERTY, MARGARET J. Social treatment of state hospital patients. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 715-722.—The duty of the psychiatric case worker has developed to something broader than the after-care of parole patients. The psychiatric social worker's problem is not limited to work with the patient but involves an adjustment of the patient to his environment, which includes his family, his home, and his work. Hence it frequently happens that much preventive work is done with the family, or that considerable family case work is involved. The work is not limited to a taking of a history and a period of parole supervision after the patient leaves the institution, but begins with the reception of the patient and continues through his period of hospital residence and parole to his discharge. Two case histories illustrate various phases of the work.—*Frederick J. Gaudet*.

4718. HOEY, JANE M. Understanding the delinquent: society in relation to the child. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 87-96.—The majority of a group of 145 inmates of New York penal institutions began their delinquent careers as children. Case records of 201 boys about to be institutionalized for truancy indicate that crime is recruited more from truants than from non-truants. Mass treatment in institutions failed to deter the majority of this same group of boys from committing subsequent offenses.—*O. D. Duncan*.

4719. MARCUS, GRACE F. The state hospital and the social worker. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 710-714.—A brief history of psychiatric case work shows that it is largely a product of state hospital leadership. Later psychoanalysis helped the social case worker to appreciate the part family relationships and home environment play in creating maladjustments. Today the social worker is an essential link in the chain of mental hospital psychotherapy. The article, in discussing present-day psychiatric case work, is primarily concerned with parole supervision.—*Frederick J. Gaudet*.

4720. THIKEN, JOHANNES. Grundsätzliche Forderungen zur Gestaltung der Heilfürsorge für Alkoholiker durch Anstaltsbehandlung. [Principles of the treatment of alcoholics in inebriates' homes.] *Internat. Rev. against Alcoholism*. 39 (5) Oct. 1931: 276-283.—Only curable cases should be admitted to inebriates' homes. They should be directed by competent persons, by physicians especially. The cure should extend over not less than six months. Full information as to the antecedents of the patient must be supplied to the physician in charge at the time of admission. The treatment is above

all psychical, combined with a rational occupation. The patients and their families should be enlightened on the question of alcohol. The staff employed should have received careful training, and the physician ought to be able to follow his cases after their departure and to make scientific notes. The fees should correspond with the effective expenses of the establishment. (From English summary. French summary also.)

MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 4692, 4696, 4717, 4719-4720)

4721. MALZBERG, BENJAMIN. Facilities for the treatment of mental disease in children and adolescents. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 669-675.

4722. O'NEILL, GRACE. Social implications of mental testing. *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 701-709.—The author makes a plea for a higher type of psychological work in clinical examinations. The old standardized procedures and universal norms are passing and the importance of individualization of patients, schools, classes, etc. is stressed today. In order to obtain these standards the author proposes minimum testing schedules and a minimum training course for the clinical psychologists.—*Frederick J. Gaudet*.

4723. PATRY, FREDERICK L. The place of the psychiatrist in a state education department or school system. *Mental Hygiene*. 15 (4) Oct. 1931: 757-760.

4724. PATRY, FREDERICK L. What has modern progressive psychiatry to offer the teacher-in-training? *Psychiat. Quart.* 5 (4) Oct. 1931: 676-684.

4725. UNSIGNED. The control of narcotic addiction. *J. Amer. Medic. Assn.* 96 (2) Mar. 14, 1931: 862-863.—Narcotic addiction is the focus of a great deal of attention. Educational, medical, and social agencies are making studies of it, and are suggesting various measures to eradicate it. According to the figures of the League of Nations, the medical use of narcotics in the United States surpasses that of any other nation. This has been explained by some to be due to a greater sensitivity of the nervous system of the Americans as a result of greater speed in life. Others ascribe it to the unscrupulousness of physicians in prescribing drugs indiscriminately because of recklessness or personal gain.—*Lina Kahn*.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 3750, 4227, 4448, 4451, 4725)

4726. BARFELS, FRIEDRICH. Die Gesundheitsfürsorge in Preussen. Deren Hauptergebnisse nach dem Jahresgesundheitsbericht für 1929. [Public health work in Prussia. Summary of results in 1929.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6 (4) Sep. 1931: 292-300.

4727. BREGMAN, ELSIE O. Student withdrawals. A note on their cost in schools of nursing. *Amer. J. Nursing*. 31 (12) Dec. 1931: 1398-1399.—During 1929-30, of the 8,043 students enrolled in registered schools of nursing in New York State, 1,675 withdrew. This represented one-fifth of the student body of the State. It is assumed that most of these left in their beginning period and at not less than a cost of \$300 per student to the school. On the basis of these figures the author believes that schools of nursing in the United States spend approximately \$5,000,000 yearly attempting to train students who will not or cannot complete the course. (Table showing causes, with percentages, for which students withdrew.)—*M. P. Holmstedt*.

4728. CHRISTISON, JAMES T. State medicine: a review of the pros and cons. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 152-160.—Medical service to the individual at the expense of the community would be of untold benefit if people could be induced to seek aid of the right sort at the right time. Particularly is this true in the field of the control and

prevention of communicable diseases and epidemics. It also applies to incipient tuberculosis and cancer. The time is not far distant when the United States will be forced to a serious consideration of this problem. Any such plan, however, tends to relegate the private physician to the background, and to subordinate him to a superior supervisory officer. If socialized medicine is to be evolved around a scheme of universal compulsory sickness insurance, the physician will become virtually an employee of the insurance company doing mostly paper work to justify his existence in the eyes of his company. One of the greatest evils of state medicine would be the tendency to encourage the attitude among a sizable portion of the population that the world owes them a living.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4729. DAVIS, MICHAEL M. The costs of medical care. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 51-71.—Two points of view are important—that of the producer of medical services and that of the consumer of these services. The growth of hospitals and clinics during the past 60 years has been from one bed to every 1,500 of the population to one for every 140 people. Even the well-to-do patient in a hospital does not generally pay the capital charges on the investment which he utilizes. In Europe, and to some extent in this country, group payment in the form of insurance is a prevailing method of adjusting sickness costs to peoples' incomes. Also, there are widely varying rates for nominally similar services, and there appears an actual adjustment of rates, case adjustments, to individual patients. There are three ways of solving the strictly financial problems of sickness: (1) Individual saving for this purpose; (2) public charity, and (3) by groups of families building reserves whereby the costs can be distributed over the group and over a period of time.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4730. DUNCAN, OTIS DURANT. Some social and economic aspects of the problem of rural health in Oklahoma. *Oklahoma Agric. Exper. Station, Agric. & Mech. College, Circ. #78.* Sep. 1931: pp. 19.—As the amount of formal education received by a social group increases so does also the per capita expenditure for health maintenance in that group. The lower economic levels of human society depend to a greater extent upon patent medicines and home treatment than do the more well-to-do. Compared with 18 other areas of the United States, Oklahoma farm families rank sixth from the highest in the proportion of spendable income that goes for health purposes. The high infant mortality rate in Oklahoma during the past ten years has been associated with the rapid urbanization of the population that has taken place in certain parts of the state. Automobile accidents, as well as degenerative diseases, have increased rapidly in fatality during the past ten years. (Seven tables.)—*O. D. Duncan.*

4731. FISCHER, HELMUTH. Das kommunale Gesundheitswesen und die Bekämpfung der Diphtherie. [Community health organization and the campaign against diphtheria.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6 (4) Sep. 1931: 279-285.

4732. JENKINS, R. B. New lamps for old. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22 (10) Oct. 1931: 501-503.—Although preventive medicine has shown itself to have a momentary value it lacks the spectacular element which appeals. The results obtained claim no public attention and the taxpayer has no means of knowing that much of the community's credit balance is so produced. As a remedy, a standardized system of rating community health work such as the American Public Health Association's appraisal form with perhaps some modifications is suggested. It seems only right that persons living in a well-protected community should enjoy lower life insurance rates than those who are exposed to the hazards of unprotected community life.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4733. MYERS, J. ARTHUR. Future sound development for tuberculosis societies. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 126-135.—*O. D. Duncan.*

4734. NADEAU, EMILE. The importance, from a national point of view, of reducing our infant death rate. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22 (11) Nov. 1931: 551-553.—The infant death rate in the Province of Quebec dropped from 142 to 120 for 1,000 living new-born from 1926 to 1929, thereby saving at least 1,750 children who would not have attained the age of one year had the rate of 1926 been maintained. In fixing the value of a little "homemade" Canadian at the sum of \$2,000 only, that would represent a total of \$3,500,000.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

4735. POTTS, EDITH M. When shall we test them? *Amer. J. Nursing.* 31 (12) Dec. 1931: 1395-1397.—A study of the approximate cost to nurse training schools for maintenance and education of the student nurse on the basis of the student's intelligence. The analysis shows that all of the entering students who scored above 175 in the test were retained. The cost per student of this group for preliminary training was \$300. Only two of seven of those who scored below 75 were retained. Classified by groups on the basis of intelligence the cost per student entering the junior class ranged from \$300 to \$1,050. A plea is made for the giving of intelligence tests early as one means of eliminating the poor student so that her burden is not born by the better student or the school itself. (Graph and table showing the scores received by 200 students on the Army Alpha Test.)—*M. P. Holmstedt.*

4736. WING, FRANK E. The clinic dispensary movement: its history and trends. *Proc. Natl. Conf. Soc. Work.* Minneapolis, Jun. 14-20, 1931: 143-151.—In the year 1800 there were only three dispensaries in the United States. During the next 100 years the number increased to scarcely more than 100 including clinics and out-patient departments of hospitals. In the next 25 years the number grew to approximately 6,000, and during the last five years, there can be no doubt that this number has increased to at least 7,000. The number of patients treated has increased accordingly. From operating as pure charities giving the simplest medical doles, they have established fees, in many cases meeting the full cost of service, and have developed the utmost degree of diversification in diagnostic, therapeutic, and social technique. The most striking current improvements are (1) centralization of medical responsibility upon one physician; (2) the use of the appointment system; (3) the employment of trained medical social workers at the desk to determine social eligibility and to assign patients to clinics; (4) the use of medical social workers as a therapeutic adjunct in study and treatment; and (5) an increasing tendency to employ full time or half time physicians in clinics instead of depending upon voluntary services. There are certain external problems to be met, the principal one of which is the competition with the private practice of medicine.—*O. D. Duncan.*

SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 4602, 4606, 4682, 4701)

4737. KASIUS, PETER. Social hygiene training for social workers. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (8) Nov. 1931: 458-467.—As a normal part of professional training the social worker acquires certain attitudes and skills among which those important to a social hygiene program are: (1) an absence of any feeling of the client's unworthiness, (2) capacity to view a sex difficulty in its relation to surrounding social and environmental factors, (3) capacity to utilize a situation in which a sex problem is present to interpret without condemnation possible readjustments on more socially accepted levels, and (4)

ability to analyze case material so as to determine what cases are really susceptible to strict case work treatment and what cases call for more executive measures. The social worker's contribution consists not in simply keeping the patient under regular clinical treatment, but in seeing the problem of the disease and the adjustments which it involves in proper relation to the other aspects

of his life. The social worker's training should include a scientific knowledge of venereal diseases and of the physiology, psychology, and hygiene of sex.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

4738. OWINGS, CHLOE. What social hygiene problems confront the social worker? *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17 (8) Nov. 1931: 468-476.—*Harriett M. Bartlett.*

RESEARCH METHODS

HISTORICAL METHOD

HISTORICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 2-13815; 3-2497, 18866; 2669)

4739. ARNOLD, STANISŁAW. Kilka uwag w sprawie zadań historii gospodarczej. [The tasks of economic history.] *Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych.* 1 1931: 111-129.—The author considers particularly the following thesis of Dopsch: "the theory of economic

stages does not correspond to the historical facts and is quite untenable in its evolutionary aspect. It is a wholly unfounded simplification of a evolution which was much more varied and of very different types in the different countries and different periods." In Dopsch's method the author sees the lack of theoretical definitions and considers it harmful for economic history.—*A. Walawender.*

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 4607, 4635, 4678, 4783)

4740. WHITLEY, ROBERT L. Interviewing the problem boy. II. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5 (3) Nov. 1931: 140-151.—In a previous article the author pointed out the method that was used in approaching boys to secure their stories and a few of the interpretations that may be given such material. An additional portion of the

boy's story is here presented to indicate further the type of material that may be secured. Statements in regard to the boy are also obtained from other boys who know him. Such statements enable one to see the boy as he is seen by his associates. The use made of the boy's story will depend upon the purpose of the investigator. It may be used by the teacher, school administrator, or boy's club leader in helping to adjust the boy to his environment. The research worker may use it for a better understanding of problem boys in general. (See also Entry 4: 3222.)—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

STATISTICAL METHOD

STATISTICAL METHOD IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 96)

4741. FRAIPONT, CHARLES. La morphologie et la race. [Morphology and race.] *Rev. Anthropol.* 41 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 97-104.—The best anthropometric data are those which can be expressed in precise quantitative terms. Even so, descriptive accounts which are inherently impressionistic are sometimes of value.—*W. D. Wallis.*

STATISTICAL METHOD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 4362, 4418, 4746-4747, 4776)

4742. ARNOLD, THURMAN W. Progress report on study of the federal courts—No. 7. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17 (12) Dec. 1931: 799-802.—This article discusses the techniques employed by the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement in its continuing study of the federal courts. In this study the commission has shifted its emphasis to examination of what happens in law suits. The main body of the document consists of tables of statistics. Examiners are sent to

files of the cases on record in the clerk's office. The information is collected on printed forms and sent to a central office at the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University. There it is transferred to cards which can be counted and tabulated rapidly by the Hollerith Punch Card System. By means of this system any single type of information on the cards can be automatically correlated with any other type or with a number of other types. Once the cards are punched there is almost no limit to the tables of statistical correlations which can be prepared. The data relating to each case is permanently kept on a separate card containing the names of the judge, the attorneys, the litigants, and the docket number of the case. Means are thereby available for future workers who desire to make qualitative rather than quantitative studies. The project undertaken includes both civil and criminal cases taken from districts in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and West Virginia. The criminal study covers three years. The civil study includes the last fiscal year in most districts, and a longer period in a few. The study is temporarily at a standstill pending the raising of \$25,000 needed to make valid the grant of a like sum by the Rockefeller Foundation.—*F. R. Aumann.*

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

RESEARCH METHODS

4743. UGGÈ, ALBINO. Osservazioni sul metodo per la misura statistica della mobilità del lavoro. [Remarks on methods for the statistical measurement of labor turnover.] *Riv. Internaz. Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*. 2(3-4) May-Jul. 1931: 417-431.—The author, after having briefly summarized the method of estimating labor turnover devised by Greenwood, takes up several criticisms directed against this statistical treatment, the value of which he discusses.—*Riv. Internaz. Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie*.

WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 2515, 4362)

4744. BURKHARDT, F. Die Statistik auf der Internationalen Hygiene-Ausstellung in Dresden 1931. [Statistics at the International Hygiene Exposition in Dresden, 1931.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 23(4) Jun. 1931: 97-104.

4745. EGGER, A. Das Statistische Institut an der Universität Paris. [The Statistical Institute at the University of Paris.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21(2) 1931: 247-250.

COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entry 4743)

4746. CLARK, WILLIAM; DOUGLAS, WILLIAM O.; THOMAS, DOROTHY S. The business failures project. A problem in methodology. *Yale Law J.* 39(7) May 1930: 1013-1024.—A collaborative study was undertaken by the Yale Law School, the Department of Commerce, a Federal Judge and several referees in bankruptcy, with the general aim of investigating some of the social and economic antecedents of business failures. This first article discusses a preliminary worksheet which was designed to elicit information on factors relating to competition, fraud, organization and management, general business ability, and social and economic strains, describes the technique of data collection, and the plans for future development. The period covered by the first study extended from October 1, 1929. For a few months "clinics" were set up every week or two in connection with the Federal Court for the District of New Jersey, and all bankrupts filing petitions within the week or two preceding the "clinic" were required to appear, and were examined there by staff investigators. Certain questions applied to all bankrupts; others were specific for builders, contractors, retailers, manufacturers or wage-earners. In addition to asking each question, the investigator resorted to cross-examination where necessary. After the examination, an attempt was made (1) to secure data from other sources, and (2) to test the reliability of the bankrupt's information. Where books were kept, they were examined by the staff's accountant. The largest creditors were approached and a business trade association bureau, social service bureau, etc., consulted. The aim of this study was to cover a wide range of data, work out the proportions assumed by each of a number of relevant factors, select the most important factors for extension to groups of bankrupts in other communities, develop a study of the same factors for non-bankrupts in the same communities, and finally, compare the various groups in respect to each relevant factor.—*D. S. Thomas*.

4747. DOUGLAS, WILLIAM O., and THOMAS, DOROTHY S. The business failures project. An analysis of methods of investigation. *Yale Law J.* 40(7) May 1931: 1034-1054.—The second article in this series compares several diverse techniques (the diversity occurred because of the administrative situation) used in collecting data in a study of some social and economic antece-

dents of bankruptcy. Four techniques were used: a court "clinic" in which the bankrupts appeared personally pursuant to court order; a personal interview by a staff investigator at the bankrupt's home or business; a personal letter from the staff investigator accompanying the work-sheet; and a court letter accompanying the work-sheet, and directing the bankrupt to answer the questions. Altogether 598 cases in the Federal District of New Jersey were investigated. This article analyzes particularly 278 cases of retailers and 104 cases of contractors. The analysis showed the worksheet to be too long (136 questions) for adequate results by the techniques used and showed certain of the techniques to be very inferior for collecting data in such a study. Questions calling for short, categorical answers brought good results, those calling for complicated, detailed replies brought poor results. A comparison of methods showed the "clinic" and personal interview to be vastly more satisfactory in eliciting complete and unambiguous answers than the two letter methods. Out of 20 questions analyzed, about half were answered in less than 60% of the worksheets when the letter methods were used, against about a fourth in the interview methods. The completeness of the answers was found to vary with the bias of the investigator: legally trained investigators neglected "sociological" questions. The incompleteness of answers led to a revision of worksheet, and an exclusion of all letter techniques when the study was carried from New Jersey to Boston, with much better results.—*D. S. Thomas*.

4748. FERENCZI, IMRE. Methoden und Hauptergebnisse einer historischen Untersuchung der Weltwanderungstatistik. [Methods and principal results of an historical study of migration statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19(3) 1929: 433-437.

4749. VOGELSANG, MARTIN. Die Organisation der Konzernstatistik. [Organization of a system of statistics of "Konzerne" (combines).] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20(1) 1930: 42-60.—The increase of foreign investments in German concerns justifies efforts to collect statistics on the subject. The methods of the governmental statistical bureau of Baden furnish a good example. The information is obtained, not by individual investigation, but from newspapers, reports, etc. Since local newspapers, etc., form the best sources, it is inadvisable to have only one central federal bureau. The central bureau however can be of special service in compiling statistics on foreign holdings in German corporations or combinations (*Konzerne*), while the local or state bureaus should have complete statistics on the present state of the *Konzern*, the development of new ones, and of those that have dissolved. For every *Konzern* it will be necessary to record its field of operation, date of establishment, capital, net profit and dividends, names of members of the Supervisory (*Aufsichtsratsmitglieder*) Board, and of the management (*Vorstandsmitglieder*), names of firms etc. belonging to the *Konzern*, and extent of holdings. Since one of the main purposes of the Bureau is to ascertain to what extent business or industrial interests are interwoven, it is also necessary to classify information on the various combinations and affiliated interests according to their field of interests. Experience in the Baden Bureau has shown that the cost of maintaining a complete statistical record of all that pertains to the *Konzern* movement is relatively small, since a small staff of experts, is sufficient to scan newspapers and other sources of information, enter the data on the various forms and cards.—*C. D. Bremer*.

4750. MORGENROTH, WILHELM. Betriebswirtschaftliche und allgemeine Statistik. [Business and general statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 19(3) 1929: 334-346.—Statistical data of individual business enterprises are being used, to a great extent, to increase our knowledge

of economic conditions in general, as is clear by considering the sources of information used for example in a study of the business cycle. Business statistics also serves the purpose of keeping the management informed of all facts regarding internal operation (internal statistics). Business statistics forms a part of the theory of management. The detailed purposes of business statistics are many: to obtain a general survey of the firm's position, to improve technical methods, etc., to use these and the forces of labor as efficiently as possible, to provide for comparison with other firms in the same or an analogous line of business, and to add to general knowledge of the entire economy. There is no reason to consider the statistical department as an annex to the bookkeeping department; actually the situation is the reverse, the sources of business statistics being supplied not only by the bookkeeping department—either directly, or indirectly when such information is classified in order to obtain cost—but also by the records of the machines and of labor (regarding productivity, etc.), and by the general economic statistical records.—C. D. Bremer.

4751. MÜLLER, JOHANNES. Die Neugestaltung der kirchlichen Statistik in Deutschland. [The reorganization of the statistics of churches in Germany.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (1) 1930: 78-82.

4752. WOLFF, HELLMUTH. Sportstatistik. [Statistics of sports.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (1) 1930: 61-77.

CURVES AND CURVE FITTING

4753. MARTINOTTI, PIETRO. La funzione logistica applicata al calcolo dei salari a premio. [The logistic function applied to the calculation of bonuses.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 38-1 (6) 1930: 521.—The logistic function satisfies the general criteria for application to bonuses, and is therefore preferable to other functions of limited scope. In the selection of constants, one should take care in practice to follow the hypotheses and limitations suggested by the special conditions of the business. In addition to the general function, special and simplified functions are developed. The values of the functions for different kinds of premium wages are calculated and the possibility of considering dynamic variations is emphasized.—*Gior. d. Econ.*

RATES AND RATIOS

(See also Entries 3099, 4628)

4754. LINDER, ARTHUR. Untersuchungen über die Sterblichkeitsmessung. [An inquiry into the measurement of mortality.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 67 (3) 1931: 465-468.

4755. SELLIN, THORSTEN. The basis of a crime index. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (3) Sep. 1931: 335-356.—Criminal statistics suffer from many abuses. This paper deals with one of them, namely, the employment of recorded crime rates as indices to crime. A crime index must be based on the assumption that a certain consistency exists over long periods of time in the proportionate relationship of the total criminality to that recorded. The existence of such a proportionate relationship for all forms of recorded crime cannot be assumed. Such a relationship may be assumed to exist only in the case of certain forms of criminality. It is obvious that a crime index must be based on the recorded crime rates of only a few selected offenses which are considered as greatly injurious to social welfare, and at the same time public in nature, and of such a kind that they induce the fullest possible cooperation between the victim or those interested in him, and the agency of law enforcement. Police statistics are more likely to furnish a sound basis of crime index. This is due to the

fact that the value of a crime rate for index purposes decreases as the distance from the crime itself in terms of procedure increases. Furthermore, the construction of a crime index depends also upon the quantitative and qualitative changes in the population of the period and area studied. The efficiency in the administration of criminal justice may create disturbances in a crime index. Hence the research student who wishes to employ a crime index must be acquainted with the culture studied.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 4190, 4755)

4756. BRITZELMAYR, WILHELM. Zur Problematik internationaler Reallohnvergleiche. Unzulänglichkeit und Reformmöglichkeiten der Reallohnvergleiche des Internationalen Arbeitsamtes. [The problem of comparing real wages internationally. Inadequacy of the comparison of real wages by the International Labour Office and possibilities of reform.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 34 (2) Oct. 1931: 598-616.—The purpose of the article is to point out the unreliability of figures in answering social problems. An appreciation of the problem shows the necessity of separating real wages as an exponent of buying power, and as an index to the living standard. The customary living standard in the different countries also is much too inconstant and changeable for a reliable criterion. The International Labor Office's figures represent merely an approximate indication of the relative position of real wages and the relative buying power of nominal wages; which has practically no value in giving us the actual living conditions of the laborers in the various countries. The inadequacy of the Office's method lies in the presupposition that only the buying power of nominal wages can be measured, and in the restriction to certain selected provisions and services taken to stand in a fixed price-relation to each other unlike reality. Then follows a discussion of what constitutes a living standard.—*A. E. Janzen.*

4757. LANDAU, LUDWIK. Prace nad porównaniami międzynarodowemi realnych płac robotniczych w Międzynarodowem Biurze Pracy. [The work of the International Labour Office on international comparisons of real wages.] *Statystyka Pracy.* 10 (1) 1931: 1-9.

MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

4758. QUANTE, PETER. Die Erfahrungen mit elektrischen Zählmaschinen in Preussen bei der Volks- und Berufszählung vom 16. Juni 1925. [Experience with electric tabulating machines in Prussia in the census of population and occupations of June 16, 1925.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20 (1) 1930: 82-112.—Twenty Powers sorting and counting machines were purchased (towards the end 15 additional ones were rented) and 15 Hollerith sorting and 15 tabulating machines were leased. Leasing was less expensive than purchasing, but the double operation required for the Hollerith machines makes these less effective. Although the Powers machine is supposed to sort and count 16,000 cards per hour, only an average of about 6000 was reached. This is explained by the fact that "stoppages," or intervals occur, during which the machine is not in operation. These stoppages are of two kinds: (1) those due to the necessity of taking readings (*Ablesepausen*), taking about 3 minutes, (2) those caused by the necessity of preparing the cards for insertion in the machine, taking about one minute. In a classification according to age, civil condition, (married, divorced or widowed, and single), occupation and industry, the effective use of the machine was only 856 cards per hour, and, since the age classification is based on whether birthday was before or after the date of the census, the average would be only about 400. It

seems a paradox, but for this part of the census tabulation the punched cards were to a very great extent counted by hand. In general, it may be said that the effective use of the machine depends upon the methods followed in classifying the cards in the requisite detail. It is not a question of deciding between counting by hand, or using machines, but one of the first requirements is that the machine should be improved, so that it will record the readings mechanically, by printing.—C. D. Bremer.

ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

4759. FRUCHT, R., and VELLAT, A. Un modo semplice di estrapolare le rendite vitalizie secondo il tasso d'interesse. [A simple manner of extrapolating life annuities according to rate of interest.] *Gior. dell' Ist. Ital. d. Attuari*. 2 (4) Oct. 1931: 475-480.—Knowing the values of the life annuity for three equidistant rates of interest, the value of the annuity for the fourth rate is

generally determined by means of parabolic extrapolation. Instead of parabolic extrapolation the authors propose another method, equally simple, which has the advantage of greater exactness.—P. Smolensky.

4760. HAAFTEN, M. van. Nouveaux symboles (III) et annuités fractionnées en parties variant en progression arithmétique. [New symbols (III) and annuities payable fractionally in instalments varying like terms of an arithmetical series.] *Verzeerings-Archief*. 12 (3) 1931: (97)-(109).—Continuation of the author's considerations about the revision and extension of international actuarial notation, defended and proposed by him.—A. G. Ploeg.

4761. HAAFTEN, M. van. Nouveaux symboles (IV) et approximation de rentes viagères à payment fractionné. [New symbols (IV) and approximation of life annuities payable fractionally.] *Verzeerings-Archief*. 12 (3) 1931: (110)-(128). (See entries 3: 16486-16487).—A. G. Ploeg.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH

(See also Entry 3812)

GENERAL

4762. KIMMEL, W. G. Experimentation in testing in the social studies: some problems and implications. *Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States & Maryland, Proc.* 28 1930: 69-87.—The three vital factors of standardized tests are validity, reliability, and objectivity. The first of these is somewhat difficult to determine in as much as the question of "what is a fact and when is it significant" is difficult to appraise. In order to increase the reliability of objective examinations, these are made increasingly comprehensive, thus putting a premium on a smattering of information over a wide field. A limitation in the objective scoring of such tests is that this type of scoring affords no indication of why the pupil responded as he did. Furthermore, there is a danger that in as much as textbooks supply both the materials for instruction and the items used in the construction of objective examinations, the conception of a static social order will become commonly accepted.—H. R. Anderson.

4763. PARSONS, PHILIP A. A state university reaches out. *Educ. Rec.* 12 (4) Oct. 1931: 450-458.—This article describes the work of the School of Applied Social Science of the University of Oregon. The School is a combination of the School of Sociology and the School of Social Work, an extension organization, as completed in June, 1929 under the direction of Arnold Bennett Hall.—Marshall Rust Beard.

4764. STERN, ANNA L. An attempt to individualize instruction in social studies in the South Philadelphia High School for Girls. *Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States & Maryland, Proc.* 28 1930: 16-22.—The practice developed in this high school indicates a possible solution to the problem of individual differences that complicates instruction in the social studies. Four levels of instruction are offered, as follows: (1) A one year extension course in elementary sociology is designed to meet the needs of girls who could never expect to graduate. The pupils taking this course are over 16 years of age and of very inferior ability. (2) The "slow" history course parallels that prescribed in the Philadelphia course of study but makes use of junior high school materials. The pupils enrolled have scored below the median of 26 on the Monroe silent reading test. They may reasonably expect to graduate from high school but not to enter college. (3) The third type of work offered meets the needs of average pupils. (4) The fourth group is composed of students who have been rated as outstanding by all of their teachers. These pupils do "research" work in American history or in social problems.

The work done is of the individual project type and is designed to develop pupil initiative and responsibility.—H. R. Anderson.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entry 3457)

4765. MYERS, JOHN L. Anthropology, pure and applied. Presidential address. *J. Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland*. 61 Jan.-Jun. 1931: 25-41.—The author stresses the importance of scientific publications especially those with illustrations and plates; and the advantages of the New Congress of Prehistoric Sciences which leaves the anthropologists and ethnologists who are not interested in prehistory free to create their own separate organization. The International Congress of Americanists is mentioned as the only regional congress which embraces all aspects of humanity. The need for training colonial and civil servants for anthropological research to record and observe native habits and beliefs is emphasized as well as the necessity of overcoming prejudice against the study of native institutions as "antiquarian." Broad philosophical grounding is preferable to marshalling of details; ancient or modern history should always be presented in its regional as well as nationalistic aspect. It is just as important to be geographically as well as historically minded and most necessary to be map-wise. The chief aim of the Royal Anthropological Institute is to promote the study of the science of man and to devote its resources to collect and record observations promptly which might be lost. Students rather than teachers are lacking as the universities now provide adequate courses. The Institute is especially for criticism and advice. The Joint Committee for Anthropological Research and Teaching was established so that no one should have an excuse for complaining of being overlooked.—Robert Bennett Bean.

4766. POPENOE, PAUL. Anthropology and eugenics. *J. Heredity*. 22 (9) Sep. 1931: 277-280.—This review gives a critical summarization of the most important contributions in 17 books and professional papers which have been published in German in recent years. A few of these are popular handbooks on eugenics. Others are technical studies of sterilization, race hygiene, human origins and research methods.—L. M. Dickerson.

4767. UNSIGNED. Le Nouveau Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohisto-

riques. [The New International Congress for the Sciences of Prehistory and Protohistory.] *Anthropologie*. 41 (3-4) Jul. 1931: 305-315.—Fourteen nations were represented at the preliminary meeting in Berne on May 28, 1931, called to discuss the reorganization of the Society. M. Breuil said that in the past the Society had unduly emphasized strict prehistory and he felt the organization should widen its scope. His opinion was generally shared and in the new constitution of the Congress it is specifically stated that the Society shall concern itself with the applications of geology, palaeontology, anthropology, ethnology, folklore and archaeology to pre- and protohistory. The first formal meeting of the newly organized Congress will be held sometime in 1932 either at London or Oslo.—*Forrest Clements*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 3712, 4767)

4768. ANDREWS, ARTHUR I. Anglo-Saxons and Slavs. *Central Europ. Observer*. 9 (31) Jul. 31, 1931: 437-439.—Slavic studies are still in their infancy in America. In 1907 a survey showed almost exclusively two categories of courses: on Russia, largely linguistic, and on Eastern Europe or the Near East, almost entirely historical. In 1930 the number of courses in Slavic or Eastern European languages had increased from 113 to 148, in history from 85 to 97. The number of instructors is now about 100 compared to 70 before. During the last three years Russia made the most gains (outside Czechoslovakia), while Poland registered the most losses.—*J. S. Roucek*.

4769. BEATMAN, AUGUSTUS S. A new syllabus in modern European history for New York City. *Assn. Teachers Middle States & Maryland, Proc.* 28 1930: 23-27.—The syllabus referred to is designed for a course in European history since 1750. This field is divided into 15 units of instruction, the first of these devoted to background. The syllabus contains: (1) guidance outlines; (2) suggestions as to teaching methods; and (3) references for both teacher and pupil use. The keynote in this venture in curriculum making has been to discover, "what are those factors, influences, and movements which make the modern world modern?" The syllabus is specifically intended to guide teachers in making selections from the many materials available in this field of history so as best to meet the needs of pupils of average and even inferior ability.—*H. R. Anderson*.

4770. CLARKE, MARION G. Exercises in the use of historical evidence. *Assn. Hist. Teachers Middle States & Maryland, Proc.* 28 1930: 90-100.—The objective examinations described seek to test the ability of pupils to use evidence in the social studies. The following abilities are tested: (1) to draw conclusions; (2) to imply one fact from another; and (3) to group evidence. Two forms of the tests have been developed—one for grades III to VI; the other for grades VII and up. Sample test exercises illustrating the techniques used are included.—*H. R. Anderson*.

4771. DODDS, LEONARD V. The examination of documents and paintings. *Art & Archaeol.* 30 (1-2) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 31-35.—By the use of ultra-violet light upon inks and pigments possessing fluorescent qualities it is now possible to read and photograph palimpsests, detect forgeries, alterations, and repairs, study the brush-work and technique of artists, and that without doing any injury to the manuscript, painting, or other article being examined. The method is still in its infancy, and many new and important applications are anticipated.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entry 4782)

4772. BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY. Business as a university subject. *Stone & Webster J.* 48 (11) Nov. 1931: 741-746.—Only within the last generation has business sought a foundation of principle and theory. Three elements are essential to a university school of business: the student must have a liberal arts background; he must be led by competent teachers to see the various elements in the economic organization in their relationships and interrelationships; and the aim of service to the community as a whole must be kept uppermost in the student's mind.—*C. B. Rose*.

4773. MITCHELL, BROADUS. Henry George and the teacher of political economy. *Land & Freedom*. 31 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1931: 173-177.

4774. STEVENSON, RUSSELL A. The Minnesota unemployment research project. *Univ. Minnesota Employment Stabilization Res. Inst. Bull.* 1 (1) Nov. 1931: pp. 22.

4775. UNSIGNED. Research in Canadian economics. *Univ. Toronto Studies. Hist. & Econ. Ser., Contrib. to Canad. Econ.* 3 1931: 53-56.—A list of theses for the degrees of doctor of philosophy and master of arts on subjects relating to Canadian economics in process at various universities.—*H. A. Innis*.

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 4746-4747)

4776. BIBY, JOHN E. Bar examination statistics and the standards. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7 (1) Dec. 1930: 17-23.—Statistics of the bar examinations can be used to arouse the legal profession to the need of more adequate training of lawyers and to giving information as to the type of preparation which gives the best training. A study of the examination results in California shows that ability to pass the examination increased in proportion as the period spent in preparation, both pre-legal and legal, increased. A larger proportion of the graduates from accredited full-time schools were successful, and their grades were much higher than those of other graduates.—*R. L. Mott*.

4777. CRUTT WELL, C. R. The teaching of political science at the public schools and universities. *History*. 14 (54) Jul. 1929: 106-110.

4778. DICKINSON, JOHN; HANNA, JOHN; BEALE, JOSEPH E. The aims and methods of legal education. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7 (2) Apr. 1931: 133-147.—Dickinson advocates a greater emphasis on the legal subjects of cultural value in order that law schools may start young men on the way to be complete lawyers, emphasis on such subjects as labor law, taxation, corporate finance, international law, administrative law, and legal procedure. Hanna presents a plea for diversification of law school curricula to meet local needs. It is a mistake for state law schools and night law schools to attempt to copy the work of national law schools in urban centers. Beale criticizes the attempt to cram legal knowledge into courses of arbitrary length. The curriculum could be arranged so that a given number of topics should be covered each year, and the time within the yearly limit could be left flexible to meet the needs of these topics. The case method is well suited for the work of the first two years, but the last years' work might contain more lectures and particularly more individual research.—*R. L. Mott*.

4779. UNSIGNED. L'Institut de Science Municipale près l'Université de Berlin. [Institute of Municipal Science at the University of Berlin.] *Admin. Locale*. (57-58) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 25-28.—This organization was

founded in 1928. Its director is Paul Norden of the University of Berlin. The aim is to train higher municipal officials. This is done by means of lectures, research work, and propaganda. During 1929-30 the courses were attended by 160 students. The institute already possesses a well-stacked library. Several research projects have been completed and others are under way.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

4780. WICKSER, PHILIP J. Bar examinations. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7(1) Dec. 1930: 7-17.—The search for an absolute standard of excellence in bar examinations is an elusive one. Neither a specified period of collegiate education, nor the traditional type of bar examination, nor even "character investigation" is sure to give us the type of lawyer which is desired. In New York reliance is had on an objective type of examination in which the standard for passing may vary from year to year depending upon the difficulty of the examination. Normally 50% of those taking the examination are passed. The results of the examination are closely related to the students' preparation and to the law school grades.—*R. L. Mott.*

4781. WICKSER, PHILIP J. The law school and the law. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 7(2) Apr. 1931: 121-132.—The law is conditioned by the interaction of the legal profession on the circumstances of social life. The schools, the bar, politics, and the examiners determine the raw material from which the legal profession is recruited. The 150,000 lawyers in the U. S. are unevenly distributed in a manner not controlled either by density of population or by wealth. The commercialization of the bar is rapidly de-professionalizing it. The control of admission to practice has largely been placed in the hand of examiners who have developed no uniformity in approach to their problems. In a two year period 97% of those applying have been admitted to the bar, evidence that the present method is unsatisfactory.—*R. L. Mott.*

TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 4593, 4607, 4661, 4695-4696, 4710, 4763, 4766)

4782. OLIVER, SADIE. What educational sociology should mean to the teacher of home economics. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 5(3) Nov. 1931: 162-166.—In an analysis of home economics curricula in ten teacher training institutions the maximum number of hours required in sociology was nine, occasionally only three were required, and in four instances sociology was not mentioned. Increased knowledge and application of the principles of educational sociology by home economics

teachers would result in a greater application of home economics principles to home life.—*Sarah Ginsberg.*

4783. RICHARD, GASTON, and DUPRAT, G.-L. The International Institute of Sociology. *Sociol. Rev.* 23(2) Jul. 1931: 120-130.—The International Institute of Sociology held its triennial congress at Geneva from October 12-17, 1930. As a result of the amendment of the statutes of the Institute providing for the affiliation of other societies, three large societies at once sought such affiliation, those of Geneva, Czechoslovakia, and Zagreb (Yugoslavia). Others have promised to affiliate. The program of the Congress was concerned with the underlying causes of wars and the conditions of a lasting peace. There were 19 papers and written communications. Most of the papers dealt with the causes of war rather than with the conditions for a lasting peace. Satisfactory sociological documents are to be had only if we are able to compare data from all sources; no isolated man can make a positive sociology; it is necessary to organize a cooperation of sociologists from all over the world. *SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS* is an aid to such cooperation; there should be also, however, a general plan adopted for the classification and formulation of reviews, analyses, and abstracts in all sociological journals; thus fixed rubrics in methodology would be developed, and each student would know where to find what interests him. Specialization of periodicals is also desirable. The International Institute of Sociology proposes the establishment of a center of coordination at Geneva, and the issuance of a periodical bulletin to keep the various affiliated societies informed of one another's activities, problems, and projects. The collaboration of sociologists today is blocked by the absence of a common scientific background. It is indispensable for the future of sociology that the investigators should for a long period be under the discipline, not of philosophers or historians or jurists, but of physicists and biologists, in order to pass through experimental psychology, and particularly psychopathology, which is closely linked with social pathology.—*F. N. House.*

4784. TÖNNIES, F.; GRIMME, Dr.; WAENTIG, Dr. Eröffnung und Begrüßungsansprachen. [Opening addresses.] *Schr. d. Deutschen Gesellsch. f. Soziol.* 7 1931: 1-8.—At the seventh session of German sociologists the opening address of President Tönnies dealt with the contributions to sociology of the deceased members Gustaf Steffen of Sweden, Eugenio Rignano of Italy, and Kuno Francke of the United States. Dr. Grimme, Prussian Minister of Science, Art, and Public Education, spoke on the scope and significance of sociology. Dr. Waentig, Prussian Minister of the Interior, expressed his interest in the main topic of the session "The press and public opinion" from the point of view of a politician, economist, and sociologist.—*Lina Kahn.*

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